

Why North Dakota?



Davis Rubin

A Personal History of My Family

By MMONS

Dianne Ziskin Siegel

Revised January, 2015

A PERSONAL HISTORY OF MY FAMILY

BY Dianne Ziskin Siegel

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Preface

I believe that we are connected to our families through our individual histories and that we must record them or they will be lost. This family history, which is written from my personal perspective, is an unending work in progress as are all family histories. I've tried to include references to most of the resources that I have found and used.

In times gone by, I spent countless hours in Washington, D.C., at the National Archives, tracking down microfilm of as many relatives as I could find, as well as interviewing anyone who could tell me stories. I wish I had done even more. And now with the computer, so much more is available sitting at home at the keyboard. It has made the research even more fun.

No family history is a finished document. Anyone who reads this is welcome to use it as they wish and to enlarge upon it in order to add their own stories.

I would love to hear memories of others or see pictures that I might not have seen. If you add or change anything please send me a copy so I can know about it too.

I want to thank everyone who has helped me edit, made corrections and offered advice. This was and continues to be a labor of love. I especially want to thank my husband, Leighton Siegel for his advice, his technical assistance, his computer knowledge and his time and talent in putting the final product together. He helped me scan pictures, he produced the CD itself and the cover, and he went with me to North Dakota where we visited both Grand Forks and Devils Lake.

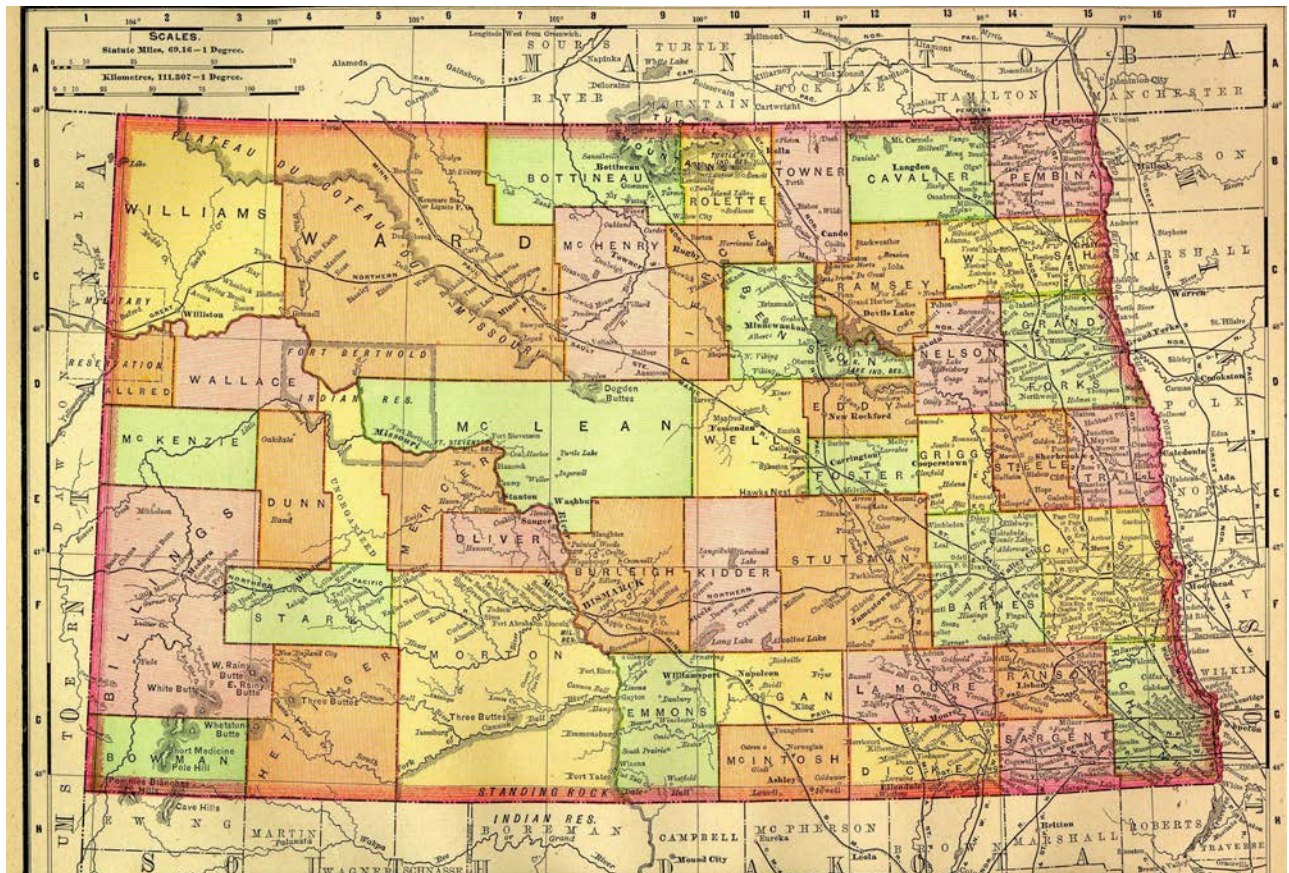
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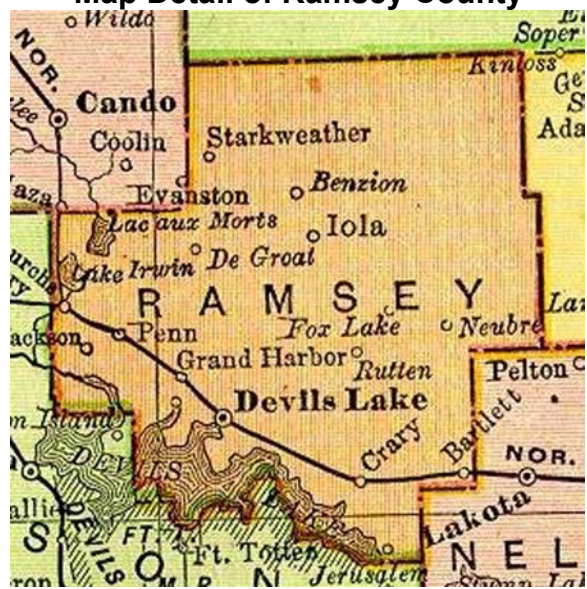
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Map of North Dakota 1895



Map Detail of Ramsey County



A PERSONAL HISTORY OF MY FAMILY BEGINS WITH THE JOURNEY TO NORTH DAKOTA

BY Dianne Ziskin Siegel

INTRODUCTION

My great grandparents, Davis and Bessie Rubin, emigrated from Russia to North Dakota in the late 1800s and my grandfather, Herman Wilensky, emigrated from Russia in the early 1900s. Both my mother and father were born in North Dakota and I have long been interested and fascinated about the history of my family and how and why they went to North Dakota. What possessed them to settle there? What could they have been thinking? What sort of people were they?

My interest in family history and genealogy surfaced in the 1970's, when two women from Fargo, N.D., Ruth Landfield and Toba Geller, advertised in the Jewish World, a local newspaper, that they were collecting the stories of Jewish families that had settled in North Dakota, and that they intended to write a book. I tried to get my mother to write something so that we could be included in this "book," but she thought I should do it, and so began my investigation. Since both my mother and father were from North Dakota, I wrote about both of them in response to the request from the North Dakota ladies. I knew more about my mother's family, because she grew up in Devils Lake, whereas my father left Grand Forks as a young boy. That initial experience led to a long and interesting journey for me into family histories of all the various branches of the families of my husband, Leighton Siegel, and my own. It also led to two wonderful family reunions, the Siegel Reunion in 1981 and the Ziskin Reunion in 1988, which of course, proved to be great additions to the family history that had already been collected. It also led to meeting wonderful people in the Devils Lake area who have been important to the continuation of this story.

In the early 90's, the Jewish Historical Society of the Upper Midwest acquired the research that those two farsighted women in Fargo had collected. The collection had never been turned into the promised book, and unfortunately, Ruth Landfield became ill and Mrs. Geller died before anything happened with the collection. But here it was, and I had the unique opportunity of being the volunteer asked to put this material into a cross referenced database so that anyone interested in the Jews of North Dakota or a particular family could use it. The stories were fascinating, they sounded familiar and they had common themes running through them. It seemed to me that perhaps it was just as well that the "book" hadn't yet been written since so many stories were the same – Jews emigrating from Russia, homesteading under very difficult conditions, farming as best they could and eventually leaving the state or moving into the nearest town and becoming a merchant. There were earlier emigrations of Jews from German and Russia who sometimes settled in small towns in North Dakota. Not everyone homesteaded; some became peddlers and merchants. The families that stayed generally prospered, but even those Jewish families eventually left North Dakota or moved to communities with larger Jewish communities and more opportunities for their children. And so I began to wonder, why North Dakota, why move to this unpopulated and rural state? And then I decided I would do some research and see if I could put together my own family history.

All of the information that I have compiled is from research that I have done over the years plus of course, stories from my mother and members of my family. My husband and I took

a field trip to Grand Forks and Devils Lake in 2005, and we finally saw the town with our own eyes. We returned for the dedication of the Jewish cemetery in 2006 (www.sojnorthdakota.org) and again in 2012.

What is happening now? Because of the dedication and the dream begun by Hal Ettinger, of blessed memory, funds were raised and improvements were made at the cemetery site. Such things as a new sign, a fence, a guest book at the entry allowing visitors to enter their name and markings for the unknown graves, have been added. We are grateful to Mike Connor who lives near the cemetery and has taken the care and maintenance on as his own special project. All of us, the descendants and their families, are grateful for this lovely man who has given us this gift. We also thank the other Devils Lake community members who have taken an interest in this project and help to keep it alive.



Near the original homestead - picture taken in 2005

NORTH DAKOTA ROOTS

Davis Rubin

The year is 1893. Documents put Davis Rubin, my great grandfather, in New York City where he filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen after emigrating from Russia. He then, through luck or plan, used some money from the Baron de Hirsch Fund to make his way to Devils Lake, North Dakota. He didn't come as part of an organized group. He did intend to



homestead. Land was free and he was interested. Thirteen years later in 1905, my grandfather, Chaim (Herman) Wilensky also found his way to North Dakota and homesteaded near Williston, North Dakota. Again, land was free in North Dakota to anyone willing to homestead.

WHY NORTH DAKOTA? – A Little History

Between 1880 and the start of the First WW in 1914, 2 million Jews came from primarily Eastern Europe, mostly clustered in NY. The Emergency Quota Act of 1921 established immigration restrictions on immigrants from Eastern European Countries and the Immigration Act of 1924 made those restrictions worse. A different wave of immigration took place in the mid 1900s with mostly German Jewish immigrants. They often came with money, education and families. They assimilated easily throughout the United States, often working in trades, opening dry goods stores and the like. In 1912 Jews were 2% of the population of the United States with about 6,721,680 at the last census.

From 1881 to about the middle of 1882 an excess of 18,000 Jewish refugees arrived in New York City from southern Russia. They came to escape the cruel persecution of the Russian Czar. There were families, single men and a few single women. These immigrants were mostly tradesmen. They knew little about agriculture, and in fact were not able to own land in Russia.

I had always heard the stories that the reason my great grandfather, Davis Rubin, went to North Dakota was because the Baron de Hirsch Fund offered money to entice him (and others) to settle in places like North Dakota. I became interested in who was this person and why was he so willing to help. Baron Maurice de Hirsch (1831 – 1896) lived in Munich, Brussels and Paris. He was a banker and a philanthropist. His total benefactions exceeded \$100 million, mostly to Jewish causes. He believed that Jews would be better accepted in the “New Country” if they were more like the already existing population and that translated into farming. He first tried to improve the conditions of the Jews in Russia, but he decided that the political climate of that time was not in league with his ideas, so he founded the Jewish Colonization Association with an initial sum of 10 million dollars. His initial goal was to help Russian Jews emigrate. Leading members of America’s established German-Jewish community established the Baron de Hirsch Fund in New York in 1891 in order to provide assistance to Russian-Jewish immigrants in the United States with funds from de Hirsch. Baron de Hirsch’s will specified that his fortune be used to aid Jewish emigrants escaping Russia. Loans were available to people willing to farm, amounting to \$1,000 per person or less. The terms of repayment were lenient. \$1000 was a great deal of money in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

There was another agency funded by the Baron de Hirsch Fund and that was the “Industrial Removal Office.” Removal in this case meant resettlement. These Baron de Hirsch organizations sought to encourage new immigrants to leave the large population centers on the East Coast and settle in the interior of the country. Resettlement in places like North Dakota certainly removed those individuals from places like New York.

There were two different kinds of settlements. North Dakota saw both types. The first type of settlement consisted of establishing an agricultural settlement by bringing a group of Jewish people together in order to farm, start a colony and be supportive of one another. Painted Woods was an example of this kind of settlement. The second type of settlement was by individuals who received some money directly from the Baron De Hirsch Fund and came on their own in order to homestead. An example of this was my great grandfather, Davis Rubin.

Interestingly enough, in Minnesota no special agricultural colonies were established; instead, the settlers who used the Baron de Hirsch funds were all individuals who became truck and dairy farmers. In the early part of the 1900s, the Industrial Removal Office in New York placed 1371 Jews in 40 Minnesota towns and villages. The wide spread settlement of Jews in Minnesota dates from this massive effort. Where collective settlement had failed as it certainly did in North Dakota, individual enterprise seemed to have had better success.

NORTH DAKOTA

The area that was to become Ramsey County was part of the Dakota Territory, which was formed in 1861, and included North and South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. In 1864 the latter two became the Montana Territory. In 1873 the Dakota Territory was divided into North Dakota and South Dakota. Pembina County, which had been formed from Indian lands, was divided into seven counties, one of which was Ramsey County, which contained Devils Lake. The county lines were redrawn again in 1883. In 1889 North Dakota became our 39th State.

Although Dakota Territory was opened to settlers in 1863, prospective settlers stayed away because of the Civil War, Indian Raids, the financial panic of 1873, reports of blizzards, droughts, grasshoppers and the absence of transportation. In 1862, Congress passed the Homestead Act, which offered a free 160-acre tract of land to anyone over 21 who would live on it for five years, cultivate and improve the acreage. Still, settlement remained slow. This changed when the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads began laying tracks across North Dakota. In 1869 Dan Eisenberg opened a trading post South of what is now Bismarck, along the Missouri River. When Bismarck was founded, he became one of its early merchants. He may be the first Jewish settler in North Dakota. (Plain Folks – North Dakota's Ethnic History, Sherman, Thorson, eds.) Also, gold was discovered near Bismarck in 1874 and that event drew Jews and non-Jews alike. The first Jewish farmers were members of the Thal family who arrived in 1876 and settled at Lakota in Nelson County, west of Grand Forks. As the plans to build a railroad became known, many people, including Jewish entrepreneurs, bought up land hoping that the railroad would need their land for development. This also increased the Jewish and the non-Jewish population in the State.

Imagine how it would have sounded to new or potential immigrants. The Baron de Hirsch Fund was promoting farming and states like North Dakota were offering free land. They had an opportunity to own land, which they could never have done in Russia. It must have sounded like the door to the American dream. A homestead would offer a great deal of hope for the future. They could have economic and personal freedom. Of course "free" land wasn't really free. At the going estimate of the time, equipment needed to till the land required an initial capital outlay of \$1120 dollars in 1890 values. And then still more money was needed for harvesting equipment, fencing, water supplies etc. Agencies located in Chicago and in New York as well as the Twin City communities loaned money and provided supplies such as seed to try and get the early farmers started. Still, many went into debt, which added to the failure rate.

In an Editorial from the Fargo Forum, March 12, 1913 on Jewish Farmers in North Dakota, it stated that there were 7,500 Jewish farming families in the United States. The largest number of Jewish farmers were in New Jersey, Connecticut next, then New York and then North Dakota. The peak year for Jewish farming in North Dakota was 1910. At that time there were 1200 people on 250 farms. Many, if not most, of the Jewish farmers sold their land after the requisite five years and moved to cities and towns. Some, like my paternal grandfather, became peddlers.



A typical peddler truck which would have been horse drawn

The extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad encouraged Jewish families to move to towns along the railroad and open businesses to serve travelers, railroad workers and farmers. By 1927 over 75 percent of the 2000 Jews in North Dakota lived in the state's five largest population centers – Bismarck, Fargo, Grand Forks, Devils Lake and Minot. (The information came from the annual report of 1913 of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society of New York. The society was established to promote farming among Jews and to give financial assistance to Jewish families who wish to become farmers.)

HOW ST. PAUL MINNESOTA GOT INVOLVED

The German Jews had settled earlier in the United States. As a group, they were better educated and more affluent. They had mixed feelings about the huge emigration from Russia of Jews who were poorly educated, did not speak English and needed a great deal of help just to get started. There was a general sentiment among the German Jewish population that there were too many Jewish refugees settling in large cities. There were two problems: First, life was often hard in the cities and second, it was felt that this concentration of Jews in large cities might increase anti-Semitism. Rabbi Wechesler, a St. Paul Rabbi, was very much in favor of promoting the agricultural settlement idea. It would allow for some Jewish occupational redistribution and it would relieve the pressure on the Jewish community in Minnesota who were judged unable to absorb large number of

newcomers. Therefore, Rabbi Wechsler obtained a grant in Burleigh County in North Dakota on the Missouri River in 1882. Priority was given to Russian immigrants already living in St. Paul. The settlement consisted of eleven original families, refugees from Russia, who took advantage of this land grant. Rabbi Wechsler gave \$600-\$800 to each family from the National Jewish Community, (which could have been from the de Hirsch Fund) as the local community could not provide very much. He formed the Hebrew Aid and Emigrant Society of St. Paul and was its President. The new community was called Painted Woods. It was located six hours from Bismarck by horse.

The Bismarck Tribune, June 6, 1882, states: "Julius Austrian, a leading commission merchant of St. Paul and the owner of several steamers on Lake Superior arrived a few days ago with a party of Russian Jewish refugees, whom he located at Painted Woods, 30 miles north of Bismarck, where they have taken claims, purchased railroad lands and will establish a village. They located in the immediate vicinity of Wm. Falconer's and purchased the improved farm owned by Nick Bellmore. The settlement now consists of 22 families. 60 additional families will join them in a few weeks. They are pleased with the country and feel under great obligation to Mr. Austrian, who conducted them to this locality as agent of the American relief associations."

PAINTED WOODS

Unfortunately, the Painted Woods colonists were handicapped by inexperience, shortage of funds, a hard winter, prairie fires and internal dissension. Neighboring farmers at first welcomed the Russian Jews and the merchants of Bismarck, Jewish and non-Jewish, provided credit.

Farming was difficult everywhere in the United States for Jewish immigrants. The winter of 1882-83 was particularly severe in the Dakotas. The cold was so intense that the kerosene would freeze in the lamps, and one's very breath would congeal on the pillow at night. Severe blizzards raged that winter. These blizzards were of such intensity it made even the short trip from house to barn a hazardous journey. One of the survivors relates how some of the colonists used ropes, one end fastened to the doorpost and the other end tied around the body, to prevent losing themselves in the blinding sheets of ice and snow. For days at a time, the cattle had to go without water. Things improved the next year -- 1884 was regarded as its best year agriculturally and at that time there were 54 families. In 1885 the crops again failed.

(from a summary of Jews in North Dakota from *Our Jewish Farmers, the Story of the Jewish Agricultural Society* by Gabriel Davidson, L.B. Fisher, New York, 1943.)

Rabbi Wechsler and Julius Austrian rode a train with several carloads of potatoes, meat and supplies to the settlement and found despairing colonists on bad terms with their neighbors and contention in their midst. The drought of 1886 ended all hope and the settlers drifted away. By 1901 only three Jewish farmers were left in that particular area. The Painted Woods community created a drain on the Jewish community of St. Paul. From 1882 to 1886, St. Paul Jews alone spend \$30,000 to aid the Dakota colonists. When there were other settlements needing help, such as Devils Lake, the community was thoroughly drained of their financial resources. No one was more disillusioned than Wechsler. He had seen his dream to near success. He, more than most, was aware of the tragic side – the hopes and the desperate labors of the settlers.

Other communities that were tried, but never came to be were the town of Nudelman, platted and filed with the McLean county Register of Deeds in May, 1888, and Montefoire, a name chosen in 1887. Montefoire Township included the present city of Wilton. Neither community ever came to be. The name Montefoire was adopted by a school district and still exists.

There were undoubtedly many reasons that these families did not succeed as farmers. They had no knowledge of farming and had never done so in Russia; they apparently quarreled amongst themselves and with their neighbors, by whom they were often misused, reproached and despised; they had poor English language skills; their dress and appearance set them apart from their neighbors. Many did not want to do physical work and it was thought by some that making them the object of charity did not lead to independence. Also, they had married early, had many children and they were disappointed by life in America and homesick.

Aside from the agricultural colonies that were started in North Dakota, approximately 400 other Jewish settlers also came on their own to farm in North Dakota. About the same time that the Baron de Hirsch Fund was used to establish the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society in 1900 and the Industrial Removal Office in 1901, Rabbi Levy in Chicago was organizing the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America. In 1901 that organization began a ten-year relationship with the Baron de Hirsch Fund, serving as a Midwestern base for the New York agencies. Ultimately the New York organization felt that the Chicago organization was too optimistic about the potential success of Jewish farmers in North Dakota and they broke off their relationship. Both organizations had the same goals: 1. Reduce the concentration of Jewish immigrants in urban ghettos by dispersing them throughout the country and 2. Remove a stereotype by proving that Jews were capable of physical productive labor not merely commercial or financial dealings. The Chicago based organization sent 144 families to 26 townships in counties throughout North Dakota. The Chicago agency understood that Jews needed to live near other Jews if this experiment had any hope of success. The Chicago agency also subsidized the work of the Jewish Chautauqua Society which sent reading materials in Hebrew, Yiddish and English on Jewish history and religion. The Society published "The Jewish Farmer," a Yiddish agricultural monthly newspaper, beginning in May 1908. Its purpose was to be an educational tool and a public forum. It included articles from other magazines about farming and a question and answer column all written in Yiddish.

Despite the hardships and failures a Jewish revival occurred. Painted Woods was just the first settlement. Between 1882 and 1910, 400 men and women, representing 250 families, filed for land in seven different colonies. By 1912 these families possessed about 5000 acres which were valued at half a million dollars.

DEVILS LAKE

Devils Lake was settled in 1882 and was the second homestead colony. Eventually 104 Jewish men and women filed in Ramsey County for land in this area. The original colonists also had help in the establishment of this community from the Baron de Hirsch Fund. This was the community in which my great grandfather Davis Rubin, either by chance or design settled and homesteaded. He arrived in 1893 ten years after the initial settlement.

In September of 1889, seven years after the colony was established, a committee from the Twin Cities was formed to visit the Jewish Colony near Devils Lake to examine their conditions. They returned with the intent of raising money to help the farmers who had remained. At this point Devils Lake became part of the social welfare program of the Minneapolis Jewry. The Dakota Relief Committee was formed. The St. Paul and Manitoba Railroad transported the supplies free. The shipment was large enough for their needs and consisted of 1300 pounds of flour, barrels of beans and rice, four cases of clothing and wood for heating. Whereas the St. Paul community had supported the Painted Woods community, Minneapolis Jewry took on the support of the Devils Lake community, although support came from all over the country, Jewish and non-Jewish alike. (San Francisco Jews were most generous.) Still the colony suffered and many colonists began to leave. A few settlers held out and in 1892 were joined by others, including my great grandfather. The colony persisted and eventually became a success.

Excerpt from a handwritten letter: *I have noticed one distinct difference the Wing and Devils Lake Colonies. At Wing and Regan, ALL settlers homesteaded or lived on 160 acres. At D.L, Issac Adelman, for instance, owned 440 acres. S. Kalov owned 400 acres. This would indicate that the more enterprising Jewish farmers accumulated more land as they prospered. At Wing, they just didn't seem to own more than they homesteaded. Of course, the land at the Wing settlement was impossible to live on as a self-sufficient farm unit. Even today, cattle graze on thee pasture tracts.*

Farmer Philip Greenberg reported on behalf of the colonists in 1901:

We had a very good crop this year and all of the Jewish farmers were greatly benefited by the threshing machine, which the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Society of New York placed here. All of the farmers threshed in good season. This is the first time that the crop of the Jewish farmers has been threshed before November since they have been here. (North Dakota History, Jewish Colonies at Painted Woods and Devils Lake)

From a report of the Jewish Agricultural And Industrial Aid Society: The following amount of threshing was done with the outfit during the season just passed for 18 Jewish farmers in said section, to wit:

No. of bushels of wheat	1800
No. of bushels of oats	3233
No. of bushels of flax	8567
No. of bushels of barley	2833

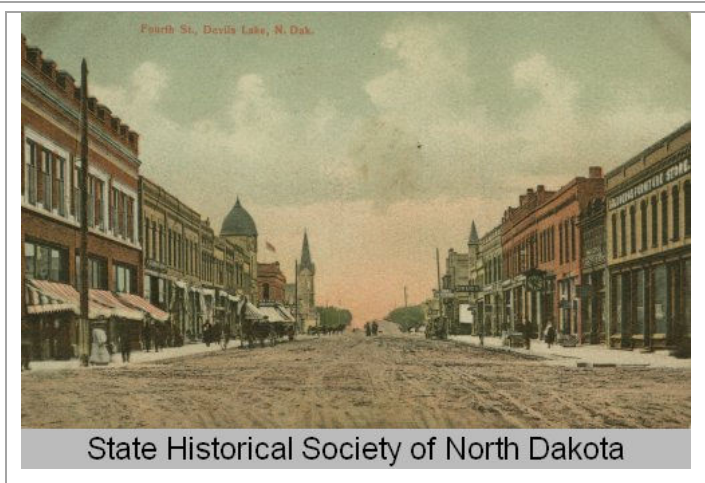
Devils Lake had a full community life. High Holiday services were held in the courthouse and court dates were not set in the fall of the year until High Holiday dates were scheduled first. Despite privations, most of the settlers adhered to Orthodox Jewish ritual. Rabbi Papermaster had come from Lithuania in 1883 and settled in Fargo before moving to Grand Forks in 1891. He was the first rabbi in North Dakota. Each fall he visited Devils Lake to prepare kosher meat and fowl for the winter. He returned when he was needed for a wedding or a bris (circumcision ceremony for newborn baby boys).

Often when the colonists left the farm settlements, they became peddlers, storekeepers or railroad construction workers. Old timers among the former Jewish colonists recalled that non-Jewish farmers often put up peddlers for the night and served them fried eggs for breakfast as a courtesy because they knew the peddlers would not eat pork. One or two Jewish women in the towns opened boarding houses catering to Jewish bachelors as a way of finding husbands for their daughters.

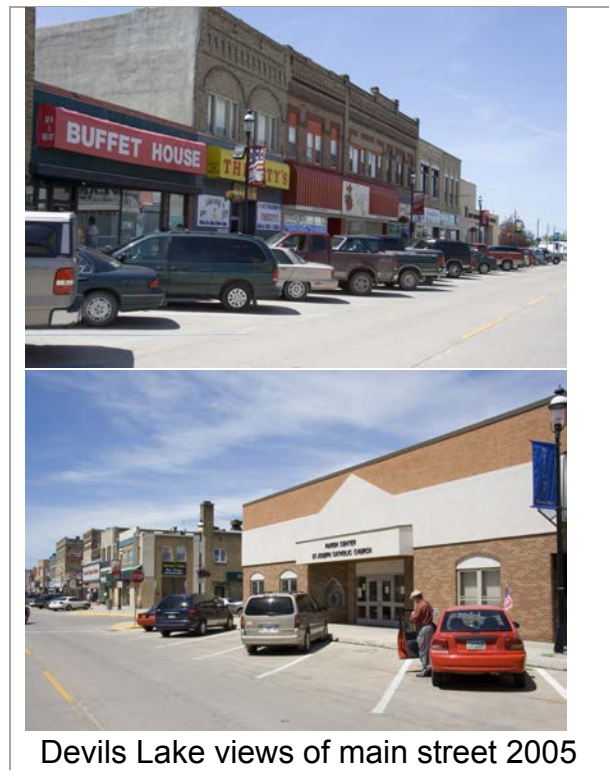
The settlement of Devils Lake was still in existence in 1912 and at that time was the Northwest's oldest Jewish farm settlement. By the mid-twenties, however, many of the families had drifted away. Davis Rubin lived there until he died in 1936 and Herman and Ida Wilensky moved to Minneapolis in the late 1930s, I assume after Davis died. The children had gone to the cities and all that was left were cemeteries.



Devils Lake approx. 1902



State Historical Society of North Dakota



Devils Lake views of main street 2005

RUBIN BRANCH

My great grandfather, Davis Rubin, left the pogroms and persecution in Russia and as stated before, homesteaded outside of Devils Lake arriving in 1893. He says he arrived in Devils Lake in 1892, but his homesteading papers indicate it may have been 1893. His intention to become a citizen was filed in New York in 1893 and his actual homestead papers were filed in North Dakota in 1894. Davis was married to Bessie Waslowsky while still in Russia. Davis came alone. He was born in 1854 and was about 38 years of age when he emigrated.

DAVIS RUBIN'S DECLARATION OF INTENTION

Davis Rubin filed his Declaration of Intention to become a citizen in New York City on June 7, 1893 in the Superior Court of the City of New York. His port of entry is unknown. He applied to homestead on June 20, 1894 in Devils Lake, North Dakota and on September 5, 1899 the land was his, having lived on it and farmed it for 5 years. He claims in his homestead document to have established residence on his land in March of 1893. (However, he seems to have been in New York City in June of 1893.) I believe he was born in 1854.

The family, Davis, Bessie, and their children, Daubra, Ida and Sam are listed on the 1900 census. The name is spelled Reubens. They appear again on the 1910 census spelled Rubin. The name Daubra becomes Americanized to Dora.

Davis and Bessie came from South Russia, near Odessa, in the State of Kherson (Kherson, Gaberna). Rubin was not the original family name, but instead was possibly the name of the family that brought Davis out of Russia. Or, perhaps a name that he acquired or bought to keep himself out of the Russian army. The original name is unknown. Its possible that Rubin was spelled Reubens and its also possible that he changed his name upon entering the United States. He seems to first appear in New York City.

An aside about names: It wasn't until the mid 1800s, that Jewish families in Russia and Poland were compelled to take family names. And even at that, names were purchased to keep sons out of the Russian army and thus everyone in the family might not use the same name. Therefore, when people emigrated after that, they felt no great allegiance to this family name that had been chosen or thrust upon them, and changed it as they saw fit.

Davis had at least one brother with whom he corresponded. The brother's surname was Gordon and he lived in Egypt.

When Davis came to North Dakota in 1893, it was a territory. He left his wife and children in Russia and 8 years passed before he was able to send for them. The original homestead was very large and was located between Starkweather and Edmore, near Devils Lake. Hwe lived in a sod house as did the other homesteaders. Davis' plat was at least twice the 160 acres each homesteader was given. It was possible to purchase the land before the five years elapsed for \$1.25 an acre. Apparently that is what he did. When his wife, Bessie, came to North Dakota, she also homesteaded an adjoining piece of property. Bessie claimed to be divorced in order to own property in her own name. (plat map attached). Davis began by working on other farms in order to earn money for his property as well as earn some extra money.



An example of a North Dakota sod house

The Historical Society of North Dakota printed a letter from Davis Rubin who was then a furniture storeowner in Devils Lake. This letter gives some insight into the conditions under which the immigrants existed.

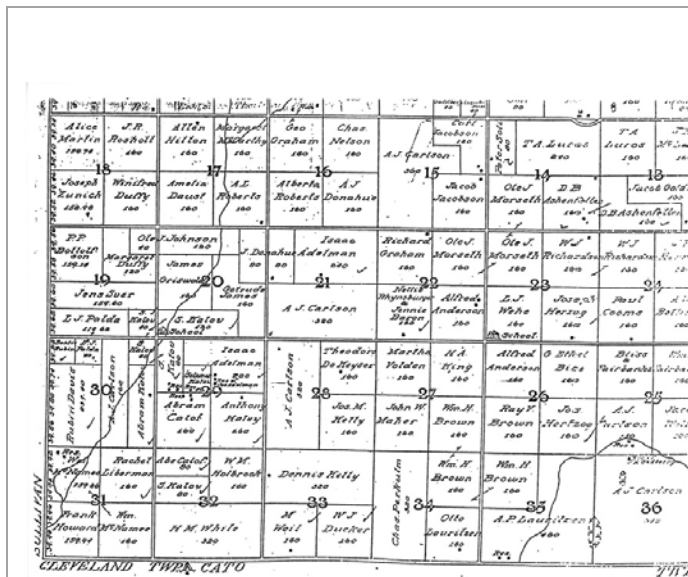
The letter is reprinted below exactly as it appeared:

"I settled in 1892. I took a homestead and bought land (a quarter section). Got money from the Jewish Society of New York at six percent. We got money from the local banks at twelve percent and a bonus of ten percent, so can't wonder a Jew couldn't farm. The first Jewish settlement was founded by Baron de Hirsch. He was a millionaire and left money for these settlements. He built them homes and got them farming outfits, but most of them left in '88 or '89.

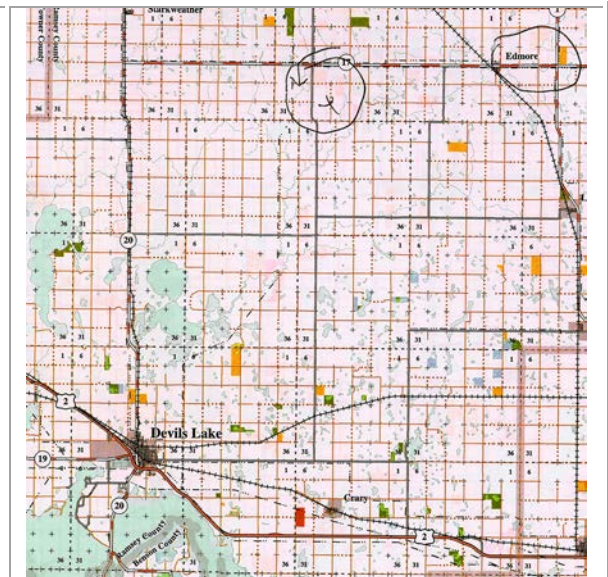
There was no donations. When I come in 1892 all the colonial settlers left except three or four. Most of the Jews that came in the 90's made good.

The colonial settlers had a rabbi and everything in their religious line. But there was very little or no improvement in the county and very little to do. When they threshed, they slept in the straw piles and drank slough water, and they decided most anything would be better than farming, so they left. The Jewish Relief (Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Society) would lend \$500 to \$800 on a quarter section of land.

My home was in Overland Township, T. 857, R. 62, Section 30". Signed Davis Rubin"



Original plat map



plat map from 2005

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
(16-3000)

HOMESTEAD PROOF—TESTIMONY OF WITNESS.

Albert Paulson, being called as witness in support of the Homestead entry of Davis Rubin to 28 1/4 Secs. 16 & 17, T. 23, R. 25,
 Ques. 1.—What is your name, age, and post-office address?
 Ans. Albert Paulson, age 35 years, 26th St. S.
 Ques. 2.—Are you well acquainted with the claimant in this case and the land enclosed in his claim?
 Ans. Yes
 Ques. 3.—Is said tract within the limits of an incorporated town or selected site of a city or town, or used in any way for trade or business?
 Ans. No
 Ques. 4.—State specifically the character of this land—whether it is timber, prairie, grazing, farming, coal, or mineral land.
 Ans. Prairie farming land.
 Ques. 5.—When did claimant settle upon the homestead, and at what date did he establish actual residence thereon?
 Ans. In March 1893.
 Ques. 6.—Have claimant and family resided continuously on the homestead since first establishing residence thereon? (If settler is unmarried, state the fact.)
 Ans. He has resided continuously on the except for about 3 1/2 months in 1896. His wife is in Russia.
 Ques. 7.—For what period or periods has the settler been absent from the land since making settlement, and for what purpose, and if temporarily absent, did claimant's family reside upon and cultivate the land during such absence?
 Ans. About 3 1/2 months in 1896 to get his wife to the country.
 Ques. 8.—How much of the homestead has the settler cultivated, and for how many seasons did he raise crops thereon?
 Ans. From 30 to 75 acres for five years.
 Ques. 9.—What improvements are on the land, and what is their value?
 Ans. 1 frame house, 1 stable, 1 well, 75 acres plowed land all worth \$350.00. Miscellaneous piggy dollars.
 Ques. 10.—Are there any indications of coal, salines, or minerals of any kind on the homestead? (If so, describe what they are, and state whether the land is more valuable for agricultural than for mineral purposes.)
 Ans. No.
 Ques. 11.—Has the claimant mortgaged, sold, or contracted to sell, any portion of said homestead?
 Ans. Not to my knowledge.
 Ques. 12.—Are you interested in this claim, and do you think the settler has acted in entire good faith in perfecting this entry?
 Ans. No.
 (Sign plainly with full christian name.) Robert Wallace
 I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing testimony was read to the witness before being subscribed and was sworn to before me this 26 day of August, 1897, at my office at Devils Lake in Ramsey County, N.D.
 [SEE NOTE ON FOURTH PAGE.] S. J. Durrell
 County Judge Ramsey Co. N.D.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
(16-3000)

HOMESTEAD PROOF—TESTIMONY OF WITNESS.

Albert Paulson, being called as witness in support of the Homestead entry of Davis Rubin to 28 1/4 Secs. 16 & 17, T. 23, R. 25,
 Ques. 1.—What is your name, age, and post-office address?
 Ans. Albert Paulson, age 35 years, 26th St. S.
 Ques. 2.—Are you well acquainted with the claimant in this case and the land enclosed in his claim?
 Ans. Yes
 Ques. 3.—Is said tract within the limits of an incorporated town or selected site of a city or town, or used in any way for trade or business?
 Ans. No
 Ques. 4.—State specifically the character of this land—whether it is timber, prairie, grazing, farming, coal, or mineral land.
 Ans. Prairie farming land.
 Ques. 5.—When did claimant settle upon the homestead, and at what date did he establish actual residence thereon?
 Ans. In March 1893.
 Ques. 6.—Have claimant and family resided continuously on the homestead since first establishing residence thereon? (If settler is unmarried, state the fact.)
 Ans. He has resided continuously on the except for about 3 1/2 months in 1896. His wife is in Russia.
 Ques. 7.—For what period or periods has the settler been absent from the land since making settlement, and for what purpose, and if temporarily absent, did claimant's family reside upon and cultivate the land during such absence?
 Ans. About 3 1/2 months in 1896 to get his wife to the country.
 Ques. 8.—How much of the homestead has the settler cultivated, and for how many seasons did he raise crops thereon?
 Ans. From 30 to 75 acres for five years.
 Ques. 9.—What improvements are on the land, and what is their value?
 Ans. 1 frame house, 1 stable, 1 well, 75 acres plowed land all worth \$350.00. Miscellaneous piggy dollars.
 Ques. 10.—Are there any indications of coal, salines, or minerals of any kind on the homestead? (If so, describe what they are, and state whether the land is more valuable for agricultural than for mineral purposes.)
 Ans. No.
 Ques. 11.—Has the claimant mortgaged, sold, or contracted to sell, any portion of said homestead?
 Ans. Not to my knowledge.
 Ques. 12.—Are you interested in this claim, and do you think the settler has acted in entire good faith in perfecting this entry?
 Ans. No.
 (Sign plainly with full christian name.) Robert Wallace
 I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing testimony was read to the witness before being subscribed and was sworn to before me this 26 day of August, 1897, at my office at Devils Lake in Ramsey County, N.D.
 [SEE NOTE ON FOURTH PAGE.] S. J. Durrell
 County Judge Ramsey Co. N.D.

FINAL AFFIDAVIT REQUIRED OF HOMESTEAD CLAIMANTS.

SECTION _____ OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES.

I, Davis Rubin, having made a Homestead entry of the 28 1/4 Secs. 16 & 17, T. 23, R. 25,
 Section No. 30, in Township No. 157,
 of Range No. 62, subject to entry at Grand Forks
 under section No. 2289 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do now apply to perfect my claim thereto by virtue of section No. 2291 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and for that purpose do solemnly swear that I, David
 _____ a citizen of the United States; that I have made actual settlement upon and have cultivated and resided upon said land since the 15 day of March, 1893 to the present time; that no part of said land has been alienated, except as provided in section 2288 of the Revised Statutes, but that I am the sole bona fide owner as an actual settler; that I will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States; and, further, that I have not heretofore perfected or abandoned an entry made under the homestead laws of the United States, except and that he is unable to appear in person at the Grand Divisor's Court office by reason of the great distance & cost.
 (Sign plainly with full christian name.) Davis X Rubin
 I, S. J. Durrell of Devils Lake, Ramsey Co., N.D.
 do hereby certify that the above affidavit was subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of August, 1897, at my office at Devils Lake in Ramsey County, N.D.
S. J. Durrell
 County Judge Ramsey Co. N.D.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
(16-3000)

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 (Sign plainly with full christian name.) Davis X Rubin
 I, S. J. Durrell of Devils Lake, Ramsey Co., N.D.
 do hereby certify that the above affidavit was subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of August, 1897, at my office at Devils Lake in Ramsey County, N.D.
S. J. Durrell
 County Judge Ramsey Co. N.D.

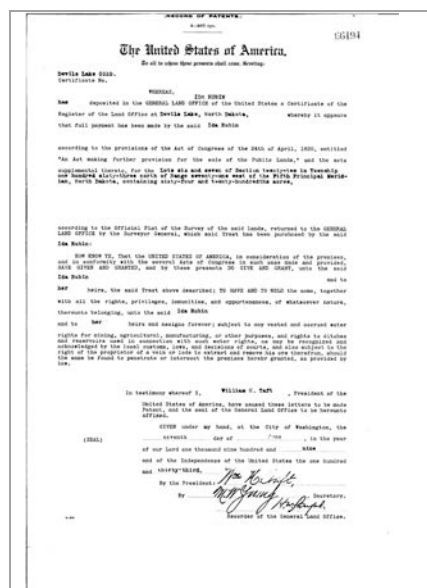
Homestead Papers

Homestead Papers

The North Dakota Historical Society material goes on: "Davis Rubin's story runs parallel with many of the other immigrants. After working for seven years, he saved enough money to send for his family, which was still in Europe. To make ends meet he contracted to work for a neighboring farmer for 80 cents per day for eight months, but was never paid for his labor. In 1907, after 15 years of farming, he left a half section of land with a mortgage of \$4200 against it and moved to Devils Lake. His first job in Devils Lake was herding cattle. At a later date, he went into the junk business, which included the buying of wool and hides. His final and most successful business venture was the retail selling of

furniture. The answer to the question of why so many Jews entered the mercantile world can best be found in Rubin's brief biography: monetary success in the mercantile world came faster and more easily than in farming."

At first Davis rented his farmland to others who farmed it. The farm was eventually sold. The farm was near the Calof homesteads and the families were very close. I have always liked the story about the dining room table that Abe Calof or perhaps Davis Rubin had on his farm. The middle of the table was cut out and operated like a lazy susan. It was controlled by a pedal, which Abe manipulated. The food was set in the center of the table and it came around only once. The family, friends and assorted others took what they could when the food stopped in front of them or else they missed their opportunity. Often those sitting around that table were men that were hired to help thrash the wheat or whatever chores needed to be done and couldn't be done by one man alone. Baila (Rachel) Calof, wife of Abe Calof, became a close friend to my grandmother, Ida Rubin Wilensky. It is her memoirs that have been turned into a book and offer the best description of what life was really like. The book is entitled: Rachel Calof's Story. (Indiana University Press 1995)



Ida Rubin Land Patent

According to the Land Management Office, Davis Rubin filed for land patents for Bessie Rubin in 1906, Ida Rubin 1909, Sam Rubin in 1905, Doba Rubin in 1904 and again in 1903. A land patent documents the transfer of land ownership from the federal government to individuals. This may have been a way to increase one's land holdings.

Bessie Waslowsky Rubin

Davis Rubin b. 1854 d. May, 1936 married Bessie Waslowsky b. 1855 d. 1919
CHILDREN

Max b. unk. m. wife and children in Russia

Doba (Dora) b. 1876 m. Herman Adelman

Sam b. 1884 didn't marry

Ida b. 1886 d. 1949 m. Herman Wilensky b. 1882 d.1972



Bessie Waslowsky Rubin

Bessie Waslowsky Rubin arrived in Philadelphia in 1900. According to the 1900 Census she was born in April of 1855. It took Davis six months to go to Philadelphia to meet her and bring her back to North Dakota. Information from their Declaration of Intention to become a citizen contains the following information: Davis Rubin was naturalized on November 25, 1898. Bessie Rubin was born in Russia in 1855, she filed her intention to become a citizen on May 25, 1900. She arrived in Philadelphia in April, 1900. Bessie brought only one child with her and that child was Dora. Two of her other children, Ida and Sam, were sent later by their Aunt Rachel. There is a family story that was told about Aunt Rachel who asked her small niece, Ida, to name a child after her. This memory came to Ida in a dream after giving birth to her second daughter and so inspired Ida to name that

baby, Rozella. Ida, my grandmother, was born in October 1879. She was 15 or 16 years of age when she arrived in the United States. She stayed in Philadelphia with relatives and initially went to school there.

I don't know a great deal about my great grandmother, Bessie Waslowsky Rubin. She had relatives in Philadelphia and had a cousin living in Winnipeg who was named Nutra Shack. His wife was Pauline. Nutra Shack had a sister named Clara Lipshitz. Both Clara and my grandmother Ida were named Chya after their grandmother who was also named Chya (that would be my great great grandmother Chya). As is the custom in continuing names through the generations, our daughter Lesli is named Chya.



Sam Rubin. Dora Rubin, Ida Rubin

Still later, the fourth child of Davis and Bessie came to Devils Lake. His name was Max. He left a wife and a son and daughter in Russia when he came. Max was a carpenter. None of Max's family ever joined him in this country. Correspondence was maintained, but the last trace was lost during the Second World War. After the War, a letter was received in North Dakota addressed to Rubin. Money was sent, but the contact was lost.

Bessie and Davis had eight children, four survived and all four eventually joined the parents in North Dakota. Bessie and Davis had two sets of twins. However, of those two sets of twins, only my grandmother Ida survived. Twins reappear in future generations, specifically my husband, Leighton, and I have identical twin daughters, Pam and Lesli and John and Sarah Adelman who settled in Winnipeg had fraternal twins, David and Barbara.

Davis and Bessie lived next door to the furniture store. The two buildings are pictured below as they appear in 2012 on 2nd street and 5th avenue. I believe that the Wilensky family rented a house one street over.



THE AREA NEAR THE HOMESTEADS

An article in the North Dakota State Historical Society paints a picture of life there: "A mile west and one mile south of the Jewish cemetery (which is now abandoned) was the United States post office known as Ben Zion. It was a solitary building, which also served as the living quarters of Bennie Greenberg, the postman. Mail delivery was once a week brought by a team of horse from Devils Lake. When the Farmers Grain and Shipping Company Railroad was built to Garske in 1902 the post office of Ben Zion was closed. Garske was

only five miles southwest of Ben Zion and offered daily train service and delivery of the mail.



Davis Rubin about 1930

There was never a Jewish community located in the Ben Zion vicinity, although Jewish families occupied land every quarter of a mile in the area. The nearest thing resembling an area village was a settlement four miles east of the Jewish cemetery where four members of the Calof family lived and had build houses at the corner of their land where the four pieces of property came together. Just north of their farms was located the area school house. The four Calofs were Moses Kolov, Charlie Kalaov, Abraham Calof and Jahn Calof. The Herman Kauffmans near whose property the cemetery developed were the parents of Lottie Kaufman, who was married in 1887 to Adolph Zukor, who later became the multi millionaire motion picture tycoon of Paramount Pictures. Davis and Bessie Rubin's homesteads were also nearby.

In 1902 a dark cloud descended upon the Jewish settlers when it was discovered that the government land on which the Jewish cemetery was located had been advertised for sale and actually sold. A group of 30 Jewish residents subscribed to amounts sufficient to purchase five acres of land to hold and continue the existing cemetery. My great grandfather, Davis Rubin, was among the contributors. The last person buried there was Mendel Mill in 1935. Davis Rubin is not buried in this cemetery, but is buried in Grand Forks, North Dakota along with his wife, Bessie. The may have chosen Grand Forks because there was a synagogue there.

Bessie Rubin died in 1919 at the age of 64 just before my mother's youngest sister, Bess Wilensky Barenbaum was born. There doesn't seem to be any indication of what happened. She hadn't seemed ill to the grandchildren. My mother, Pauline, remembers being in school and someone coming to get them. The children were taken to Morris Glickson's house and left with the housekeeper.

According to what I have been told, there were always enough men for a minyan in Devils Lake. It was often my great grandfather, Davis Rubin, who conducted services, which were held in people's homes or on the High Holidays in the Court House. Once in a while, a Hebrew teacher would come from the "old country" to live in Devils Lake and teach the boys Hebrew and help prepare them for their Bar Mitzvahs. Davis Rubin would often act as Rabbi on those occasions. The religious men in town were Davis Rubin, Mendel Mill and Abraham Adelman.

To Hon. Frank White,
Governor of North Dakota

Devils Lake N. D. Dec. 23, 1902

Sir:

We the undersigned Jews living in Ramsey County in Twp. 157 Rg. 83 and vicinity, would respectfully call your attention to the following facts, that a Colony of Jews settled in the above named locality before said Twp. was surveyed, and when deaths occurred amongst them they were buried in a suitable place on U.S. Gov't. land, which when the survey was run turned out to be nearly in the centre of the SE 4 sec. 27, 157, 63 and many Jews have been buried in said cemetery since then, that said quarter was advertised for sale and actually sold Dec 8th, 1902, that on day of sale Land Comm. Laxdal was seen by a representative of our people and Mr. Laxdal said he would sell the land and the party purchasing would convey to the Jews 5 or 10 acres at the same price bid in for. This land was bid in by Nick Kitsch and Chas. Garske and they say they are willing to convey 5 or 10 acres some where along the lines of said quarter and we could transfer the graves to said new site and will not convey the present Cemetery at all.

We are not financially able to carry this expense and desire that the dead rest in peace and not be disturbed. Considering the fact that said Cemetery was started on unsurveyed land, and long before the State required title from the U.S. we respectfully petition you as Member of the Board of University and School Lands and as governor, to use your influence to stop the issuing of a Contract of sale to above named purchasers until your Board can take action on this matter and we are perfectly willing to pay \$10.00 per acre for a Deed from the State for ½ of 2142? Of SE of sec. 37-157-63 (being the north 10 acres of 35-85-27-187-83) (numbers very difficult to read). Or for a Deed conveying above property for Cemetery to revert back to State in the event that it is no longer used for said purpose.



RAMSEY COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND SHERIFFS RESIDENCE, DEVILS LAKE, N. D. 1887

1887 ←

→ 1910

High Holiday Services were held at this Courthouse every year *

WHITE & HENDERSON

A. H. BELL & CO. || HOME MADE CANDIES ALWAYS FRESH
 PROMPT SERVICE DRUGGISTS || PHONE 237

100 DEVILS LAKE
Builders Hardware A complete stock always on hand
 At **C. P. BRAINARD'S**

- Rustad Bank, wks G N shops, 205 w 13th st (Hvaagena)
- Rustom Iver O, farmer, 801 3d st (Sarah)
- Rutherford Andrew, wks G N shops, 213 w 12th st (Rena)
- Rutten Miss Anna, 722 6th st
- Rutten Herman, city assessor, 722 6th st (Sophia)
- Ryan Miss Alice, domestic, Mercy hospital
- Ryan E J, teamster, 611 6th st (Margaret)
- RYAN J H**, milk route (rural telephone)
- Rosenberger Milton, stenographer G N shops, 620 6th st
- Rosin Miss Elda, 823 Kelly ave
- Rothacker A, janitor court house, 718 1st st (Ledia)
- Rothecker Nick, bottling works, 505 4th st (Lizzie)
- Routier E F, farmer, 829 4th st (Pauline)
- ROUTIER F H**, cashier First National Bank, 812 6th st (Myrtle)
- Routier Geo, clk Mann's store, 305 1/2 4th st
- Rubin Davis, junk dealer, 512 2d st (Bessie)
- Rubin Miss Ida, 512 2d st
- Rubin Sam, pool room, 512 2d st
- Rudisill J A, carp, 814 Hill ave (Thresa)
- Rudser Peter, carp, 308 6th st
- Rudser Miss Emily, 308 6th st
- Rugar Miss Rosa, 624 5th st
- Rugar Mrs Rose, 624 5th st
- Rugar Miss Sallie, 624 5th st
- Rugar T W, real estate, 624 5th st
- Ruhberg Geo A, trav salesman, 423 8th st (Mae)
- Rundell G E, pass con G N, 814 Farrington ave (Stella)
- RUSSELL'S AUTO GARAGE** (C O Russell prop) automobile livery and repairing, 424 3d st
- Russell Miss Georgia F, bookkeeper C O Russell, 611 3d st
- RUSSELL C O**, farm machinery and automobiles, 611 3d st (Minnie) (see back of map)

First National Bank || Capital \$75,000.00
 H. E. BAIRD, Pres. || F. H. ROULTER, Cashier ||
 HOWARD WHIPPLE, V. Pres. || N. J. HALEY, A. Cashier || Surplus \$25,000.00

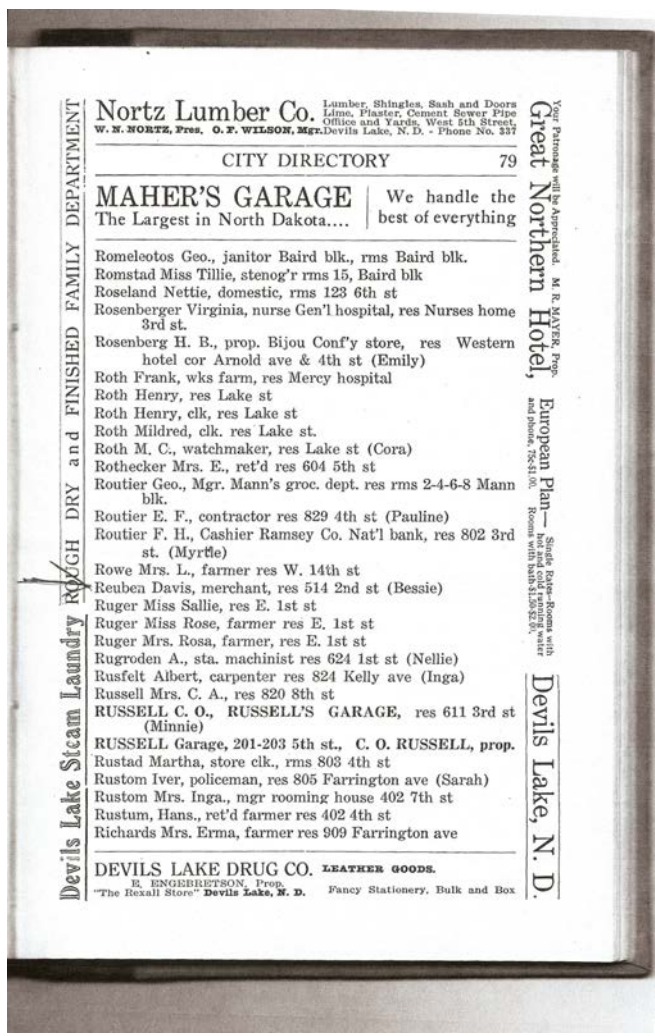
Your Money's Worth if you trade at **The New York Cash Store**

For which your petitioners will forever pray.
 THE RUSSIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH SOCIETY
 OF TADUSAC COUNTY NORTH DAKOTA.

(Signature of one of the signers)
 1 *Davis Ruben* 16
 2 *J. Goldberg* 17
 3 *Miss Kelly* 18
 4 *Miss Oyes* 19
 5 *Miss Kelly* 20
 6 *Phillips* 21
 7 *Goldman* 22
 8 *Goldman* 23
 9 _____ 24
 10 _____ 25
 11 _____ 26
 12 _____ 27
 13 _____ 28
 14 _____ 29
 15 _____ 30

Petition to save the cemetery. Note that Davis Rubin signed with an "X."

City Directory from Devils Lake (see Rubin)



Devils Lake Steam Laundry and FINISHED FAMILY DEPARTMENT

Nortz Lumber Co. Lumber, Shingles, Sash and Doors
Lime, Plaster, Cement, Sewer Pipe
Office and Yards, West 5th Street
W. N. NORTZ, Pres. O. F. WILSON, Mgr. Devils Lake, N. D. - Phone No. 217

CITY DIRECTORY 79

MAHER'S GARAGE | We handle the
The Largest in North Dakota.... | best of everything

- Romeleotos Geo., janitor Baird blk., rms Baird blk.
- Romstad Miss Tillie, stenog'r rms 15, Baird blk
- Roseland Nettie, domestic, rms 123 6th st
- Rosenberger Virginia, nurse Gen'l hospital, res Nurses home 3rd st.
- Rosenberg H. B., prop. Bijou Conf'y store, res Western hotel cor Arnold ave & 4th st (Emily)
- Roth Frank, wks farm, res Mercy hospital
- Roth Henry, res Lake st
- Roth Henry, clk, res Lake st
- Roth Mildred, clk, res Lake st
- Roth M. C., watchmaker, res Lake st (Cora)
- Rothecker Mrs. E., ret'd res 604 5th st
- Routier Geo., Mgr. Mann's groc. dept. res rms 2-4-6-8 Mann blk.
- Routier E. F., contractor res 829 4th st (Pauline)
- Routier F. H., Cashier Ramsey Co. Nat'l bank, res 802 3rd st. (Myrtle)
- Rowe Mrs. L., farmer res W. 14th st
- Reuben Davis, merchant, res 514 2nd st (Bessie)
- Ruger Miss Sallie, res E. 1st st
- Ruger Miss Rose, farmer res E. 1st st
- Ruger Mrs. Rosa, farmer, res E. 1st st
- Rugroden A., sta. machinist res 624 1st st (Nellie)
- Rusfelt Albert, carpenter res 824 Kelly ave (Inga)
- Russell Mrs. C. A., res 820 8th st
- RUSSELL C. O., RUSSELL'S GARAGE,** res 611 3rd st (Minnie)
- RUSSELL** Garage, 201-203 5th st., C. O. RUSSELL, prop.
- Rustad Martha, store clk., rms 803 4th st
- Rustum Iver, policeman, res 805 Farrington ave (Sarah)
- Rustum Mrs. Inga., mgr rooming house 402 7th st
- Rustum, Hans., ret'd farmer res 402 4th st
- Richards Mrs. Erma, farmer res 909 Farrington ave

DEVILS LAKE DRUG CO. LEATHER GOODS.
B. ENGBRETSON, Prop.
"The Rexall Store" Devils Lake, N. D. Fancy Stationery, Bulk and Box

Your Patronage will be Appreciated. M. R. HAYEN, Prop. and Mgr. Rooms with Bath \$12.50 per week. **Great Northern Hotel, European Plan**—Single, Double, Rooms with hot and cold running water.

Davis Reuben (sp) merchant, City Directory

Jerome Bought Rubin Building Last Week

The Jerome Candy company of this city which for the last three years has been operating in the Great Northern lunch room building on the Great Northern right of way moved Saturday into the Rubin Furniture building which A. J. Jerome, proprietor, purchased in a deal completed last week.

The new building is located at the corner of 2nd street and 5th avenue and is a two story building 25x100 feet. Plans for remodeling it to suit the requirements of the candy business are now being made and it is thought that the work will be done during the summer. At the present time, Mr. Jerome plans to make the second floor into apartments.

Mr. Jerome started the candy business under its present management four years ago and during the first year occupied the Professor building, then moving to the Great Northern building. He was formerly a partner of J. W. Claire.

Devils Lake World

Wednesday Jan. 14, 1931

Davis Rubin sells his property on 2nd Street 1932

107702 9 10 204

Page: 1 of 1 Returns to Naturalization Records Search Page

Name	Country	Date	Papers	County	Volume	Page	Comments
Rubin, Bessie	Russia	May 25, 1900	1st	Ramsey	D-4	141	
Rubin, Davis	Russia	November 25, 1898	2nd	Ramsey	F-13	446	
Rubin, Doba	Russia	May 21, 1900	1st	Ramsey	D-4	139	
Rubin, Ida	Russia	May 21, 1900	1st	Ramsey	D-4	139	
Rubin, Max	Russia	March 28, 1919	1st	Ramsey	D-9	052	
Rubin, Moses	Russia	September 05, 1902	1st	Ramsey	D-4	395	
Rubin, Samuel L.	Russia	April 15, 1912	2nd	Ramsey	P-23	015	

New search

The State Archives and Historical Research Library, 518 N.D. Bismarck, can provide copies of naturalization records for all North Dakota counties. A billing of \$5.00 per person requested will be sent with the photocopies.

The Institute for Regional Studies can provide copies ONLY for the counties of Barnes, Cass, Griggs, Ramsey, Richland, Sargent, Steele and Traill. A billing of \$5.00 per person requested will be sent with the photocopies.

The Elmer B. Robinson Dept. of Special Collections, Chester Price Library, UND, can provide copies ONLY for the counties of Cavalier, Grand Forks, Pembina, Nelson, Ramsey, Traill and Walsh. A billing of \$5.00 per person requested will be sent with the photocopies.

Remember to include your mailing address!

Database maintained and published by
North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies

http://drls.lib.und.edu/ahrls/ahrls/returns/records/retrec_per_page=20&page=1&name=Rubin&county=Ramsey&start=0&end=5000021 Page 1 of 1

Data re. Naturalization records.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
County of Ramsey.

DISTRICT COURT,
Second Judicial District.

Term, 1898

In the matter of the application of Davis Rubin to become a citizen of the United States. Bennie Greenberg and Phillip Greenberg being severally sworn do depose and say, each for himself, that he is well acquainted with the above named Davis Rubin, that he has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States for five years last past, and for one year last past within the State of North Dakota, and that during the same period he has behaved himself as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

Subscribed and sworn to in open Court, this 25th day of May 1898.
W. S. Saunders Clerk
By _____ Deputy

Bennie Greenberg
Phillip Greenberg

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
County of Ramsey.

DISTRICT COURT,
Second Judicial District.

Davis Rubin do swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, and that I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure, forever, all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Power, Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly to the Emperor of Russia whose subject I was. And further, that I never have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the degrees of nobility of the country whereof I have been a subject, and that I have resided within the United States for five years last past, and in this State for one year last past.

Subscribed and sworn to in open Court, this 25th day of May 1898.
W. S. Saunders Clerk
By Witness to Miss. Edw. Meine Deputy

Davis Rubin
his mark

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
County of Ramsey.

DISTRICT COURT,
Second Judicial District.

And now, to-wit: At a term of said Court, now being held at Devils Lake, in and for the County of Ramsey in said State, upon the foregoing oath and affidavits, and upon further proof having been made by the production of a certificate that the said Davis Rubin did, before the clerk of Superior Court of New York Co. N.Y. on 7th June 1893.

the same being a Court of Record, having common law jurisdiction, make the requisite declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce all other allegiance, as required by the laws of the United States.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the said Davis Rubin be, and he is hereby admitted to be, a CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.
BY THE COURT, J. E. Morgan Judge
A True Record. Attest: W. S. Saunders Clerk

DECLARATION OF INTENTION RECORD. Geo. D. Barnard & Co., St. Louis. 171

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, }
COUNTY OF RAMSEY. } ss. *Bessie Rubin*

personally appeared before the subscriber, the Clerk of the District Court of Ramsey County, State of North Dakota, being a Court of Record, and made oath that he was born in *Russia* on or about the year *eighteen* hundred and *fifty five*, that she emigrated to the United States, and landed at the Port of *Philadelphia*, on or about the month of *April*, in the year *nineteen* hundred and *ten* that it is bona fide *her* intention to become a

CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the *Emperor of Russia* whereof she is a subject, and that she will support the Constitution and Government of the United States.

Subscribed and sworn to this *23rd* day of *May* 19*00* } *Bessie Rubin*
T. W. Saunders Clerk. *he*

By Deputy.

Declaration of Intention for Bessie Rubin

DAVIS'S SECOND MARRIAGE

Davis married again. His second wife was Rachel Adelman Lieberman. They were divorced after 5 or 6 years. It was rumored that she was interested in his money. In the divorce proceedings, she got the house that Davis owned. He then moved in with his daughter and son-in-law, Herman and Ida Wilensky, my grandparents, and their children in the house on Kelly Avenue, which was the only house that the family actually owned.

When Davis was 82 years old, he decided it was time to die. He went to Grand Forks and planned his funeral. He came home, trimmed his mustache, lay down and died. By this time three of his grandchildren were no longer in Devils Lake. Rozella and Pauline were living in Minneapolis and Marian was living in Chicago. The year was 1936.

Rubin Contributes To Jewish Group

Davis Rubin of this city recently made a donation of \$100 to the Sons of Jacob organization of Devils Lake, which organization is composed of the Jewish people of the city, and was organized for the purpose of keeping the Jewish faith alive in the community. Mr. Rubin has lived in Ramsey county for close to 50 years, is 82 years old, and feels that his time on this earth is getting short. Before leaving he said he was making a few donations where he thought it would do the most good.



Davis Rubin about 1936



Bessie and Davis Rubin are buried in Grand Forks, North Dakota

WILENSKY BRANCH



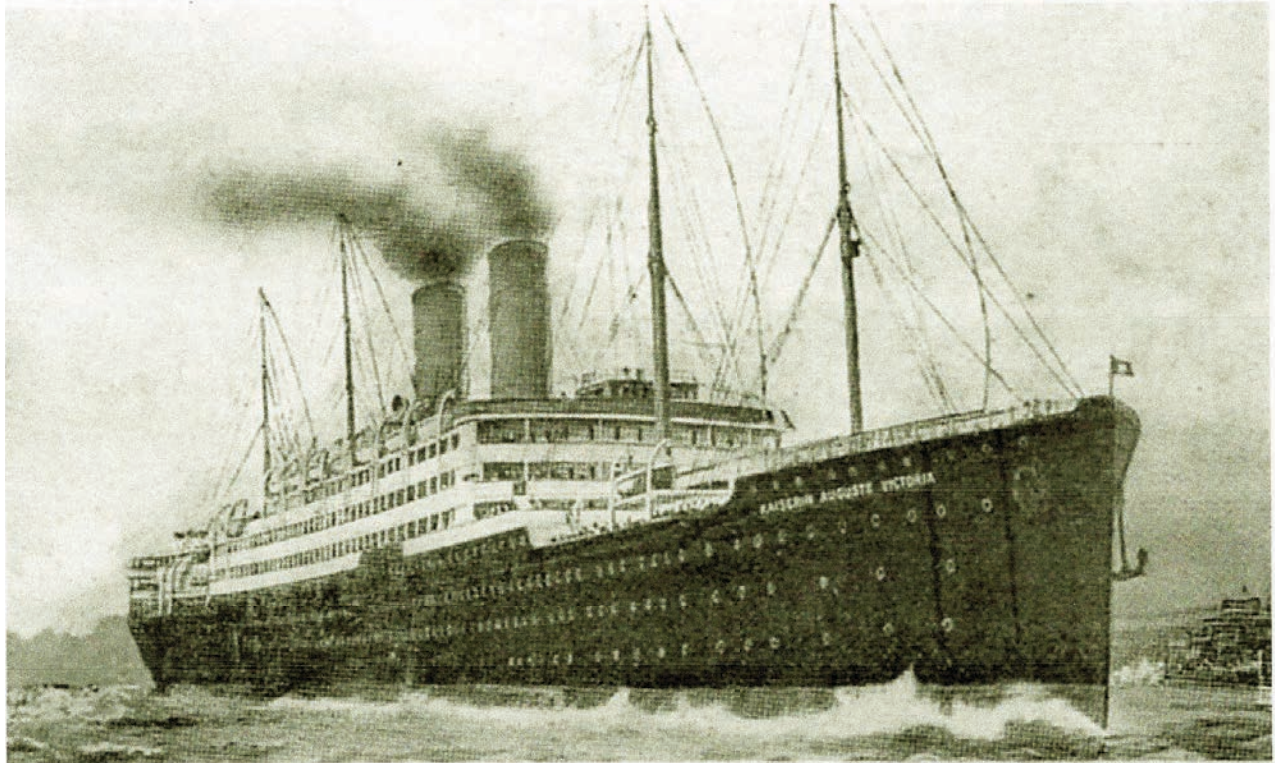
Herman Wilensky



Ida Rubin

My grandfather, Herman Wilensky, came to New York from Leningrad in 1901 and began by working in New York as an apprentice in the sweatshops. He had the unfortunate experience of meeting someone in Liverpool who took his money for a ticket and then disappeared. He worked a year, saved his money again and bought another ticket to New York. The ship's record says he is 18 years old. He sailed from Hamburg and arrived at the Port of New York in May of 1900. He sailed on the Auguste Victoria. He had \$5.00 in cash and was going to be staying with a Lewis Wilensky. Having read the history of Elizabethgrad, it is no wonder he and his family left when they did. See box below.

Photo # NH 105877 S.S. Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, which was USS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria in 1919



U. S. S. KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA

Herman arrives in 1901.

Information taken from the Jewish Encyclopedia:

Yelisavetgrad (Elizabethgrad): This town in Kherson, Russia, was home to the Wilensky family according to the naturalization papers. My grandfather, Chaim, however, claimed to be from St. Petersburg. (Wish I had asked more questions). The town has a sad history for its Jewish inhabitants. As soon as Alexander III, had ascended the throne, rumors of a rising against the Jewish reached Yelisavetgrad. The leaders of the Jewish community applied to the governor for special protection, but no notice was taken of the appeal. On Wednesday, April 27, 1881, the dreaded outbreak took place.

A religious dispute in an inn concerning the use of Christian blood by the Jews served as a pretext for the rioters, who proceeded to the Jewish quarter and commenced a systematic destruction of Jewish shops and warehouses. At first the Jews attempted to protect their property; but, seeing that this only served to increase the violence of the mob, and that the soldiers, who were called in to protect them, too part in the pillage, they barricaded themselves in their houses. For two days the rioters perpetrated, under the very eyes of the officials, and with the cooperation of the soldiers, the most barbarous and hideous deeds. Synagogues were wrecked and Jewesses outraged. Two young girls, in dread of violation, threw themselves from windows. An old man named Pelikov, who

attempted to save his daughter, was thrown from the roof by the enraged soldiery. Many persons were killed; 500 houses and 100 shops were demolished; and 2,000,000 rubles' worth of property was stolen or destroyed.

In the revolutionary uprisings of 1905, the town was burned and the mob killed the Jews and plundered their quarter. (Herman's brother, Isadore, arrived in the United States in 1889 and my grandfather arrived in 1901)

According to the census of 1897, Yelisavetgrad had a population of 61,841, including 24,340 Jews. The latter were prominent in the city's commerce, trade, and industries, and they controlled three-quarters of its factories. The number of factories exceeded eighty, among them being gristmills, machine and tool factories, foundries, soap-factories, brickyards, vinegar distilleries and tobacco factories. Only tobacco manufacturing, however, engaged any considerable number of Jewish workers.

A bit about the Jewish community: There were a number of charitable institutions, including a society for the aid of the poor, a loan society and a Jewish dispensary. More than 1000 Jewish families had recourse to charity. In the winter of 1898, 1100 families received fuel from charitable organizations, while 1300 families applied for aid for Passover. There was a Jewish school and a general school. The Jewish schools included a Talmud Torah with industrial classes, two government schools, several private schools, a school founded by the local Zionists and 122 "hadarim." (no idea which school my grandfather attended).



Pale of Settlement



Many people who were working in the sweatshops of New York at that time did come down with consumption (Tuberculosis). Herman was afraid of contracting the disease and so when the opportunity to move west came his way, he left for North Dakota. He appears to have come alone. He filed his naturalization papers in North Dakota on December 3, 1909. Later, two of his brothers, Joe and Isadore, also came to North Dakota for a short time. Isadore filled his Declaration of Intention on April 8, 1918 and Joe filled his Declaration on Intention on December 3, 1912, both in North Dakota.

Naturalization Records 10/27/02 9:23 PM

Page: 1 of 1 [Return to Naturalization Records Search Page](#)

Name	Country	Date	Papers	County	Volume	Page	Comments
Wilensky, Hyman	Russia	December 03, 1909	2nd	Ramsey	P-21	015	
Wilensky, Isidor	Russia	April 08, 1918	1st	Ramsey	D-8	473	
Wilensky, Joseph	Russia	December 03, 1912	1st	Ramsey	D-8	118	

Filing of naturalization papers for Herman, Isadore and Joseph

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

In the District Court of Ransom County

In the matter of the petition of Hyman Wilensky to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

To the Clerk of the District Court of Ransom County,

The petition of Hyman Wilensky respectfully shows:

First. My full name is Hyman Wilensky street, city, town of Devils Lake

Second. My place of residence is number North Dakota

Third. My occupation is Taylor

Fourth. I was born on the 15 day of March, anno Domini 1888, at Yelavograd Russia

Fifth. I emigrated to the United States from Yelavograd Russia on or about the 10 day of March, anno Domini 1902, and arrived at the port of New York in the United States, on the vessel American Line

Sixth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 31st day of March, anno Domini 1906 at Musk North Dakota, in the District Court of Ward County

Seventh. I am not married. My wife's name is Devil Lake ND there have three children.

and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:

Eighth. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to observe absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Nicholas 2nd Emperor of Russia of which at this time I am a citizen, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Ninth. I am able to speak the English language.

Tenth. I have resided continuously in the United States of America for a term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the 15 day of March, anno Domini 1900, and in the State of North Dakota for one year at least next preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the 18 day of August, anno Domini 1902.

Eleventh. I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court. I have petitioned for citizenship to the Court of

and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:

Attached hereto and made a part of this petition is my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor supplied by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

Dated July 6th, 1909 Hyman Wilensky (Signature of petitioner)

State of North Dakota
County of Ransom
Hyman Wilensky

being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above-entitled proceeding; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, anno Domini 1909 J. Thorsen Clerk.

[SEAL]

* If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.

Declaration of Intention and Certificate of Intention from Department of Commerce and Labor filed this 6th day of July, 1909 J. Thorsen Clerk.

4.00 PR

AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESSES

In the District Court of Ransom County

In the matter of the petition of Hyman Wilensky to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

State of North Dakota

John F. Johnson County Judge, residing at Devils Lake ND
William L. Cooper Merchant, residing at Devils Lake ND
and John Rubin Merchant, residing at Devils Lake ND

each being separately, duly, and respectively sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he has personally known Hyman Wilensky, the petitioner above mentioned, to be a resident of the United States for a period of at least five years continuously immediately preceding the date of filing his petition, and that he has personal knowledge of the facts in which the above-entitled application is made for a period of three years immediately preceding the date of filing his petition; and that he has personal knowledge that the said petitioner is a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and that he is in every way qualified, in his opinion, to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

John F. Johnson
John Rubin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, anno Domini 1909 J. Thorsen Clerk.

[SEAL]

65#

United States of America

State of North Dakota }
COUNTY OF WARD



EIGHTH JUDICIAL
DISTRICT

Hyman Wilensky personally appeared before the subscriber, the Clerk of the District Court in and for the County of Ward, Eighth Judicial District, State of North Dakota, being a Court of Record, and made oath that he was born in Russia on or about the year A. D. eighteen hundred and Eighty-four that he emigrated to the United States and landed at the port of New York on or about the month of November in the year A. D. Nineteen hundred and One that it is his bona fide intention to become a

Citizen of the United States

and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any Foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly to the government of Russia whereof he is a subject, and that he will support the Constitution and Government of the United States.

Hyman Wilensky
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of March A. D. 1906

J. E. Smith
Clerk District Court in and for Ward County, North Dakota.

By O. H. Thorpe Deputy.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA }
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA } ss.
COUNTY OF WARD

I, Arute D. Hagen Clerk of the District Court of Ward County, Eighth Judicial District, North Dakota, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a record now in my office.

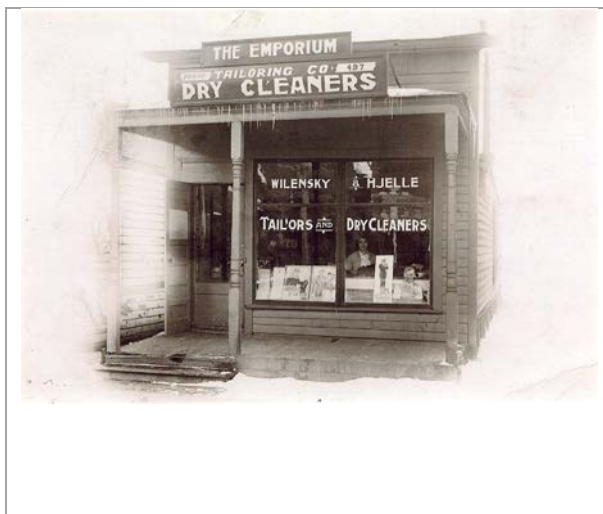
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said District Court this 1st day of

July A. D. 1909
Arute D. Hagen Clerk.

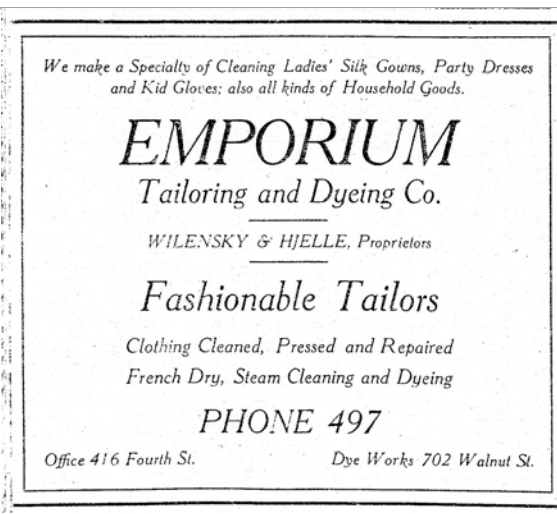
By _____ Deputy.

Herman's first job in North Dakota was selling suits. He took measurements, sent all the information to New York where the suits were made up. This was not successful so he went to work on the farms.

At first he got a job on Davis Rubin's farm helping with the harvesting. There was a second free land grant program in North Dakota at this time, 1905. Herman was given a land grant at Tyoga near Williston. Plans to marry my grandmother, Ida, were already in the making. He worked the land during the summer and returned to the Rubin farm during the winter. After five years, he sold the land and moved to Devils Lake where he opened a tailor shop of his own. Unfortunately, he also sold the mineral rights on his homestead property, and later oil was discovered there, but it was too late.



Herman's tailor shop in Devils Lake



Ad in local directory for the shop

At first Ida had a Millinery shop (made hats). Later she expanded her business to ladies' wear. Herman's tailor shop moved to the back and Ida's goods were sold in the front of the store. Ida is pictured in the window of the store in the photo above.

—Lands, Loans and Insurance—
 Devils Lake, N. D.
 STATE AGENTS FOR CONTINENTAL CASUALTY CO.

NORTHERN LAND & LOAN CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Starkweather, N. Dak.
 Capital Surplus & Undivided Profits ----- \$45,000.00
 "Good bank in a good country"

CITY DIRECTORY 47

W. N. Nortz, Pres. Phone 337 J. A. Donahue, Mgr.

NORTZ LUMBER COMPANY

If it's anything in fuel—we have it!
 NORTZ'S FUEL makes WARM FRIENDS

Visit THE GRAND for an evening
 well spent.

MARTIN RIMESTAD, Pres. IVER IVERSON, V. Pres.
 Y. A. NELSON, Cashier

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Hampden, N. D. Capital & Surplus \$30,000.00
 FARM LOANS, INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
 "A Home Bank For Home People"

- Valentine, Jimmie, round house, 523 Minnewaukan Ave.
- Veldinke, Joe, fireman, res. 914 4th st. (Minnie)
- Volk, Joe, waiter, 723 Flint. (Anna)
- Voeltz, R. W., car inspector, res. 913 Farr. Ave. (Hilda)
- Voeltz, Hugo, car rep. res. 913 Farrington Ave.
- Vanderlin, Nethalie, res. 909 Farrington.
- Van Duyn, C. Kneeshaw agency, rms. 6 Mann Annex, (Stella)
- Vietch, Mrs. Verna, milliner, res. 808 Kelly Ave.
- Vagstad, Martin, prop. Mission Inn, res. 310 7th st. (Cora)
- Voltz, Rins, blacksmith, res. 309 8th st. (Eplonia)
- Volk Margaret, domestic, res. 575 4th st.

When you think of theatres,
 think of THE GRAND

- Wittkopf, Wm., ret'd farmer, res. 114 6th.
- Wittkopf, Della, student, res. 114 6th st.
- Wittkopf, Wm., student, res. 114 6th st.
- Wohlen, Erwin, machinist, res. 502 3rd st.
- Wilensky, H., Tailor res. 715 Arnold Ave. (Ida)
- Weimer, C. B., Hartz Piano, res. Locke Blk. (Anna)
- Weise, Harry, res. Elks.
- Western Hide & Fur Co. T. L. Ribnick, mgr. 1002 Flint Ave
- Western Hotel, F. Jones, prop. 4th & Arnold.
- Western Union Tel. Co., H. J. Schuminske mgr. 321 3rd st.
- Willard Service Station, 224 4th st.
- Wilson, W. H., insurance, Locke blk.
- Walker, Gladys, bkkpr, State Auto Co., res. 514 Uline Ave.

DUNN & JACOBSON Style Headquarters

Devils Lake, N. D.
 Where Society Brand clothes are sold

CHICAGO STORE M. GLICKSON, Prop.
 Devils Lake N. Dak.

Everything in Men's and Boy's Clothing
 Headlight Overalls, Everwear Underwear

HENRY MOTOR CO.

DISTRIBUTORS SCRIPPS-BOOTH AUTOMOBILES.
 "Satisfaction Our Motto"

Garage

Complete stock of parts and Gene
 DEVILS LAKE-GRAND FOR:

For News,
Advertising,
Printing.

THE JOURNAL

There is but ONE BEST.
In Devils Lake, Ramsey
County and this section
of the state it is—

Eastman KODAKS and Kodak SUPPLIES
Devils Lake Drug Co., The Rexall Store

- 76 DEVILS LAKE CITY DIRECTORY
- Whitford W H (Margaret), works Court House, res 701 E 4th
 - Wickert Jos (Anna), barber 301 Kelly Ave, res 518 E 3d
 - Widme Louis, eng G N Hotel, b same
 - Wikum Andr (Martela), res 617 E 1st
 - Wilensky Herman, (Wilensky & Hjelle), res 506 E 3d
 - Wilensky & Hjelle (Herman Wilensky, Olaf Hjelle), proprs Emporium Tailoring Co, 416 E 4th
 - Wilensky Jos, clk Wilensky & Hjelle, 1 506 E 3d
 - Wilk John (Maude), car repairer G N Shops, res 224 W 8th
 - Wilkinson J N, wagonmkr Crawford & Mandy, rms 216 E
 - Williams Arthur, 1 822 School Ave
 - Williams Ben (Alda), cook C H Shaver, res 612 E 3d
 - Williams Dora L, 1 822 School Ave
 - Williams John (Alberta), car repairer G N Shops, res E 9th
 - Williams Louis, appr G N R H, 1 319 W 12th
 - Williams Lulu, 1 822 School Ave
 - Williamson Fred (Daisy), trav saslesman, res 515 E 6th 5th
 - Wilmes Prosper (Flora), res 818 N Hill Ave
 - Wilmott R J (Rosella), res 722 N Flint Ave
 - Wilson Elsie, student, 1 843 E 8th
 - Wilson J B (Elziada), mngr The Sevilla, res same
 - Wilson W A, res 101 W 6th
 - WILSON W H, Local Agt Mutual Life Ins Co of N Y, 21 Locke blk, res 843 E 8th (See right side lines)
 - Wimmer B J, clk G N Ry, 1 518 E 6th (See right side line)
 - Winans H G, res 719 E 4th
 - WINANS MRS H A, Millinery 310 4th, res 719 4th (see adv)
 - Wineman Building, 400-02 E 4th
 - Wineman Lillian, 1 601 Arnold Ave
 - WINEMAN S L (Trina), (Juergens & Wineman), res 601 Arnold Ave
 - Wise J W (Katie), clk J R Haslam, res 113 W 10th
 - Witte Richd (Margaret), helper G N Shops, res 611 E 2d
 - Wittkopf Wm (Gusta), cond G N Ry, res 114 E 6th

RELIABLE INSURANCE

Prompt Adjustments. In Case of Loss, Immediate Settlement.

C. A. DODGE & CO., DEVILS LAKE

Herman Wilensky City Directory res. 506 E. 3rd

Ida Wilensky b. 1886 d. 1949 m. Herman Wilensky b. 1882 d. 1979
They were married on September 5, 1909

CHILDREN

Marian b. 1910 d. 2003

Rozella b. 1912 d. 2005

Pauline b. 1913 d. 2006

Sidney b. 1915 d. 1994

Bess b. 1920 d. 2002



Herman and Ida wedding 1909

Devils Lake Journal, Printers.

RECORD OF MARRIAGES

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA. } ss. IN COUNTY COURT.
County of Ramsey.

In the Matter of the Application of

Hyman Wilensky Application for Marriage License.
For a Marriage License.

The undersigned *Hyman Wilensky* of *Devils Lake* in the County of *Ramsey* and State of *N. D.* hereby applies for a MARRIAGE LICENSE for the marriage of *myself* of *Devils Lake* of the County of *Ramsey* and State of *N. D.* and *Ida Rubin* of *Devils Lake* in the County of *Ramsey* and State of *N. D.*

The said *Hyman Wilensky* and *Ida Rubin* represents that the said *Hyman Wilensky* and *Ida Rubin* are both unmarried, of sound mind, not related within the degrees of consanguinity proscribed by law, and may lawfully contract and be joined in marriage, and after being duly sworn, deposes as follows in answer to the following interrogatories:

Question. What is the age of said *Hyman Wilensky*?

Answer *26* years.

Question. What is the age of said *Ida Rubin*?

Answer *25* years.

Question. Are the parties for whom application is made for Marriage License in any way related? If so, to what extent? Answer *no*

Question. Has either of the parties ever been married? If so, what of the one to whom he or she was married.

Answer *no*

Question. If a decree of divorce has been granted, when, and by what court?

Answer *no*

I, *Hyman Wilensky* Subscribed and sworn to before me this *11* day of *Sept* A. D. 19*27*.

John T. Henry
Judge of the County Court.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA. } ss. IN COUNTY COURT.
County of Ramsey.

Marriage license application



Ida Rubin Wilensky and Marian



Herman & Ida Wilensky with Marian

Felines Homeless As Cafe Closes; Seek New Home

Three little kittens in the story book lost their mittens—but in Devils Lake four or five cats had even greater misfortunes and lost their home when the Chicago cafe discontinued business, according to Herman Wilensky, proprietor of the Emporium.

Left homeless, the cats entered the back door of the Emporium and started "batching" it in the basement when the cold weather forced them from the streets. Of assorted colors and breeds, the cats ineligible for government relief are keeping temporary quarters and catch an occasional mouse for food.

Anyone desiring one of the orphan felines is invited to call at the Emporium where they may select one or all of the cats to take home for adoption.

The Chinese restaurant owners left the city without making provisions for the care and keep of the four legged members of the kitchen force.

Devils Lake News Paper Article

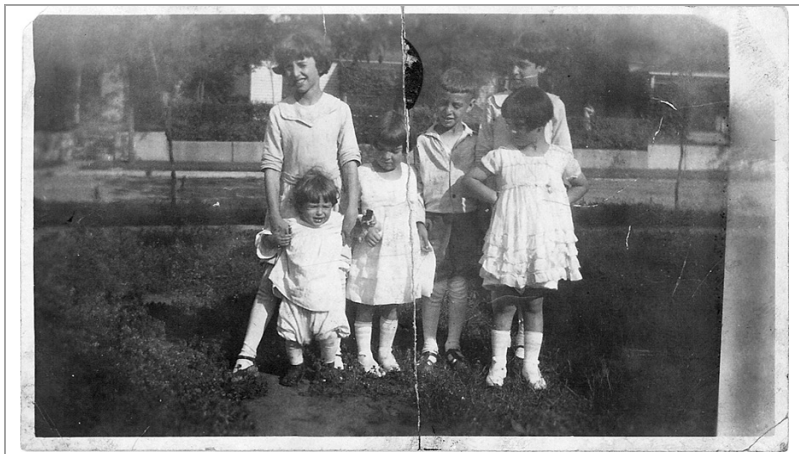
Wilensky children pictured below.



Marian, Pauline and Rozella



Rozella, Bess, Pauline, Sidney



Rozella, Bess, Pauline, Sidney plus others

The family lived in four different houses in Devils Lake. The first three were rented and the last was purchased. The first house was on Second Street next to the Greenhouse. The house was on the next block from Bessie and Davis Rubin's house and also near Davis' furniture store. They were living there when Bessie died. The children spent a lot of time in the home of the grandparents. The second house was a three-bedroom home on Arnold Street and the third house was a nice big one on Fifth Street with lots of bedrooms. The last house and the only one they owned was on Kelly Avenue.

The Kelly house was distinguished by its almost total lack of closets, with four daughters that must have been quite a trick. The house had running water, but it couldn't be used for drinking. One of Sidney's chores was to bring the drinking water from the pump on a nearby corner or from the Kesslers, the neighbors across the street, who had a good artesian well, or from the courthouse. Grandpa Rubin lived with the family after his divorce. On Saturday evenings he would settle into the bathroom for his weekly bath, which would take four hours. It was unfortunate if anyone needed to use the bathroom during this ritual. Such an event would necessitate a visit to one of the neighbors. Rain water was collected in a cistern and used for hair washing.

The family also had a boarder, named Mrs. Prosser. She had a very successful son who was a Broadway producer. The family had some connection to Ida. Mrs. Prosser had rented a room in the previous house, so when they moved, she moved with them. Mrs. Prosser did not eat her meals with the family. When she could no longer live alone, her son came for her. He found under her bed all of the gorgeous gifts of clothing that he had sent her, but she had never worn. Boarders were very common.

All the Wilensky girls shared one bedroom and one closet. Max built the only closet in the room. The design of the house was such that Mrs. Prosser had to walk through the room that Sid and Zadie Rubin shared in order to get to her room. The house had a big kitchen and a big round table. As was common for the times, there was an icebox with ice delivered by the iceman, a coal furnace with a coal shoot for shoveling the coal, a milkman who put the milk directly into the refrigerator and of course, no one ever locked the door.



Adelmans and Wilenskys on Porch 1910

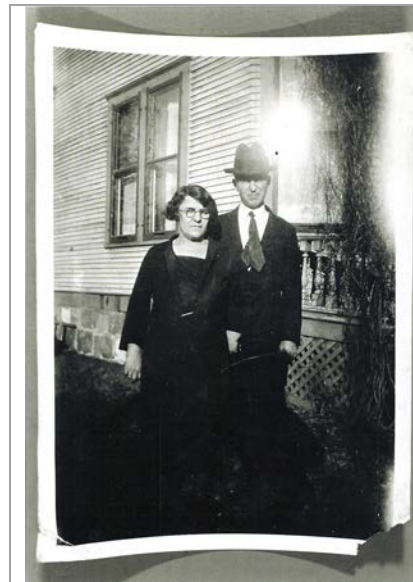


Calofs and some Wilenskys



Abe Calof and Herman Wilensky

In the group picture above, Ida Wilensky is wearing the big hat in the back, Joe Wilensky is wearing the cap in the back and some of the Wilensky children are mixed in with the Calof children. The picture was taken in 1913, so the two Wilensky children would be Marian and Rozella as a baby.



Ida and Herman Wilensky



Ida Wilensky



Herman and Ida Wilensky

When Pauline, my mother, was about 12 years old she went with her mother to the World's Fair in Chicago. They stayed with her cousin Hinda. She remembers the big show, and the rides. They went to a baseball game and enroute to the game, while traveling on the elevated train someone tapped them on the shoulder. It was her cousin Johnny Adelman from Winnipeg.

The children babysat for neighbors. Pauline worked for a lawyer as a secretary, but she quit because he kept making advances. She worked at Penny's Department Store in the business office and then later when she moved to Minneapolis, she was able to get a job again in the business office at Penny's in Minneapolis. Marian sewed and did book work for her father. The girls always said that they would leave Devils Lake when they could and they did.

Itinerant Jewish men would come through town and teach Hebrew. In exchange the students would teach English. Sidney did his Bar Mitzvah in Grand Forks where there was a synagogue. Zadie Rubin prepared him. My mother, Pauline, remembers that on more than one occasion, she was given the task of teaching the Hebrew teacher some English. She remembers that their English always improved to a much greater extent than did her Hebrew. Other salesmen would come through and would often eat with the family.

The family continued to get their kosher meat from Grand Forks and Minot. Ida continued to keep kosher and change dishes for Passover. When they couldn't get meat they ate fish and milkes (dairy dishes). Herman had little interest in keeping kosher and was known to sneak out to eat and come back with a toothpick in his teeth, even on Yom Kippur when everyone else was fasting. They kept a kosher cow for Passover. They fed him potatoes and then they could use the milk from the cow. Keeping kosher was important to Zaide Rubin and the family complied. The cow was kept in a farm just beyond the house on Kelly Street.

Herman was very socialistic in his thinking. He read the Forward regularly which was printed in New York in Yiddish. In Minneapolis he belonged to the Workman's Circle. He

took more interest in Judaism at the end of his life, attending services regularly, but he really never gave up his socialistic roots.

In Devils Lake, the family had a maid who took care of the house. She was paid \$2.00 a week. The maids tended to be American Indians, who were native to that part of North Dakota and willing to do the jobs. The children walked to school. On the way to school one particular day, they passed a thermometer at the Hotel. It read 54 degrees below zero. They hadn't been especially cold until they read the temperature and then they decided they were freezing. Pauline also remembers when President Roosevelt came to town, a major recollection in their early lives.

Devils Lake was built on the shores of a salt lake. During the drought it dried up. The dust storms were so bad they had to wear scarves over their faces. Later, the Missouri River was diverted, bringing water into the area. In recent years, the lake has risen and is overflowing its shores.

All of the children finished high school in Devils Lake except for Bess who graduated from North High School in Minneapolis. Pauline's high school class was very small, thirty-five students and she was the only Jew. She was also the Valedictorian. All of the Wilensky girls were sent to Minneapolis after graduating from High School, with the intent of having them meet potential Jewish mates. Rozella was 18 months older than Pauline. She waited until Pauline graduated from high school and then the two of them moved to Minneapolis together. Marian lived with Mac Calof and his wife when she moved to the cities and was living there when his first wife died. Pauline and Rozella lived with the Salzbergs for a month. They were a family that had moved away earlier from Devils Lake. Mrs. Salzberg found a home with a Mrs. Hoffman where the girls could rent a room. She was very good to them. They paid the families for their room and board. They stayed there until Herman and Ida moved to Minneapolis. Rozella worked at Woolworths and Pauline worked in the JC Penny business office until she married. Bess also worked at Penney's. Pauline managed to get several of her friends and acquaintances jobs at Penney's when jobs were scarce.

Herman and Ida Wilensky moved to Minneapolis in the 1930's when the depression and a period of drought combined to make living conditions extremely difficult in Devils Lake. Davis Rubin died in 1936 and it is probable that Herman and Ida made the move to Minneapolis after that. By that time, all but one of their children had made the move before them. In Minneapolis, Herman continued to do tailoring, first in a store near the University of Minnesota campus and later in his home. Initially they rented a house on 10th and Penn in North Minneapolis. The family liked being in the Twin Cities where there were other Jewish families and one could even hear Yiddish spoken.

LADIES' AND MEN'S FUR COATS AND OVERCOATS <i>Repaired and Relined</i> At Special Summer Prices <i>Expert Workmanship</i>	PLAIN DRESSES, LADIES' OR MEN'S SUIT OR COAT CLEANED AND PRESSED - - 75c <i>Minor Repairs Free</i> ALL ARTICLES INSURED WHILE IN OUR POSSESSION
HERMAN WILENSKY <i>Tailor and Cleaner</i>	
604 WASHINGTON AVE. S. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	RES. 1023 MORGAN AVE. N. PHONE CHERRY 6739
« SUITS MADE TO ORDER \$29⁵⁰ UP »	

This is a strange story. The year is now 2013 and someone that my sister Ellen knew was cleaning out some old books and this ink blotter/advertisement had been used as the bookmark. Back it came to us 70 or 80 years later.

My Mom wanted to go to Europe claiming that she had never been out of the country and wanted to do that before she died. A passport was needed and a birth certificate. Devils Lake had had a fire and all the documents had gone up in flames. So the process became harder. Her sister Marian had to vouch for her birth and existence. Eventually a passport was accomplished and we went to London.



Wilensky house on Penn Ave. No, Mpls. 1930s

From the office of the
County Superintendent of Schools

Mrs. Caroline Horne
~~Box 725~~
Devils Lake, N. D. 58301

Your name is listed as

Pauline Wilinski 1-5-1913
Parent P- Herman Wilinski

on School Census and School Reports

You may have to prove that Pauline Wilinski
and Pauline Wilensky are one and the same.



Ida Wilensky



Bess. Pauline and Rozella



Herman, Bess, Ida



Rozella, Ida, Bess 1944



Rozella and Pauline



Herman, Dianne, Ida
Morgan Ave. 1944

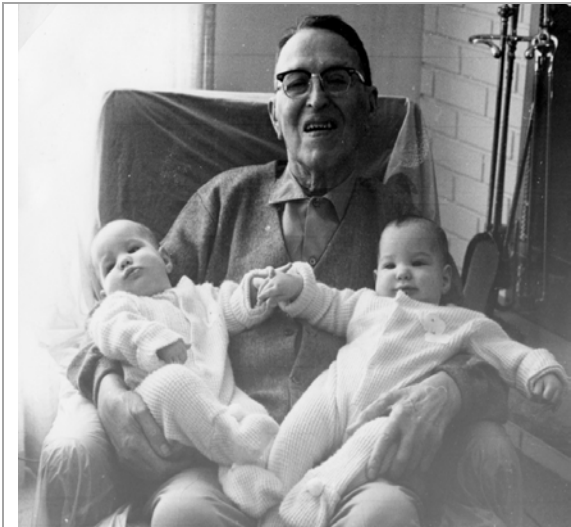


Pauline, Marian, Mother Ida,
Bess, Rozella



Sid & Mother Wilensky 1938

Ida died in the mid 1940s. Her diagnosis was “hardening of the arteries.” Herman lived for many years remaining in his apartment on 10th and Morgan Ave. North and then later living with his daughter Bess and her family. He then moved into his own apartment again on Penn Ave. near the Beth El Synagogue and went into a nursing home very late in life. He continued doing tailoring all of the time that he lived independently. He died in 1972. He was in his mid-90s and still had a full head of dark black hair.



Herman with Pam and Lesli Siegel 1969



Herman Wilensky



Ida Wilensky



Herman and Ida are buried in the Workman's Circle Cemetery in Golden Valley

THE WILENSKY CHILDREN

Marian Wilensky Ovitz b. 1910 d. 2003

Marian moved to Chicago from Devils Lake and then back to Minneapolis where she found work. She married Irving Ovitz and then she moved permanently to Chicago where we would visit often. Marian and Irv didn't have children of their own, so they doted on all of the nieces and nephews, especially Patti who also lived in Chicago. In later years, they retired to Pompano Beach, Florida where Marian lived until 2003. Irving died in 1994. Uncle Irv is remembered for taking us to the zoo and the museums all over Chicago and for the wonderful letters that he wrote to us for all special occasions. I was supposed to look more like Marian than any of the other nieces.



Marian Wilensky b. 1910



Marian Wilensky



Marian Wilensky as a baby



Marian Wilensky



Marian Wilensky



Marian Wilensky



Marian's birthday party



Marian Wilensky on Kelly Ave



Marian Wilensky and friend on Kelly Ave



Marian on Kelly Ave



Marian with cousin Rose Adelman

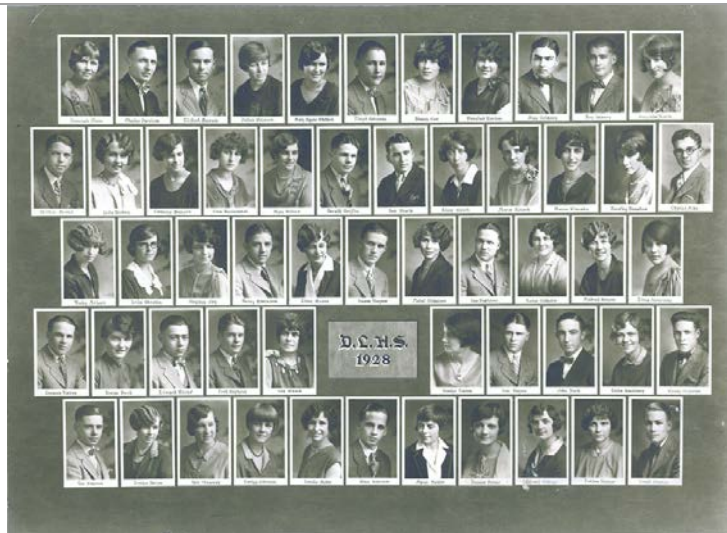


Marian and friends



Marion Wilensky

Marian graduates high school



**ENTERTAIN FOR
MARION WILENSKY**

Mrs. John Whalen and Mrs. Wilbur Olson entertained sixteen guests at a dessert bridge at the home of the former Friday evening in honor of Miss Marion Wilensky, who is leaving for Chicago Sunday.

Hallowe'en decorations were used throughout the house. Four tables of bridge were in play during the evening with Mrs. Lloyd Nelson and Mrs. Fred Wilson receiving score honors. Miss Wilensky was presented with a guest of honor gift.

**MARION WILENSKY HONORED
AT DINNER PARTY**

The Misses Bessie and Minnie Mersky entertained a group of friends at a handkerchief shower last evening complimentary to Miss Marion Wilensky, who is soon leaving for Chicago. A seven o'clock dinner was served after which two tables of bridge were in play. Miss Esther Cantor received score honors for cards.

Honored at Party—Celia Mae Lang entertained a group of friends at her home Monday evening in honor of Marion Wilensky who will leave Sunday for Chicago. Three tables of bridge were in play during the evening with high score honors awarded to Mrs. Dennie Doheny and Mrs. L. G. Peterson. The honored guest received a gift from the group.

Marian Wilensky leaves for Chicago with entertainment in her honor



Marian in Devils Lake



Marian in Devils Lake



Marian in Devils Lake

is Announced



AUDREY VERLO, left, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Verlo, has chosen October 6 for her marriage to Mr. Earl son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Petter. The ceremony will ce in Trinity Lutheran church.—Herman Larson photo. engagement of Miss Marian Wilensky to Mr. Irving Ovitz go is announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman , 901 Penn avenue north.—David Bank photo.

Marriage announcement

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wilensky
request the honour of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
Marian
to
Mr. Irving Ovitz
on Sunday, the third day of December
Nineteen hundred and thirty-nine
at seven o'clock in the evening
Nine hundred one Penn Avenue North
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Reception
following ceremony

Wedding Invitation



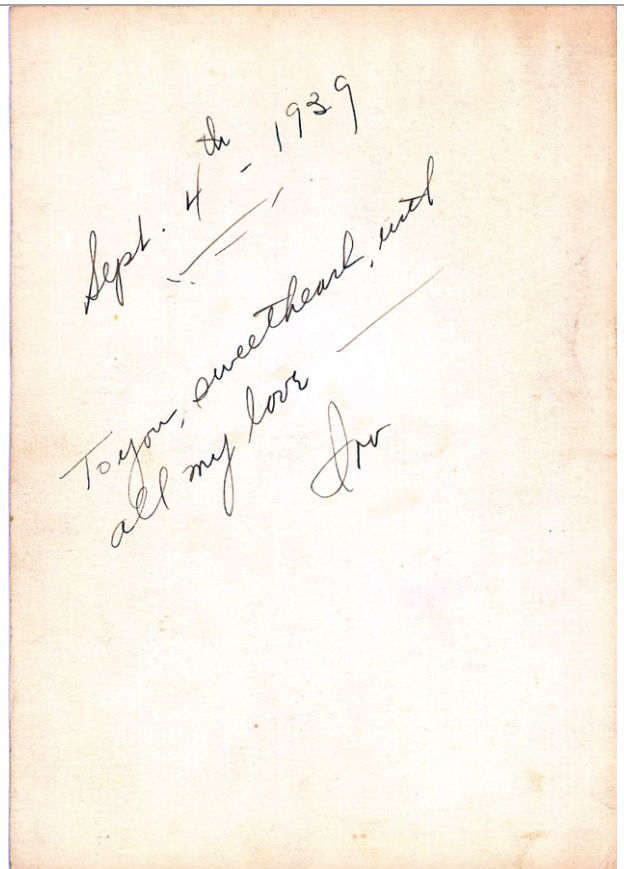
Marian and Irving Ovitz Wedding



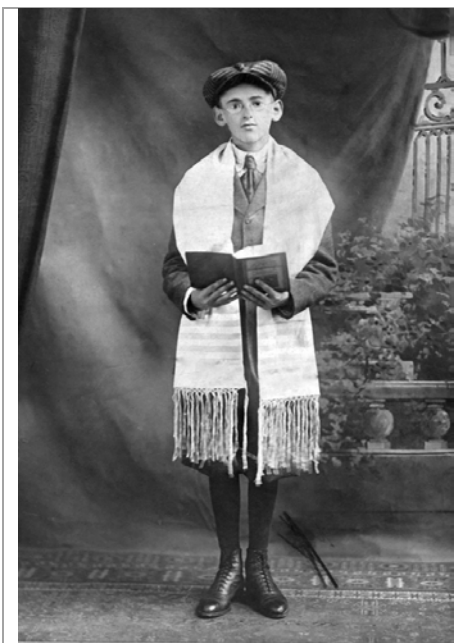
Marian Wilensky Ovitz



Irving Ovitz in the army



Love note to Marian



Irving's Bar Mitzvah picture



Marian Wilensky Ovitz 1940



Marian and Irving Ovitz



Marian and Irv 1942

Rozella Wilensky Karol b. 1912 d. 2005

Rozella married Arnold Karol who was originally from Minneapolis, but they lived their married life in Chicago. Arnold was in the Scrap Steel Business. They had one daughter Patti who was born in 1946. Rozella stayed in Chicago all of her married life and only moved to Las Vegas in later years when she needed to be close to her daughter. Arnold died in 1993. Patti married Bob Sandler and they currently live in Arizona near children. The Karols and the Ovitzes were our out-of-town relatives who we visited as often as we could. Our adventure was taking the train to Chicago to visit our aunts and uncles and cousin. Aunt Rozella was our very own Emily Post. She placed a lot of importance on how we looked and what we wore. She herself always looked perfect, in high heel shoes and beautiful suits. Rozella worried a lot about me. Since I was the oldest, she thought I should get married first and here I was busy going to college and then graduate school and getting older with each passing year. But, I pulled it off and was still the first cousin to marry. Rozella was probably the sister who paid the most attention to neatness. We used to joke that if you were sleeping at their house, which of course we all did when we were in Chicago, and you got up to go to the bathroom in the middle of the night, she would make the bed before you got back in.



Marian and Rozella 1913



Pauline and Rozella



Pauline and Rozella with Ida and Dora



Pauline W. Ziskin, Rae Adelman Beugen, Rose Adelman Klass, Rozella W. Karol



Rozella, Mother Ida, Bess 1944



Rozella's graduation photo



Rozella and Arnold's wedding



Rozella and Arnold Karol 1948



Rozella and Arnold Karol



Rozella and Arnold early days



Rozella on her honeymoon



Rozella and Arnold Karol



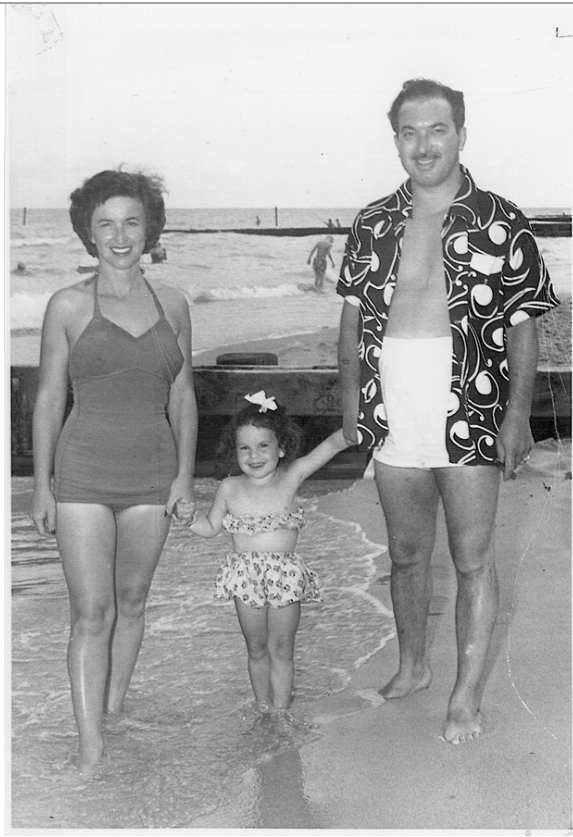
Ovitzes and Karols at dinner



Rozella and Arnold Karol 1972



Rozella, Arnold and Patti on Queen Ave.
(Ziskins House)



Rozella, Patti and Arnold 1949 - Florida



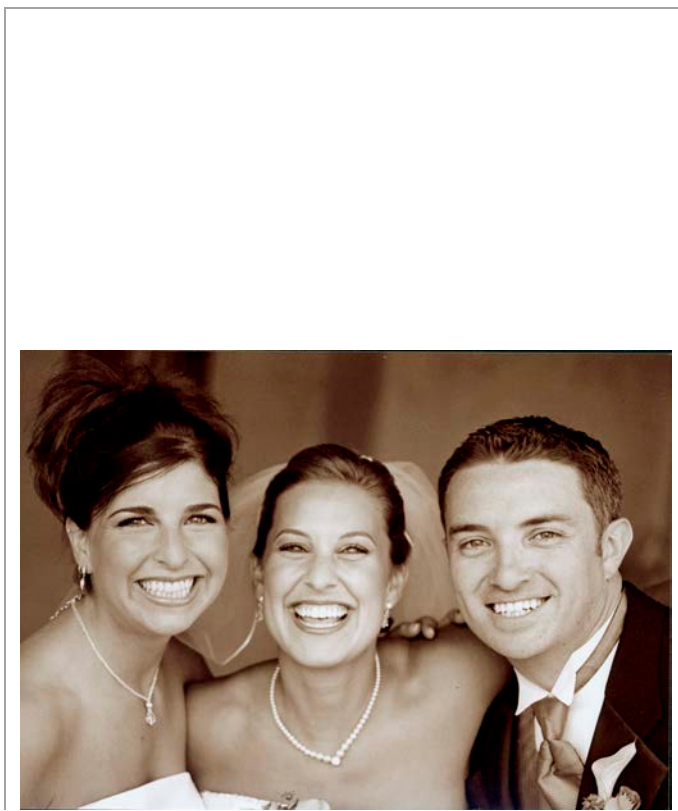
Rozella Karol and Patti -
Florida



Patti and Bob Sandler wedding
1969



Herman Wilensky and brother
Isadore Wilensky at wedding



DeDe Sandler, Kim Sandler Earnhart and
Steve Earnhart 2002



Patti and Bob Sandler 2002



The Sandlers: Bob, DeDe, Patti, and Kim and Steve Earnhart- 2006



Alexa Earnhart 2005



Patti Sandler and granddaughter Alexa 2006



Alexa Earnhart – December 2006



Raya Batya Sandler 2013

Karol

Rozella S. Karol, age 92, died June 9, 2005. Preceded in death by husband, Arnold J. Karol. Survived by daughter and son-in-law, Patti & Robert Sandler; sister, Pauline Ziskin; grandchildren, Kim & Steve Earnhart and DeDe Sandler; great granddaughter, Alexa Jae Earnhart; brother-in-law & sister-in-law, Saul and Janet Amdur and many loving nieces, nephews and friends. Graveside service SUNDAY 3:30 PM at BETH EL MEMORIAL PARK, 38th & Winnetka Ave. Crystal. In lieu of flowers, donations preferred to Bruce Barenbaum Scholarship Fund c/o Beth El Synagogue or donor's favorite charity.

Arr. Hodroff-Epstein
612-871-1234

Rozella's obituary notice

Pauline Wilensky Ziskin b. 1913

My mom and dad, Pauline and David Ziskin were married September 19, 1937. My father kept thinking that he would be drafted, but it never happened. His first business was Silent Sales and he worked for a man named Benny Cohn. The business was slot machines. Eventually the business closed and my Dad went on to a variety of other jobs, such as the owner of the Famous Bar on Lake Street, selling Muntz TVs when they were a brand new novelty, selling house siding etc. Eventually he bought a grocery store on Lyndale Avenue North called Tony's. We all worked in the store from time to time. When the city of Minneapolis took the property in order to widen Lyndale Avenue, Dad bought a store on 34th and Hennepin called Von's and so he was a grocer until he retired. He said he got tired of being held up and I suppose that was true. Fortunately I was never there when the store was robbed.

Both he and my Mom were great golfers. They were founding members of Brookview Country Club. Brookview was eventually sold in order to be a public course and they then joined Rolling Green which followed Brookview and then later Minneapolis Country Club because it was closer to the house on Texas Ave.

The family lived on the North Side of Minneapolis until my brother Alan graduated from North High. Our first home was an apartment building on 19th and Vincent. The Bank Family owned the building. My memory of the building was that all the kids who lived there, Donna and Nancy Usan and Ricky Abrams and Marshall Bank -- would run around the halls and crawl into the little doors that had been designed for milk. My other memory is that the garbage burner was on the roof of the building and it would occasionally catch fire. The sparks would fall and light the outside of the windows on fire. Of course the fire department would be called and we would watch from the windows. I learned to ride my two-wheel bicycle in the big circular driveway behind that building.



Apartment on 19th and Vincent, Mpls

When I was in 2nd grade we moved to 1526 Queen Ave. North. By that time my brother was 2. At first he and I shared a room. Eventually I shared a room with my sister Ellen who was born in 1956, and her doll, Tootles who had a bassinet at the bottom of the bed. We had a three bedroom, one bathroom house and we thought it quite adequate. I remember our yard had apple trees and peony bushes. We lived across the street from

Willard Elementary School, and on the next block from the Talmud Torah. I didn't go to Hebrew school but my brother and sister did.



House at 1526 Queen, Minneapolis

My parents moved away from Queen Avenue in 1964 and they lived on Texas Ave. in St. Louis Park until moving to a condo at Greenbrier Apartments in Minnetonka. During this same time period my mother became a real estate agent and was very successful at her new career.

In 1978, my parents bought a condo near Ft. Lauderdale and they spent many happy years there playing golf and being with friends. I especially remember the oranges off the orange trees and the wonderful orange juice that those oranges made. The area had once been an orange grove.

The following is excerpted from an interview that Dana Steinman (Pauline's youngest granddaughter) did:

Dana: *What was it like growing up in North Dakota?*

Pauline: *It was a simple life, there wasn't a lot of activity. We sort of amused ourselves and we had a small schoolhouse. We walked to school and we played with each other. There was no television. I don't even think we had a radio, but we read and we amused ourselves.*

Dana: *What was it like to leave home at such a young age?*

Pauline: *I was lonesome. My sister, Rozella, went with me. We were going down to Minneapolis to work and my mother made Rozella wait until I graduated so we both could go together. She was a year ahead of me. So, then we stayed with friends of my mother's and we both worked and eventually we moved to stay with another friend. We rented a room until my mother and father moved down there about a year later. We were lonesome, but we made some friends and the people we knew were nice and we were kind of excited to be in the city too.*

Dana: *Did you want to go to college?*

Pauline: *Yes, I did.*

Dana: *What stopped you?*

Pauline: *Money. We didn't have any money, there was a big depression. There had been a crop failure out in North Dakota, a drought actually. My folks closed up their business and moved to Minneapolis and we all had to pitch in and help. I wanted to go to college. I had been valedictorian of my class and I had a scholarship, but I couldn't even do that because I still had to have some money.*

Dana: *Did you know a lot of people who went to college?*

Pauline: *No, I really didn't. Boys mostly that I met, that were working their way through college. I didn't know many girls who were going to college, but we were all about the same – without any money.*



Pauline as a toddler



Pauline as a baby in a classic pose



Pauline as a tomboy



Pauline Age 2



Pauline

Pauline as a baby



Pauline's high school graduation



High School graduation class –second from the right, middle row



Pauline and Dave Wedding Pictures



Pauline and Dave Ziskin wedding picture



Pauline's bridal picture



Ben Friedman, Marian Ovitz,
Pauline and Dave

State of Minnesota }
County of Hennepin } ss.

I hereby certify that on the 19th day of

Sept., in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and 37
at Minneapolis, in said County, the undersigned, a Rabbi

did join in the holy bonds of matrimony, according to the laws of this State,
Dave Ziskin, of the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota,
Pauline I. Wilensky, of the County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota,

IN PRESENCE OF

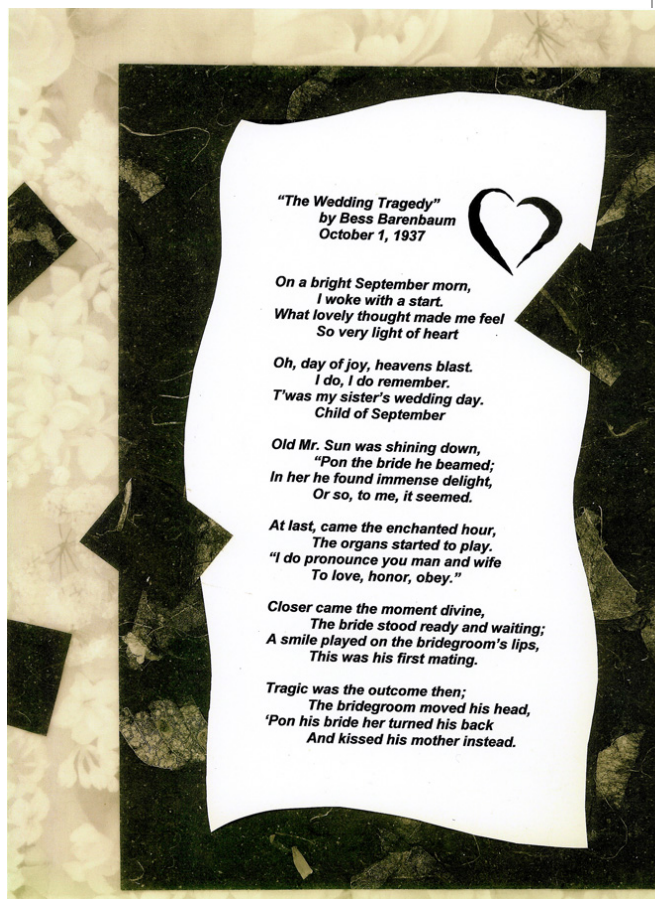
WITNESSES { *Abraham E. Cohen*
Sam Fishman Rabbi *Mirshel Heimann*

Officiating officer please give P. O. address.

No. 601 Elwood ave No. Street,
Minneapolis, Minn.

406	172
Marriage License and Certificate	
Dave Ziskin To Pauline I. Wilensky	
A copy of my credentials of ordination is recorded in the office of Clerk of District Court for the County of Hennepin State of Minnesota.	
200-185	
Filed OCT 11 1937, A. D. 19 and duly recorded in book 406 page 172, of Marriage Records.	
By <i>Ch. K. Reed</i> Clerk. Deputy.	

Pauline and Dave's marriage license 1937



The Wedding Tragedy by B. Barenbaum



Pauline with parents Ida and Herman Wilensky



Dave and Pauline Ziskin
As newlyweds



Dave and Pauline – early years of marriage



Pauline with baby Dianne



Dianne a bit older



Alan 1946



Bruce, Patti Alan 1949



Dianne, Alan, Patti 1949



Dianne age 3 or 4



Alan around 2



Ellen 1955



Ellen age 2 or 3



Alan, Dianne, Ellen, Pauline
1954



Von's Superette 34th and
Hennepin Ave. Mpls



Public art on outside wall



1963 – Herman Wilensky, Dianne, Dave, Ellen, Pauline, Alan Ziskin – Dianne's graduation from the University of Minnesota



Pauline and Dave Ziskin@1986



Bonnie, Pauline, Dave and Alan Ziskin



Dianne Ziskin and Leighton Siegel
wedding 1966



Bonnie Chez and Alan Ziskin
wedding in 1971



Ellen Ziskin Steinman wedding - 1979



Ellen Ziskin graduation from High school 1971



Ellen and Pauline 1984



Ellen's Bat Mitzvah 1966



Dianne, Pauline, Ellen, Ilene Wash DC
1967



Ilene, Pauline, Ellen, Dianne
New York 1967



Washington, DC. 1967
Ellen, Dianne, Ilene Pauline



London, 1993 Dianne & Pauline

My sister Ellen, my cousin Ilene Barenbaum Cohen and my mother Pauline visited us several times while we lived in Baltimore, Maryland from 1966-1970. We went to Washington, DC and New York City. Later, my mother and I went to London. Mom said she had never been outside of the United States and she wanted to do that at least once. Still later she went on several cruises, once or twice with my brother and his family and a

couple of times with friends. Mother had no birth certificate because it had been destroyed in a fire in the courthouse in Devils Lake.

From the office of the
County Superintendent of Schools

Mrs. Caroline Horne
Box-726
Devils Lake, N. D. 58301

Your name is listed as

Pauline Wilinski 1-5-1913
Parent of- Herman Wilinski

on School Census and School Reports

You may have to prove that Pauline Wilinski
and Pauline Wilensky are one and the same.

School records



Dana, Shelby & Maury Steinman
with Baubi Pauline and Pam Siegel 1992



Jeff Siegel and Pauline Florida 1995

More of Pauline's Family Photos



Ilene Barenbaum Cohen, Patti, Karol Sandler
Ellen Ziskin, Dianne Ziskin Siegel 2005



Pauline Ziskin, Dianne Siegel,
Bess Barenbaum



Pauline and Dave's 50th wedding anniv
Pauline, Dave, Ziskin, Arnold and Rozella
Karol, Tony and Bess Barenbaum



Pauline Ziskin and Dianne Siegel



Shower for Pam Siegel 1996
Dianne, Pam Siegel, Pauline Ziskin
Lesli Siegel, Ellen Ziskin

Ilene Cohen, Pauline Ziskin, Ellen Ziskin
Dianne Siegel, Patti Sandler 2005



1998 Pauline's 85th Birthday
Ellen Dianne, Pauline and Alan



Dana, Maury, Shelby Steinman 2005



Pauline Wilensky Ziskin 1940s and 2000 – engagement photo on left; picture taken at
Kim Sandler's wedding in Phoenix



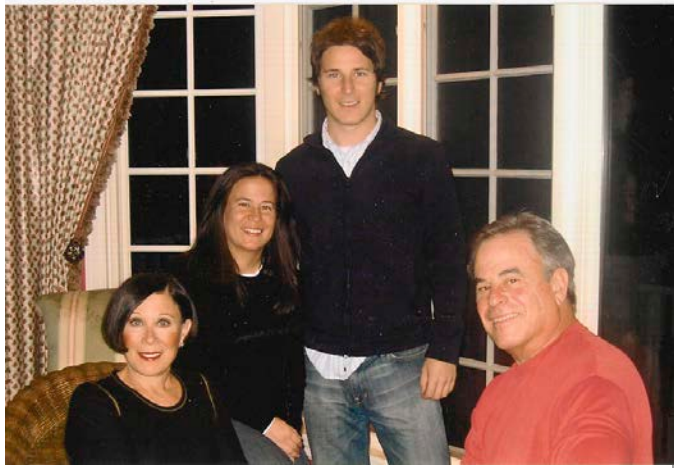
Adam Ziskin, Baubie Pauline, Amy Ziskin
2002 At Dana Steinman's Bat Mitzvah



Dana, Maury, Pauline and Shelby
Scottsdale



Adam Ziskin, Leighton Siegel, Jon Passman, Dianne Siegel, Pauline Ziskin, Pam Passman, Abe Passman, Jeff Siegel, Andrea Siegel, Lesli Marasco, Mike Marasco 2003



Ziskin family – Bonnie, Amy, Adam, Alan
2005



Alan Ziskin, Dianne Siegel, Pauline
Ziskin, Ellen Ziskin 2003



92nd birthday with Great Grands-Jordan Passman Andrew Marasco,
Sophia Marasco, Eve Passman and Abe Passman

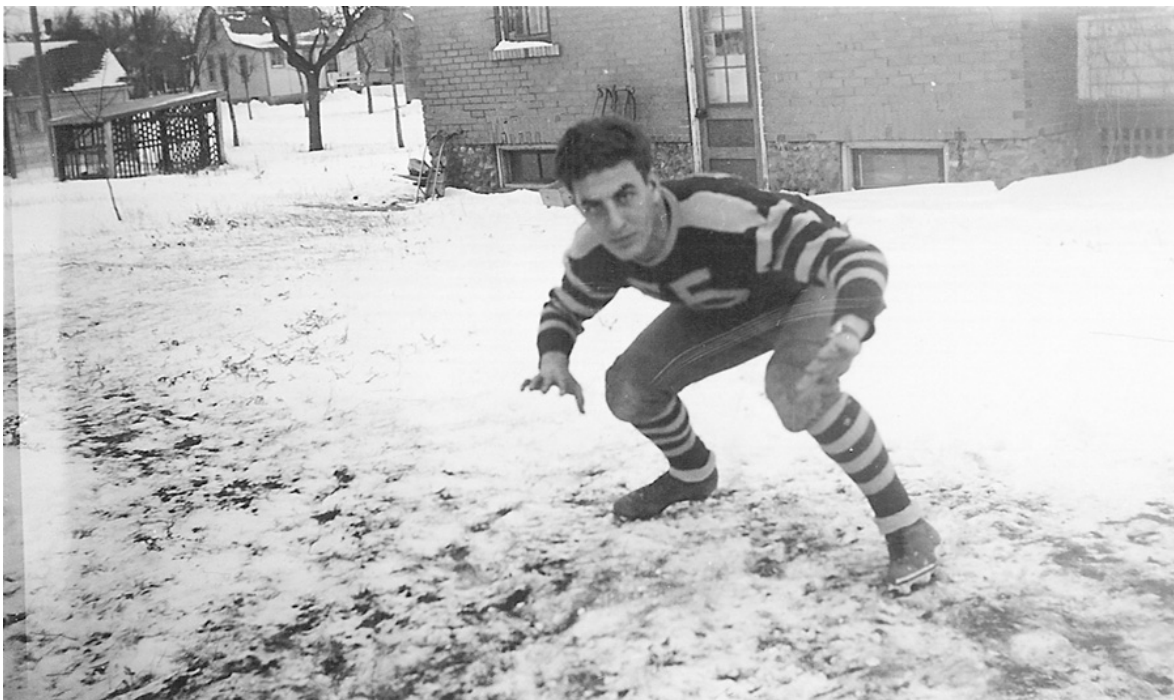


Mike and Lesli Marasco, Jon and Pam Passman, Pauline Ziskin, Dianne and Leighton Siegel, Andrea and Jeff Siegel at Bradley and Gina Cohen's wedding - 2005

Sidney Wilensky b. 1915 d. 1994

Sidney married Shirley Claren and they lived in Minneapolis. They had a son, Howard b. 1954 and Shirley had a daughter Ilana by a first marriage. Sidney was born in Devils Lake in 1915 and like his siblings before him moved to the Twin Cities after High School. One of the Sid stories was about a car – he bought a car when he moved to Minneapolis. He had no idea how to drive, but everyone piled into the car anyway, and away they all went. Apparently it was just “see one, do one”. He worked as a bookkeeper and had other administrative jobs before serving in the Army in WW II. After the war, Sidney and his brother in law, Tony Barenbaum opened Ne Plus Ultra which was one of the first full service grocery stores in the city. It was located at 14th and Nicollet in Minneapolis. Both Sid and Tony were very helpful in getting my father started in the grocery business. They sold the store in the 1960s. Sid then operated a small grocery in Burnsville before buying a grocery store in St. Louis Park near the old Lincoln Del on Minnetonka Ave. It was called Handee Food Center and he owned and operated it until 1977. My uncles, Sid and Tony taught me the fine art of cashiering and allowed me to work at Ne Plus Ultra. I later put my cashiering skills to good use in my father’s grocery store. Being the only boy in a family of five children, Sid was always special in the eyes of his sisters. He was rather a picky eater and they catered to his every food preference. Sidney died at age 79 of emphysema in 1994 and is buried in the Workman’s Circle cemetery near his parents.

I remember the year he bought me a parakeet for my birthday. I loved that bird and Tweety became a member of our family for many years.



Sidney in High School sports



Sidney Wilensky's high school graduation picture



Sid's army days



Sid & Shirley's wedding

standing: Shirley - Sid Wilensky, Arnold Karol, Tony Barenbaum, Chaja Wilensky (Aunt) Irving Ovitz, Dave Ziskin
 Seated: Rozella Karol, Bess Barenbaum, Marian Ovitz, Pauline Ziskin (pregnant with Ellen)

Sid and Shirley's wedding – standing: Shirley and Sid Wilensky, Arnold Karol Tony Barenbaum, Herman Wilensky, Irving Ovitz, Dave Ziskin sitting: Rozella Karol, Bess Barenbaum, Marian Ovitz, Pauline Ziskin (pregnant With Ellen) 1953



Tony Barenbaum and Sid Wilensky



Howard Wilensky and Alan Ziskin



Shirley and Sid Wilensky



Howard Wilensky age 2 or 3



Howard age 36

Sid R. Wilensky, 79; was owner of Twin Cities grocery stores

Sid R. Wilensky, 79, owner of several grocery stores in the Twin Cities area, died of complications from lung disease Sunday at St. Louis Park Plaza Healthcare Center.

Wilensky, of St. Louis Park, was born in Devils Lake, N.D., and moved to Minneapolis in 1938. He worked as a bookkeeper and had other administrative jobs before serving in the Army during World War II. After the war he returned to Minneapolis and with his brother-in-law, Tony Barenbaum, started Ne Plus Ultra grocery store on 14th St. and Nicollet Av. in Minneapolis.

Ne Plus Ultra, which means "nothing but the finest," was a phrase Wilensky learned in the military, said his son, Howard, of St. Louis Park. "The store was really one of the first full service grocery stores in the Twin Cities," Howard Wilensky said. Wilensky sold it in the 1960s and operated another grocery store

in Burnsville for a couple of years. He then started a small neighborhood grocery store, Handee Food Center, in St. Louis Park. The store, which used to be the old Milkhouse grocery store on W. Lake St., was sold in 1977.

Wilensky was a member of the YMCA and Northwest Racquet Club.

Besides his son, he is survived by his wife, Shirley; a daughter, Ilana Clarren of St. Louis Park; and four sisters, Marion Ovitz, of Pompano Beach, Fla.; Rozella Karol of Chicago, Pauline Ziskin of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., and Bess Barenbaum of St. Louis Park. Services will be held at 2 p.m. today at Temple Israel, 2324 Emerson Av. S., Minneapolis. Shiva will be held today and Thursday at 2225 Pennsylvania Av. S., St. Louis Park. Arrangements are by Hodroff & Sons Funeral Chapel, Minneapolis.

Sid's obituary notice

Bess Wilensky Barenbaum b. 1920 d. 2002

Bess, the youngest, married Tony Barenbaum in 1945. Bess was the only one of the children to graduate high school in Minneapolis. I was the flower girl at their wedding, but no pictures exist. I was four years old. Bess and Tony had two children, Bruce, their son, who died tragically in a car accident his senior year in high school and Ilene, their daughter, who married Michael Cohen and lives in St. Paul.

Our family lived on Queen Avenue and the Barenbaums lived on Russell Avenue, just a couple of blocks apart. We spent a great deal of time together, celebrated every holiday together and we felt as though we were siblings rather than cousins, as well as having two sets of parents.

Bess was the life of the party. Bess began by giving dance lessons as a young girl in Devils Lake and she never got over her love of dancing. Her other love was "Frankie," perhaps better known as Frank Sinatra. His music played in her house and she never missed an opportunity to see him. She was as much a bobbysoxer at 70 as she was as a teenager.

Bess also loved to gamble. Therefore Las Vegas was a favorite destination. One of her favorite pastimes was playing cards with the "girls" which my mother, Pauline also did. She also worked in Leighton Siegel's ENT office. (my husband). Shortly after he opened his solo medical practice in 1971, he needed an emergency part time receptionist. Bess was available and willing to give it a try. I think she stayed on for more than 25 years. The patients and staff loved her ready smile and caring disposition.

Bess's husband, Tony, was a great favorite of all of ours. He was tall, good looking and interested in all of his nieces and nephews. He knew everybody and everybody knew him. It was a great honor of mine to be asked to read the eulogy at his funeral that Ilene had written.

Bess died in 2002 of diseases related to her smoking. She had never been able to give up those cigarettes and left us too soon.



Bess as a baby



Bess in Devils Lake



Bess and Ida - Chicago



Out of Bess's scrapbook – Devils Lake



The Last Word—

No Hero

Glamour & Co.—

More of Bess's scrapbook



Our Home
The One-horse Chez

Beauty

And still more of Bess's scrapbook -

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 20

Personal

DEVILS LAKE

CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

Miss Bessie Wilensky celebrated her fourteenth birthday last night when she entertained 14 friends at a six-thirty dinner. Games were played during the evening and prizes were awarded to Ruth Gilbertson, Muriel Nimmo, Harriet Gray and Lillian Bronstein.

* * *
Donald McNaughton returned home yesterday from the university.

* * *
For the Christmas holidays get a case of Grain Belt Beer. (c12|15 1|12)



Bess's 14th birthday announcement

* * * B. P. W. SPONSORS BRIDGE PARTY

Members of the Business and Professional Women's club sponsored a benefit bridge at the Great Northern clubrooms Tuesday evening. Twenty tables of bridge were in play during the evening.

A short program was given at the close of the evening. Miss Helen Copenhaver sang two numbers "Sweetheart" from Maytime, and "Serenade" by Shubert. She was accompanied at the piano by Miss Emily Hagen. Miss Bess Wilensky was presented in a tap dance and Miss Jane Hall played the piano accompaniment.

Bess was a great dancer



The members of the Wabisinka Camp Fire group gave a party for the Ta-Ta-Poochan group on Friday, October 11, at the new Memorial Building. Games were played with prizes being won by Bernice Ruud, Bess Wilensky, Lillian Bronstein and Dorothy Stefanowicz. The party was chaperoned by Miss Jane Hall, advisor of the Wabisinka group.

On September 30, the Wabisinka group held election of officers. Those elected were president, Pyllis Claire Kelly, secretary, Mary Margaret Moore, treasurer, Doris Samuelstad, and scribe, Bess Wilensky.

Bess belonged to the Camp Fire Girls

Plan a 'Swingeroo'



—Tribune Staff Photo.

THE MISSES ESTHER KOGAN, Bess Wilensky and Sara Shapiro, left to right, are assisting with plans for the "Swingeroo" dance to be given Sunday evening by members of the Raananah club of Emanuel Cohen center at the Talmud Torah, Eighth and Fremont avenues north. Proceeds will go to aid European refugees.

Social life in Minneapolis



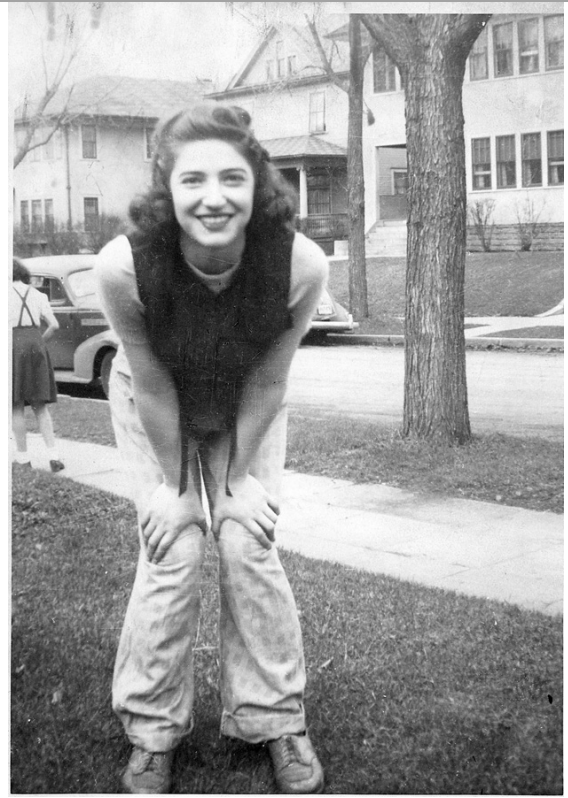
Bess in Devils Lake



Bess in Minneapolis



Bess's graduation picture



Bess as a young adult



Bess and Tony's wedding



Bess and Tony Barenbaum



Bess and Tony's honeymoon



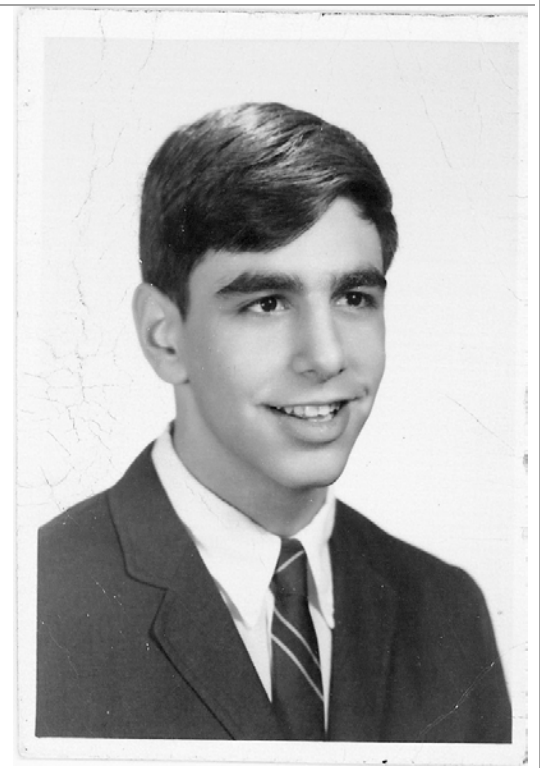
Bess Barenbaum with Bruce



Bruce Barenbaum as a baby



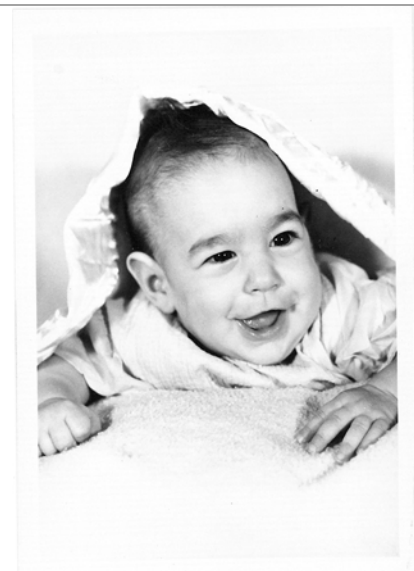
Bruce Barenbaum age 2



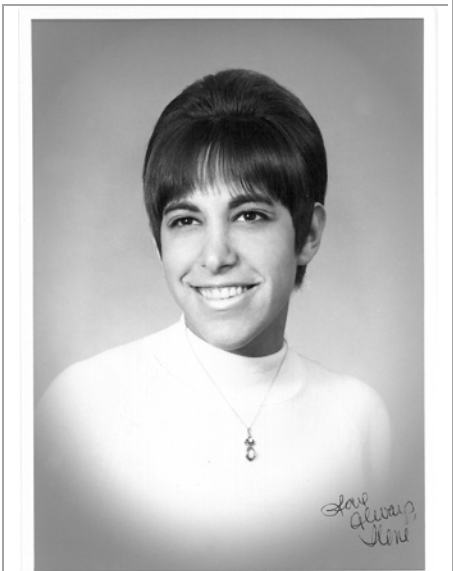
Bruce Barenbaum age 18



Ilene Barenbaum age 2



Ilene Barenbaum as a baby



Ilene Barenbaum high school graduation



Ilene's Bat Mitzvah 1964 Ilene, Tony, Bess, Bruce Barenbaum



Ilene and Mike Cohen Wedding



Family at Ilene and Mike's wedding - 1973



Bess and Tony Barenbaum –
Bradley's Bar Mitzvah 1989



Bradley Cohen's Bar Mitzvah 1989



Tony and Bess Barenbaum
Arnold and Rozella Karol



Irving and Marian Ovitz
Sid and Shirley Wilensky



Mike, Ali, Ilene and Bradley Cohn 2005



Mike, Ilene, Gina, Bradley "05



Bradley and Gina Cohen



Ilene and Mike Cohen 2005



The "Girls" – Bess Barenbaum, Rozella Karol, Marian Ovitz, Pauline Ziskin



The Girls Again – Rozella Karol, Bess Barenbaum, Marian Ovitz, Pauline Ziskin



Pauline Ziskin, Marian Ovitz, Sid Wilensky, Rozella Karol, Bess Barenbaum

THE OTHER RUBIN SIBLINGS

Dora Rubin Adelman b. 1876 d.

- 1) Dora Rubin m. Herman Adelman
 - a) Louis Adelman m Molly (California)
 - b) John Adelman m. Sarah (Winnipeg)
 - c) Joe Adelman m. Adele (Minnesota)
 - d) Rae Adelman m. Phil Beugan (Portland)
 - e) Rose Adelman m. Joe Klass (Portland)

Dora and Herman Adelman had five children: Louis, John, Joe, Rae and Rose. The cousins were very close with their Wilensky cousins in Devils Lake and visited often between Devils Lake and Winnipeg.

ADELMAN BRANCH

Dora was the second born living child of Bessie and Davis. She was born in August, 1876. She had a millinery shop in Devils Lake with her sister Ida. Dora married Herman Adelman and moved to Winnipeg. Her husband's parents were Abraham and Razel Adelman. Abraham Adelman along with Mendel Mills and Davis Rubin were the leaders of the Jewish community at that time. They led religious services and maintained the religious life in Devils Lake. The two families were joined when Dora Rubin married Herman Adelman. Then when Joseph Adelman (Herman's brother) married Molly Mills, all three families were connected.



Abraham and Razel Adelman



Abraham and Razel Adelman

- 1) Abraham Adelman m. Razel (Russia)
- a) Ike (Isaac) m. unk
- (1) Irene
- b) Frances
- c) Joe (Joseph) m. Molly Mills
- (1) Hannah Adelman
- d) Ruth Adelman
- (1) Living Adelman
- e) Etta Adelman
- f) Sidney Adelman
- g) Herman b. 1872 m. Doba Rubin
- (1) See above
- h) Rachel m. Lieberman m. divorced Davis Rubin
- (1) Jake Lieberman
- ii) Bessie Lieberman.



Joe and Idele Adelman



Cousins – Joe and Rose Klass



Joe and Rose Klass



Marian and Rose Klass



Rose, Aunt Dora Adelman and Rae



Rose Adelman Klass



Dora Adelman
with daughters



Johnny, Rose, Rae, Louie Adelman

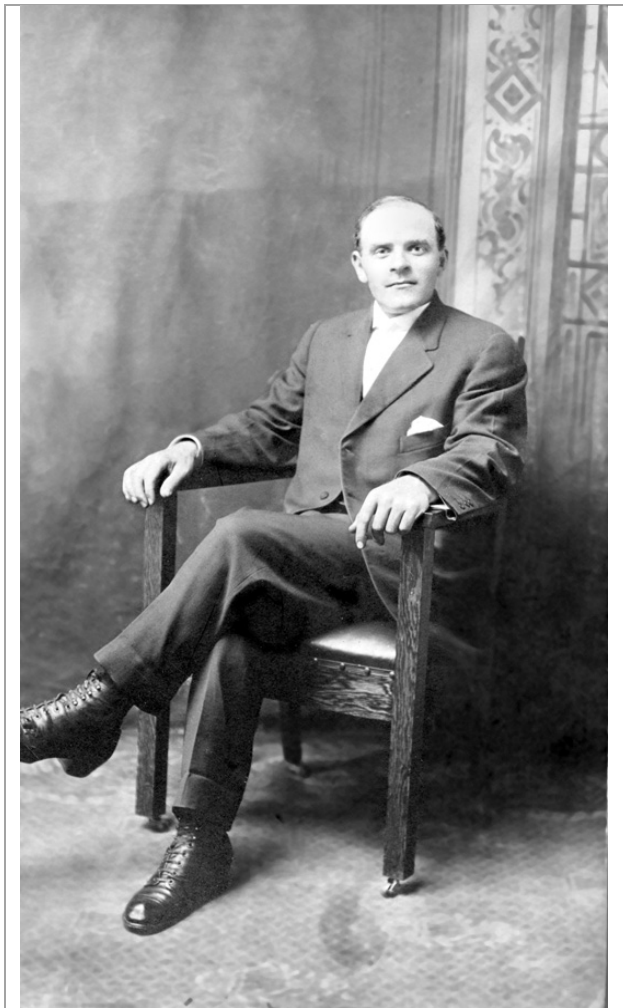


Uncle Herman, Aunt Dora Adelman and Rose
and Joe Klass



Marian, Molly, Lou, Johnny, Pauline,
Bess, Ray Beugen, Rae, Joe Klass,
Rose

Sam Rubin b. 1884 d.



Sam Rubin

Sam was the third living child of Davis and Bessie Rubin. Sam was born in October 1884 and had an interesting life. He never married. He was a self-educated man. He started his career by going to Winnipeg and opening a furniture store. A fire destroyed the store for which there was no insurance. He then went to Chicago where times were so bad that he slept in his car. He had an idea, however, that was to make him a fortune. He invented and held the patent on the innerspring mattress. At first he made them a few at a time in a garage. Eventually he sold the patent to one of the big mattress companies and became a millionaire. He did many good things with his money, helping some family members go into business, etc. but his life did not end well. Unfortunately, a drinking problem decreased his rationality and bad business investments all combined with the result that at the time of his death he was in poor health both physically and mentally and most of his wealth was gone. I remember that he bought our family a new refrigerator for our first house in North Minneapolis. Sam was buried in Chicago.

In his later years my grandfather Herman would travel by train to Florida where he would visit with his sisters, brothers, sister-in laws, brother-in-laws, all of who congregated in Miami Beach. My cousins and I were reminiscing recently about our Zadie's trips to Florida. He would always have us write his letters home for him before he left on those winter trips. The letters would say things like "I had dinner with Becky and Harry last night. Having a good time. Weather is good." I remembered that he stayed on 10th and Meridian. Zadie Wilensky was never very talkative. How I wish I had asked more questions.

DAVIS RUBIN b. 1854 d. 1936 M. BESSIE WALSOWSKY b. 1855 d. 1919

They had four children. **Max, Sam, Ida and Dora**

I. MAX

- A. Son (Russia)
- B. Daughter (Russia)

II. SAM

III. IDA b. 1886 d. 1949 m. Herman Wilensky b. 1882 d. 1979

- A. Marian b. 1910 d. 2003 m. Irving Ovitz b. 1906 d. 1994
- B. Sidney b. 1915 d. 1994 m. Shirley Claren
 - (1) Ilana Claren (Shirley's daughter previous marriage)
 - (2) Howard Wilensky b. 1954
- C. Rozella b. 1912 d. 2005 married Arnold Karol b. 1908 d. 1993
 - (1) Patti b. 1946 m. Robert Sandler b. 1943
 - a. Kimberly b. 1973 m. 2003 Steven Earnhart b. 9/71
 - 1. Alexa b. 2004
 - 2. Davis b. 2007
 - b. Deanna b. 1974
 - 1. Raya Batya Sandler b. 2013
 - D. Pauline b. 1913 d. 2006 m. David Ziskin b. 1908 d. 1988
 - (1) Dianne b. 1941 m. Leighton Siegel b. 1937
 - a. Pamela b. 1968 m. 1996 Jon Passman b. 1967
 - 1. Abraham Siegel Passman b. 1999
 - 2. Jordan Siegel Passman b. 2000
 - 3. Eve Siegel Passman b. 2004
 - b. Lesli Robyn b. 1968 m 2000 Michael Marasco b. 1965
 - 1. Sophia Siegel Marasco b 1902
 - 2. Andrew Siegel Marasco b. 2004
 - c. Jeffrey b. 1972 m. 2003 Andrea Onell 1976
 - 1. Ezra James Siegel b. 2008
 - 2. Zoe Ann Siegel b. 2010
 - (2) Alan b. 1946 m. Bonnie Chez b. 1948
 - a. Amy b. 1974
 - b. Adam b. 1976 m. Anna Valento
 - 1. Maeve b. 2014
 - (3) Ellen b. 1953 divorced. Barry Steinman b. 1952
 - a. Maury b. 1984 m. 2013 Amy Toles
 - b. Shelby b. 1986 m. 2012 Sean Wesenberg
 - 1. Oscar Zeppelin b. 2014
 - c. Dana b. 1989
 - E. Bess b. 1920 d. 2002 m. Tony Barenbaum b. 1914 d. 1996
 - (1) Bruce Barenbaum b. 1947 d. 1964
 - (2) Ilene 1951 m. Michael Cohen
 - a. Bradley b. 1975 m. 2005 Gina Elfing (divorced)
 - i. Noah b. 2008
 - ii. Gabriel James b. 2010

- b. Allison b. 1979 m. 2009 Adam Silverman
 - 1. Maxton b. 2011

IV. DORA b. 1876 m. Herman Adelman b. 1872

A. Louis b. 1911 d. 1981 m. Molly (California) b. 1908 d. 1983

(1) Sheila b. 1931 m. Stanley Greenberg b. 1930

a. Anne-Marie m. Wiley Sloan (div) m. Michael Shacklett

(1) Daniel Shacklett

(2) Tyler Shacklett

b. Francine m Tony Bastan chu (dec) b. 1949 m. Jeff Greenman

(1) Kyle b. 1979

(2) Nicole b. 1977 m. Darwin (Danny) Flores b. 1980

a. Molly

c. Howard James m. Marilyn (div) m. Jenny Brown

(2) Robert (Bobby) m. Christina

a. Dr. Angela (Angie)

b. Heidi m. Eric Rothman

(1) Will

(2) Lily

c. Jason

(3) Dr. Allen David Samuel Hamilton (David) m. Eleanor (deceased)

a. William m. Ophra Prag

(1) Elinore

(2) Ariel

(4) Howard b. 1939 m. Gliddel b. 1945

a. Lisa b. 1970 m. Guy Zioni

(1) Andriana Lee (Andy) b. 1994

(2) Anthony b. 1998

b. Charrissa b. 1973 m. David Rubey (MN) b. 1965

(1) Alexander b. 1998

(2) Christina b. 2000

c. Charles (Chuck) m. Jessica m. Carrie

(1) Chase

B. John (Johnny m. Sarah (Winnepeg)

(1) David m. Maria

a. Jonathan

b. Daniel

c. Tara

(2) Barbara m. Harley Donen

a. Joel Raymond b. 1977 m. Risa Scher

b. Rachel Maxine b. 1979

C. Joe m. Idele d. 2005

(1) Arvin Adelman m. Kathy (divorced) m. Sauce

a. Jody m. David King

1. Samuel b. 6/98

2. Chelsea b. 1/00

- b. Jason m. Michelle
 - 1. Collin
 - 2. Corey b. 2003
- (2) Floyd m Lonnie (divorced) m. Andrea Segal
 - a. Harlen (Lonnie) m. Amanda White (2003)
 - b. Paul (deceased)
 - c. Barbara
- (3) Mark m. Elaine
 - a. Jonathan
 - b. Julie
 - c. David
- (4) Debbie m. Waldbaum (divorced)
 - a. Adam
- D. Rae m. Phil Beugan (Portland)
 - (1) David
 - (2) Dory Sartoris
 - a. Rachel
- E. Rose m. Joe Klass (Portland)
 - (1) Alvin m. Aileen (divorced)
 - a. two children
 - (2) Rhoda m. Stuart Lomsky (deceased)
 - b. two children

Addendum

**INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF ABRAHAM AND ANNA WILENSKY
BY
DIANNE (ZISKIN) SIEGEL**

The granddaughter of Herman Wilensky
and the great granddaughter of Abraham and Anna Wilensky.

The first time I was in New York I was 21 years old and on my way to Europe by ship, The Empress of England. Although it would have been possible to fly to Europe, it was still very expensive. At that time I visited some of the Wilensky relatives. I especially remember Jessie and Paula Goldman, to whom my mother entrusted my wellbeing until I left New York. My mother was Pauline, a name very similar to Paula and Pearl. They must have all been named after the same relative. My mother's Hebrew name was: Pasela, which might not be Hebrew at all, but perhaps Yiddish.

Please let me know if you have corrections/additions. Maybe someone has more pictures.

Dianne Ziskin Siegel - September 2014



Dianne and Leighton Siegel

Abraham b. 1855 d. 1922 and (1ST WIFES NAME IS UNKNOWN)

They were the parents of:

Jessie b. 1873

Katie b. app. 1880

Rebecca b. ?

Abraham b. 1855 d. 1922 next married Anna Wilensky (Stein) b. 1858 d. 1938

They were the parents of:

Meyer b. 1880

Harry b. 1884-1888

Herman (Chaim) b. 1884 d. 1972

Isadore b. 1889

Miriam b. 1887 or 1888 d. 1992

Joseph b. 1892

Tillie (Mildred) b. 1903

These dates are approximate. They differ in various documents. The order is based on the information that I have. We know that **Abraham and Anna** and some of the children came to the United States in 1902. Assuming that the parents and the younger children, at least, came together, they arrived on December 6, 1902 on a ship called the St. Paul leaving from Liverpool and arriving in New York. They settled first in Manhattan and later moved to Brooklyn. Chaim arrived in 1901. Abraham and Anna were married in 1888. There is a note that Anna had 17 children, 5 of whom survived.

The following is from a letter written by Marian Wilensky Gittelman: Marian was three years old when she arrived in New York. The family spoke of pogroms when they were sitting around at night reminiscing about the "days in Russia". Her grandpa was head mechanic in a mill as they lived in the outskirts near the mills. He worked in a mill and mills are very noisy places. He became deaf as a result of noise exposure &/or after an elevator hit him on the head. He was later fired because he couldn't hear. Her grandma opened a bakery business, as that was her family's business in Russia. Grandpa helped and life was hard. Miriam says in a letter that her grandfather came from Slotopole and her grandmother came from Odessa. (I assume these grandparents never immigrated.) Anna was born in Odessa.

Abraham and Anna immigrated to the United States in 1902. Although I haven't been able to verify this information as of yet, I believe that the family came on the ship "St. Paul" and arrived, possibly in New York, during December of 1902. According to the Declaration of Intention he filed to become a Citizen while in North Dakota along with his brothers, Joseph (1912), Isadore (1918), and Herman (1909). They had all immigrated from Elizabethgrad, Russia also known as Yalisaettgrad, Russia. The Gubernia or state is Kherson. These towns are in the Ukraine. Isadore and Joseph came together in 1902 with their parents. Herman came in 1900 depending on the document. And at some point Isadore and Joe found their way to North Dakota. In fact Carl Wilensky was born in North Dakota. Isadore and Rose eventually went on to California and settled there. Joe eventually moved back to Minnesota and then later leaves his family and moves to California. Zlatopol, in the Ukraine part of Russia is also the town that Marian Wilensky Gittelman says her grandfather came from and is 35 miles from Elizavetgrad.

Abraham and Anna Wilensky, had a pickle business on the East Side in New York and later moved to Brooklyn. In 1910, only Isadore, Joe, Mary and Tillie were living at home. In 1910, Abraham states that he was a peddler as well as having a pickle business. There was a note along the way that Abraham was a tinsmith/gunsmith, but I have no verification of that and it doesn't seem to be anything he pursued in New York.) Isadore says he was a peddler as well and Joe states that he was a shipping clerk. Marian says that Isadore was the father figure for the younger children, Joe, Marian and Tillie.

1910 United States Federal Census		
Name:	Abram Willensky [Abram Willinsky]	
Age in 1910:	55	
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1855	
Birthplace:	Russia	
Relation to Head of House:	Head	
Father's Birth Place:	Russia	
Mother's Birth Place:	Russia	
Spouse's Name:	Annie	
Home in 1910:	Manhattan Ward 17, New York, New York	
Marital Status:	Married	
Race:	White	
Gender:	Male	
Year of Immigration:	1902	
Household Members:	Name	Age
	Abram Willensky	55
	Annie Willensky	52
	Issy Willensky	20
	Joe Willensky	16
	Mary Willensky	13
	Tillie Willensky	7
<p>Source Citation: Year: 1910; Census Place: Manhattan Ward 17, New York, New York; Roll 7624_1031; Page: 13B; Enumeration District: 1699; Image: 722.</p> <p>Source Information: Ancestry.com. 1910 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2006. For details on the contents of the film numbers, visit the following NARA web page: NARA Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1910. T624. 1,178 rolls.</p> <p>Description: This database is an index to the head of households enumerated in the 1910 United States Federal Census, the Thirteenth Census of the United States. In addition, each indexed name is linked to actual images of the 1910 Federal Census. The information recorded in the census includes: name, relationship to head of family, age at last birthday, sex, color or race, whether single, married, widowed, or divorced, birthplace, birthplace of father and mother, and more. LEARN MORE...</p>		

When Marian was 14 years old and Tillie 9 years old, the family traveled to Devils Lake, North Dakota. Herman had called for them to come to make life easier for the old folks.

I am guessing they were financed by the Industrial Removal's Office, which was part of the Baron de Hirsch fund. Their names are listed in the archives as having gone to Devils' Lake, North Dakota in 1912 with intentions to resettle. Meyer's name is listed also.

"The Industrial Removal Office placed struggling Jewish immigrants arriving and living in New York City into Jewish communities throughout the United States and Canada, finding them work and often providing loans for travel and board. Over 79,000 immigrants were assisted through the office during its operation between 1901 and 1922".

This plan didn't work out for Abraham and Anna. It was too cold, so they returned to New York. While in North Dakota, Marian was in high school. She wanted to continue with commercial courses but they weren't offered in that high school, so Ida got a tutor for Marian. She was hoping she could work and support her parents. Marian loved Ida and was sorry to leave her when they returned to New York.

Art Gittelman, Marian's son, remembers his grandmother, Anna very vaguely. Marian's family lived in the Bronx. The other New York families (Jessie and Katie) lived in Brooklyn as did Abraham and Anna, who moved there from Manhattan. He does remember that the family had a pickle business. I am still trying to track down Abraham's Declaration of Intention to become a citizen. I believe he filed it in Brooklyn and I will continue to look.

Jessie (Hasha) Wilensky, b. 1873 in Ukraine, immigrated 1898-1900. She was married in 1893. Her husband, Sam Cohen was born in Russia in 1872 and immigrated in 1898. He was a cloak maker and finisher of tailored suits. The first three of their children were born in England: Solomon, Miriam (May), and Sophia. Two more children, Harry and Gussie were born in New York. They first lived in Manhattan at 1491 First Ave. and then in Brooklyn at 1328 41st St.

Miriam is known as May. She married (I.A.) Isadore Starr in abt 1919. He was born in Russia abt. 1900, immigrated in 1904 and was a salesman for a fur company. They had two children, Albert Starr and Sheldon Starr. Albert, a heart surgeon, developed the first successful heart valve, which is partly named for him.

Sophie married William Horowitz in 1922. He was born abt 1898 in Massachusetts. He was a haberdashery salesman. They had two children: Stanley and Marilyn.

Harry Cohen b. 1901 married Ella. They had a son Sheldon. Harry may have remarried Min.

Gussie b. 1908 married Frank Israel. They had a son Joel Israel. Gussie and Frank spent their retirement years in Florida where my mother, Pauline Ziskin, also lived and they were able to visit, at last the cousins were in the same place.

Katie Wilensky was born abt 1880 in Ukraine. She emigrated in 1900. She married Jacob Shapiro abt 1882 in Minsk. According to my information this was a second marriage. He was born abt 1885 in Russia. He states on the census form that he is the operator of a cloak factory/men's clothing. They also lived in Brooklyn. Both immigrated in 1902. The census form

lists 5 children: Meyer, Lillian, also known as Libbie, Sally, also known as Sadie, Samuel and Celia.

Samuel Shapiro married Nettie. They had two children: Rasha and Joan.

Celia Shapiro married Seymour Ratner. They had one son, Jack.

Rebecca Wilensky was also born in Russia. Her first husband was Hyman Iglewitz. Her second husband was Harry Nudelman. Her children were Zoe, Celia and Mel Lowe.





Sol Lowe with his mother, Becky

Meyer Wilensky was born in 1880 in Ukraine. He listed his occupation as Ladies' Tailor. He died in 1940 in New York and immigrated in 1902. Meyer was married to Rose Kulton/Kultofskhky in Rhode Island in 1904. They lived in Manhattan at East 115th St. Meyer apparently indicated that he was the proprietor of a "sweat shop" which could have meant a small business operated out of his home. By 1930 he had changed his last name to Wyle and considered himself a designer of women's wear. Rose was born in 1885 died in 1940 or 1941.



Ariana: My grandfather, Irving, was born in November 1907, when the family lived at 115 E. 56th Street, which I'm told is Harlem, then a Jewish district. He was named Chaim Itzak Wilensky at birth. Sometime later he became Irving and in later still, his father legally changed the family name to Wyle so Irving could get into medical school. I was told that my grandfather, Irving, spent a couple of his high school years in California with an uncle (probably Isadore). Irving was married to Renee Kalm. He was a doctor in New York.

Meyer's children were Irving Wyle and Pauline Wilensky also known as Petzel Rachel. Pauline married Eli Goldman in 1933 in Queens, NY. Eli was a salesman in the shirt manufacturing business. Irving was married to Renee Kahn. Pauline and Eli had two children, Frederic Arthur Wyle and Anne Wyle. Frederic graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in medicine. In 2002-2003 he was Professor Emeritus of Medicine in Residence at UC-Irvine.

Anne married Barry Gordinier and they have one son, Barent (Beau). He is married to Tuya, who is from Mongolia. Ariana thinks that Beau is a skiing entrepreneur and an agent for the Mahre twins, who were Olympic skiers. He is also a professional mandolin player.

Frederic Arthur Wyle is a physician and lives in Hawaii. He married Valerie Mae Klurfeld and they have three children: Ariana Ruth, and twins David Marc and Jordan Samuel. David is married

to Catherine Wilson and they have one daughter Kaya and may now have another. Jordan is married to Toi Lynn Prevost. Jordan and Toi founded the World Yoga Healing Center in Walnut Creek, CA. Toi is a psychotherapist. Ariana lives in Hawaii and works for the government. David lists his occupation as executive. He is a CPA and is the President and CEO of SurePrep, a leading provider of tax productivity solutions to U.S. public accounting firms.

Harry Wilensky was born between 1884 and 1888. He immigrated in 1902. He married Mary who was also born in Russia around 1890. She immigrated in 1905. They lived in Brooklyn. He listed his occupation as salesman of peanuts, and later as a Lithographer/Printer. Their children were Benjamin, Lucille and Pearl.

Lucille (Lucy) Wyle married in 1914 to Joseph Mindel in New York. Pearl (Pinky) Wyle was married to Arnold Mandell. They had two children: Jane Moross and Robert Mandell. Jane is married to Jeffrey Moross and they have two children: Gary and Gregory.

Herman Wilensky was born in 1882 and died in 1972. He is discussed in detail in the family history entitled, Why North Dakota which can be found on www.siegelphotos.net. Herman was my grandfather. He was a tailor in Devils Lake, North Dakota until the 1930s, when he and his wife, Ida, followed their five children to Minneapolis. The five children were: Marian, Rozella, Pauline, Sydney and Bess. Herman continued to tailor in his apartment in Minneapolis.



When Herman first went to North Dakota he intended to sell suits. That is, he took the measurements and then sent all the information to New York where the suits were to be made up. However, that was not too successful an operation so he went to work on the farms and homesteaded somewhere near Williston, ND.

Isadore Wilensky also known as Itzak was born in 1889 and died in 1974. He lists himself as a grocer. He applied for his naturalization in North Dakota and was naturalized in 1918 while still there. He immigrated from Elizabethgrad, Ukraine, Russia. The ship was The St. Paul of the

American Line. By 1920 the family had moved to Santa Barbara, California. He married Rose Feldman. She immigrated in 1912. Both children, Carl and Marian were born in North Dakota. Isadore was the proprietor of a grocery store. The third son, Abel, was born in California.



In a speech that Isadore made many, many years later in California, he alludes to having been active in union organization in New York and we know that several of the Wilensky brothers including my grandfather, Herman were active in Workman's Circle and always read the Forward newspaper. In fact Isadore named his first son, Carl Marx Wilensky.

Excerpt from a talk given by Mr. I. Wilensky from the pulpit of Temple Isaiah in Los Angeles at the Friday evening service of December 19, 1969, at which time Mr. Wilensky was honored because of his impending 80th birthday on December 25, 1969. The speech goes on to quote the third Psalm and a prayer for peace. I include these excerpts because it is example of how well read and how well spoken this lovely man was.

Excerpt from a talk given by Mr. I. Wilensky from the pulpit of Temple Isaiah in Los Angeles at the Friday evening service of December 19, 1969, at which time Mr. Wilensky was honored because of his impending 80th birthday on December 25, 1969. The speech

goes on to quote the third Psalm and a prayer for peace. I include these excerpts because it is example of how well read and how well spoken this lovely man was.

“Rabbi Lewis, Cantor Nadel, President Weger and friends: Tonight is a very important one in my life. God willing, in five days I will celebrate my 80th birthday. I am very proud of this birthday, because our Talmud says that the span of a life is seventy years and anything over that is a gift from God. I am very grateful for this gift of years of life, and I want to say that I have many blessings to be grateful for. First, I am very grateful for the great inheritance left by my beloved wife, may she rest in peace. I am blessed with concerned children. I am also blessed with many good friends, both in and out of temple--some of them of fifty years standing. I am blessed, and here I must mention my wife, Rose, for she was a great help in her ability to make and keep friends; friends of whom I can say “A friend in need is a friend indeed.”

I remember the psalmist who said, “My help commeth from God. He will not forsake us nor leave us in our grief.” I tried to the best of my ability to live up to the quotation of the prophet Micah who said “Do justly, love mercy, walk humbly with thy God.” I do not want to imply that I lived one hundred percent according to this wonderful quotation, but I have tried to live by it to the best of my ability. I want to thank God for not forsaking me in my old age. My cup is filled with compassion, love, mercy, justice and understanding.

I would like to tell you about my youth when I helped to abolish the “Sweat Shops” – when fathers only saw their children once a week on their day off. When they left for work the children were still asleep, and when they returned the children had already retired for the night. I could tell you about the erecting of the City of Hope -----.” (end of excerpt)

Carl married Zelma Zenglein, b. 1919 d. 1956. Carl states that his occupation is photographer and a grocer. San Mateo California Times: date: March 27, 1961 – “Carl Wilensky, business manager for the Moreland School District of San Jose, recorded on motion picture film the extensive trip he and his wife made through Mexico. During WWII he was one of the two official army photographers in the Alaskan Department and slide films he produced five years ago are still being used and shown throughout the US and Europe.”



Carl Wilensky 1934

Abel Wilensky was married to Jean Mitchell. Abel and Jean met while he was serving in the Navy during WW II and were married in Portland, Maine in 1945. They lived in Whittier, California, after the war where Abel was employed by Aerojet General Corporation. After retiring in 1983, Abel and Jean moved to Sequim. They had no children.

Joseph Wilensky was born in 1892 and died in 1978 in Minneapolis. On some forms he claims to having been born in Odessa. However, on his Declaration of Intention he states he is from Elizabethgrad, Russia. So perhaps the family moved. He states his occupation as a laborer for W. J. Molton and later as a presser in a cap factory. He was married to Helen Fishman. They had two boys, Max Norman, who was born in North Dakota and Albert (Abbey) b. 1924. There is more about Joe on the website "Why North Dakota?" Joe traveled to North Dakota as a young man and filed his intention to become a citizen in Devils Lake. He stated that the name of the ship was The St. Paul, an American Line. At some point in his marriage, he went to work and never returned. He turned up in Chicago, but never returned to his family. He came back to Minneapolis to die.



The following is a story told to me by Joe's son, Abby: "On a cold January, 1943 morning in Minneapolis, I was awakened by my father, Joe, who was searching for something in my bedroom closet. I was not fully awake so had no clue as to what he was doing. I fell asleep and thought nothing more about it. I got out of bed at the usual time and went to work. That evening, he did not come home from work. My brother Max was in the army, and so it was just my mother and I. After a few days I reported my Dad missing and was told that this sort of thing happens every day, and he would probably return soon. He did not return, and we made adjustments to our way of life and went on with what we had to do.

In 1945, your Uncle Sid told my brother that he knew where my Dad was living. I don't know how he learned about this, but, nevertheless, we (Max, a friend of mine, and I) took off for Chicago. We arrived in the early morning hours, found the house that my Dad was supposedly living in, and waited for daylight, resting in the car. The next morning we knocked on the door, and asked for him. He came and we told him that we would be taking him to Minneapolis. He didn't hesitate, got his things together, and we left.

After a few days in Minneapolis, he decided to look for work, and left to do so. Once again, he did not return.

Two years later, we learned that he was back in Chicago. My mother insisted on going there to find him. I tried to talk her out of it, but it was no use. So I felt that I needed to go with her, which I did, and we found him at work. We got something to eat, and stopped at

a shoemaker to drop off a pair of shoes. I do not recall why we did this. We were told that it would take awhile, so we went to a movie down the street to spend some time until the shoes would be ready. During the movie, he said he had to go to the restroom. Of course, he did not return. My mother and I went to the shoemaker to pick up the shoes, and learned that he had been there, and paid for the repair.

We then returned to Minneapolis.

Years later, about 1960, I left a restaurant where I had eaten lunch, and started walking back to work. I noticed a man walking across the street. He had a peculiar walk, similar to my Dad's. I ran up to him, and I was right - it was him. We talked, and he gave me an address where he was staying. I told him I would pick him up after work and bring him home with me. Needless to say, I could not find the address, as it was bogus. And I did not see him again, until a few years later, your Uncle Sid stopped at a pharmacy near where his store was on Nicollet Avenue to pick up a prescription. It was handed to him, and he happened to look at the name - it was for Joseph Wilensky! He had been given the wrong package. Sid did notice the address, called me and we both went there. It was a nursing home. We found him there. I don't recall why he was there. I went back the next day, and he, again, was gone.

One day, sometime later, I received a call from a woman who said Joe was sick in the hospital and that he had told her that when he died he would like a Jewish funeral. Sid and I went to visit him in the hospital, but I don't think he recognized us. When he did die, I arranged for a proper funeral for him. He is buried in the cemetery on South Penn Avenue, but not near my mother.

Max Norman Wilensky was married to Natalie Zouber. They had two children, Gary Alan and Rosalyn Wyle. Max moved to Denver and later to California. Natalie eventually joined him in California and that is where she died. Their son, Gary, also joined them in California. At some point, Max changed his name to Wyle as other relatives had done before him.

Albert (Abbey) Wilensky was married to Barbara Brown. They have two children: Steven J. and Lori Lynne.

Steven is an urban planner. He is married to Susan Wandersee. They had two boys: Kyle Justin is a music booking agent and Benjamin Aaron, who is deceased. The family lives in Colorado.

Lori Lynne was married to Lee J. Erickson. They have two children: Luke Adam and Madeline Beth.

Marian Wilensky was born in 1897 and died in 1992. She married William Gittelman who was born in 1891 and died in 1992. They had two children, Ruth and Arthur. Ruth was married to Samuel Starrett. Their children were Kenneth, Andrew, Karen and Joan. Arthur was married Doris Kaplan who died is now married to Marcia Pearl. Art's children are Wayne and Susan.



Art and Marsha Gittelman

Kenneth is married to Sheri. They have two children: Jennifer and Sarah. Karen is married to William Belfer. They have two children; Adam and Ross. Joan is married to Bruce Futterman. They have two children: Robyn and David. Wayne Gittelman is married to Wanda Anderson. They have two children: Samuel and Benjamin. Susan Gittelman is married to Daniel Egan. They have two children: Daniel Josua and Noa Simone.

Marian Wilensky d. May 21, 1955 and William Gittelman d. September 3, 1992 are buried in Mt. Hebron Cemetery, a section of Cedar Grove Cemetery on Horace Harding Blvd. in Queens, NY.

POGROMS in Russia

pogrom n. An organized, often officially encouraged massacre or persecution of a minority group, especially one conducted against Jews.



Note: map contains Elizavetgrad

The following paragraphs were part of a family history by Max Grossman.

Trapped between Central Europe and Russia, unwanted by neighboring countries, deprived of their rights and subjected to countless depredations, the Jews fared poorly in the Pale. Many eked a living at subsistence level, worrying about whether the next crop would yield enough to avert hunger for another season. Although a certain number among them managed to accumulate some wealth, czarist policy prevented the vast majority of them from improving their lot. Deplored and rejected by gentile society, Jews naturally insulated themselves within their communities and around their synagogues, always in fear of the czar's next decree. They especially dreaded forced military conscription, which often saw thousands of young men carried off to distant wars with little or no warning.

A series of Reuters telegrams sent in April and May, 1881 and published by The Jewish Chronicle on May 6, 1881 tells of the anti-Jewish disturbances in the town of Elizabethgrad. The first was communicated from St. Petersburg on April 20: "Serious disturbances having their origin in the superstition of the peasantry regarding the Jewish Passover rites have occurred at Elizabethgrad in the province of Kherson. The popular excitement against the Jews led to an attack upon the synagogue, which was destroyed by the mob. The aid of the military was called in to repress the disturbance, and a large number of the rioters were killed by the troops." A second telegram of a few days later reports: "An official account of the anti-Jewish riot at Elizabethgrad on the 27th ult. states that some houses inhabited by Jews and several public houses belonging to members of that faith were attacked and pillaged by the populace. The disturbances continued until the morning of the 29th ult., when order was reestablished. One Jew was killed and several other persons were seriously injured by the rioters. The authorities have instituted a strict investigation into the circumstances." Of course, such official accounts must be read with a critical eye, since they were often drafted or influenced by the authorities. Even if the government did not participate directly in the pogrom, which is unlikely, it is doubtful that anything was done to prosecute the rioters. Another Reuters telegram from St. Petersburg, dated May 3, 1881, relates: "The following details have been telegraphed by the Odessa correspondent of the Times: Since my telegram to you of yesterday stating that anti-Jewish riots had broken out at Elizabethgrad, a town of about 40,000 inhabitants, situated in the government of Kherson, the following particulars have been published here upon the authority of Prince Dondonkoff Kornakoff, the provincial governor general of Odessa. The disturbance commenced at 4 PM last Wednesday, and the contents of several Jews shops were stolen, damaged or destroyed. The police called in the aid of the troops, who made every effort to stop the pillaging. This was, however, only effected on the following evening, and with great difficulty on account of the number of peasants who had flocked into the town from the surrounding villages to participate in the general plunder. During the night of the 28th inet. there arrived at Elizabethgrad three squadrons of Uhlans and yesterday a battalion of infantry. One Jew was killed, but the number of wounded is not great." In a later telegram the correspondent states that "at Elizabethgrad things have remained quiet ever since the anti-Jewish riots. These were quelled last Thursday evening. It appears that 400 persons were

arrested. The rioting arose out of a dispute between some Christians and Jews. The quarrel led to a general fight, which, according to the Elizabethgrad Vestnik, assumed a more serious nature upon revolver shots being fired from some Jewish houses. The Christians then attacked the houses and shops of the Jews indiscriminately by smashing doors, breaking windows, &c., up until a late hour on Wednesday night. The violence was continued throughout Thursday, but in a different form. The Jews, finding themselves vanquished, offered no further resistance and all fighting ceased; but the rioters, aided by an influx of peasants from the surrounding villages to join in the general melee, sacked the houses of the Jews, destroyed their furniture, and stole or spoiled their wares. The military and police are represented as having done what they could to establish order, but failed to do so at once, because while they were attempting that in one place, disorder was breaking out in another. The Jewish population of Elizabethgrad is reckoned at about 10,000 persons and more than half their houses are completely ruined.”

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE GRAVES OF ABRAHAM AND CHANA WILENSKY





Anna (Chana) Wilensky Stein is buried in Beth David Cemetery. It says “Yeshiva Rabbi Chiam Berlin, Section A, Block 9”.

Abraham Wilensky (Avram Yitzhak Wilensky) is buried in Mount Judah Cemetery of the Highland View Cemetery Corporation, Second Ward Borough of Queens, City of New York, Section Z. The notes are: “Chaim Berlin Block 2”

Updated November 6, 2016

Wilensky Family Tree

ABRAHAM WILENSKY was married twice.

The first marriage had three daughters. Jessie, Katie, Rebecca.

The second marriage had seven children. Meyer, Harry, Herman, Isadore, Marian, Joe and Tillie. They had seven additional children who died.

ABRAHAM WILENSKY AND ? His first marriage.

- I. Jessie (Hasha) b. 1873 m. Sam Cohen b. 1872
 - A. Solomon (Charles) b. 1896 m. Ricky (Florida)
 - B. May (Miriam) b. 1896 m. I.A. Star (Florida) b. 1900
 1. Albert b. 1927
 2. Sheldon b. 1930
 - C. Sophie b. 1898 m. Bill Horowitz (Florida) b. 1998
 1. Stanley b. 1925 d. 1997
 2. Marilyn b. 1929
 - D. Harry b. 1901 m. Ella (Florida) m. Min
 1. Sheldon
 - E. Gussie b. 1908 m. Frank Israel (Florida)
 1. Joel

- II. Katie b. 1880 m. Jake Shapiro (second marriage) b. 1885
 - A. Meyer b. 1905
 - B. Lillian b. 1908
 - C. Sally b. 1912
 - D. Samuel b. 1914 m. Nettie
 1. Rasha
 2. Joan
 - E. Celia b. 1916 m. Seymour Ratner
 1. Jack

- III. Rebecca m. Hyman Iglewitz m. Harry Nudelman
 - A. Zoe m. Harry
 - B. Celia m. Hank
 - C. Mel Lowe m.

ABRAHAM AND ANNA WILENSKY His second marriage.

- I. Meyer Wyle m. Rose
 - A. Dr. Irving Wyle b. 1907 m. Renee Kahn b. 1917 d. 2003
 - B. Paula (Pauline) b. 1911 d. 1981 m. Eli Goldman b. 1908 d. 1981
 1. Fredric Arthur b. 1939 m. Valerie Klurfeld
 - a. Ariana Wyle b. 1965
 - b. David Marc b. 1969 m. Catherine Wilson
 - i. Kaya

- ii. One more
 - c. Jordan Samuel m. Toi Lunn Prevost
 - 2. Anne m. Barry Gordiner
 - a. Barent (Beau) m Tuya

- II. Harry Wyle b. 1883 -1888 m. Mary b. 1890 approx.
 - A. Benjamin Wyle b. approx.. 1910
 - B. Lucille (Lucy) b. 1914 m. Joseph Mindel b. 1912 d. 2002
 - (1) Judith
 - C. Pearl (Pinky) b. 1919 d. 1990 m. Arnold Mandell
 - (1) Jane b. 1942 m. Jeffrey Moross
 - a. Gary
 - b. Gregory
 - (2) Robert

- III. Herman Wilensky 1882 – 1972 m. Ida Rubin 1886 - 1949
 - A. Marian b. 1910 d. 2003 m. Irving Ovitz b. 1906 d. 1994
 - B. Sidney b. 1915 d. 1994 m. Shirley Claren
 - (1) Ilana Claren (Shirley's daughter previous marriage)
 - (2) Howard Wilensky b. 1954
 - C. Rozella b. 1912 d. 2004 m. Arnold Karol b. 1908 d. 1993
 - (1) Patti 1953 m. Robert Sandler b. 1943
 - a. Kimberly b. 1973 div. Steve Earnhardt b. 1971
 - 1. Alexa b. 2004
 - 2. Davis b. 2007
 - b. Deanna b. 1974
 - 1. Raya Batya Sandler b. 2013
 - D. Pauline b. 1913 d. 2006 m. David Ziskin b. 1908 d. 1988
 - (1) Dianne b. 1941 m. Leighton Siegel b. 1937
 - a. Pamela b. 1968 m. 1996 Jon Passman b. 1967
 - 1. Abraham Siegel Passman b. 1999
 - 2. Jordan Siegel Passman b. 2000
 - 3. Eve Siegel Passman b. 2004
 - b. Lesli b. 1968 m. 2000 8/00 Michael Marasco b. 1964
 - 1. Sophia Siegel Marasco b. 2002
 - 2. Andrew Siegel Marasco b. 2004
 - c. Jeffrey b. 1972 m. 2003 Andrea Onell b. 1976
 - 1. Ezra James Siegel b. 2008
 - 2. Zoe Ann Siegel B. 2010
 - (2) Alan b. 1946 m. Bonnie Chez b. 1948
 - a. Amy b. 1974
 - b. Adam b. 1975 m. Anna Valento
 - 1. Maeve b. 2014
 - (3) Ellen b. 1953 m. Barry Steinman b. 1952 (divorced)
 - a. Maury b. 1984 m. 2013 Amy Toles
 - 1. Edythe Rose b. 2016
 - b. Shelby b. 1986 m. 2012 Sean Wesenberg
 - 1. Oscar Zeppelin b. 2014

- c. Dana b. 1989
 - E. Bess b. 1921 d. 2002 m. Tony Barenbaum b. 1914 d. 1996
 - (1) Bruce Barenbaum b. b. 1947 d. 1964
 - (2) Ilene b. 1951 m. Michael Cohen
 - a. Bradley b. 1975 div. 2005 Gina Elfing
 - i. Noah b. 2008
 - ii. Gabriel James b. 2010
 - b. Allison b. 1979 m. 2009 Adam Silverman
 - i. Maxton b. 2011
 - ii. Emerson Bess (Emme) b. 2015
- IV. Isadore Wilensky b. 1889 d. 1974 m. Rose Feldman b approx.. 1893
 - A. Carl Marx Wilensky b. 1915 d. 1988 m. Zelma Zenglien b. 1919 d. 1956
 - B. Marian (Sissy) b. 1918 m. Klinger
 - C. Abel Wilensky b. 1925 d. 2004 m. Jean Mitchell
- V. Joseph b. 1892 d. 1978 (divorced) Helen Fishman b. 1892 d. 1980
 - A. Max b. 1916 Grand Forks, N.D. m. Natalie Zouber b. 1920 d.2008
 - (1) Rosalyn Sharon Wyle b. 1947
 - (2) Gary b. 1944 d. 2010
 - B. Abbey b. 1924 d. 2014 m. Barbara Brown b. 1929 d. 2004
 - (1) Stephen b. 1952 m Susan Wandersee b. 1949
 - a. Kyle b. 1978
 - b. Benjamin b. 1991 d. 2002
 - (2) Lori b. 1958 m. Lee Erickson b. 1958
 - a. Luke b. 1987
 - b. Madeline b. 1991
- VI. Marian b. 1897 d. 1992 m. William Gittelman b. 1891 d. 1955
 - A. Ruth b. 1923 d. 1971 m. Sam Starrett b. 1923 d. 1987
 - (1) Kenneth b. 1947 (divorced) Sheri
 - a. Jennifer b. 1981
 - b. Sarah b. 1985
 - (2) Andrew b. 1951
 - (3) Karen b. 1952 m. William Belfer b. 1945
 - a. Adam b. 1983
 - b. Ross b. 1986
 - (4) Joan b. 1953 m. Bruce Futterman b. 1952
 - a. Robyn b. 1981
 - b. David b. 1984
 - B. Arthur m. Doris Kaplan b. 1938 d. 1970 m. Marcia Pearl b. 1946
 - (1) Wayne b. 1960 m. Wanda Anderson b. 1960
 - a. Samuel Vincent b. 1996
 - b. Benjamin b. 2000
 - (2) Susan b. 1963 m. Dan Egan b. 1963
 - a. Daniel
- VII. Tillie (Mildred) Wilensky b. 1903

