

**MARKS, GOODMAN, SCHULTZ, ZELMAN(OWITZ), MOSES,
SAXE, BLACKMAN, HOCHHAUSER, STERN FAMILY HISTORY**

In 2009, my wife **Diana Zelman** and I, concerned that **Diana's** family had no written archives, arranged for me to spend two days videotaping **Diana** as she interviewed her mother, **Mimi Saxe** (as well as **Mimi's** husband, **Norman Saxe**), about family history. It then took us eight years (don't ask!) to get access to the family photos we needed to illustrate this interview. But in 2017, with photos finally in hand, we recorded an additional interview with **Mimi's** brother (and **Diana's** uncle) **Floyd Schultz**, and I began editing those interviews into a six-hour "illustrated oral history" which **Diana** and I recently made available to key, adult family members.

With that project in the can (save for a few changes necessitated by new information), and armed with still more facts and stories from **Diana**, **Mimi**, **Floyd**, **Floyd's** wife **Marcia**, **Helen Marks Rosen**, and **Frayda Zelman**, I spent the last weeks of 2017 and the first weeks of 2018 using ancestry.com and other online genealogical services to research the multiple lines of ancestors leading to the births of **Marion Ruth Schultz** (later **Mimi Saxe**); **Marion's** first husband **Arthur Zelman**; **Mimi's** and **Arthur's** children **Richard** and **Diana Zelman**; **Mimi's** brother **Floyd Schultz**; **Floyd's** wife **Marcia Schultz**; **Floyd's** and **Marcia's** daughters, **Kim** and **Tracy Schultz**; **Mimi's** cousin **Helen Marks Rosen**; and assorted spouses, children, and grandchildren that have followed thus far. The information contained herein - including names of family members, exact or approximate dates for births and deaths, occupations, schooling, and places lived - is necessarily limited because the research materials themselves (U.S. and State Census materials, City Directories, Social Security information, cemetery information, immigration information, Draft registration, and so forth) are sketchy at best. But in the process of reading through masses of such materials, I have literally rediscovered long forgotten family members, corrected some misconceptions that have been passed along for generations, and perhaps even made almost three-dimensional figures out of particular colorful ancestors who, until now, have been little more than names on grave markers. Naturally, I hope the information included here will serve both to flesh out the existing record and to provide leaping off points for other family members, whether now or in the future, to do even more detailed research as further information becomes available online or is tracked down in museums and archives. It also can be someone else's job to document succeeding generations. But for now, please simply enjoy what's here.

- **Robert Mugge**, February 2018

I. HARRIS AND ESTHER MARKS (great-grandparents of Mimi Saxe and Floyd Schultz, and parents of their maternal grandfather)

Harris and Esther Marks appear to have immigrated to the U.S. from Poland, then controlled by Russia, in 1868, probably just after they were married. Their tombstones say that **Harris** lived from “1848 to 1917,” and that **Esther** lived from “1847 to 1930,” but both of these birth years are suspect. As **Diana** points out, in those days, many people did not bother keeping track of birth dates, and various Census documents have the birth years of **Harris** and **Esther** sliding over a 5-year period. With the Federal Census appearing every 10 years in the U.S., and states sometimes adding an additional Census at the 5-year mark in between, birth dates frequently changed from Census to Census, and the ages of unmarried women, in particular, became less and less reliable.

Their ages aside, **Harris and Esther** first settled in New York City, on or near the famous Hester Street which formed the center of the city’s Jewish immigrant community. In the 1900 U.S. Census, 1868 was listed as both their year of marriage and their year of immigration. So, they could have been married either just before or just after they immigrated, though **Mimi Saxe** was told that they married in New York City. In 1870, 2 years after arriving, they lived on “Henry Street between Market and Catherine.” Then, in 1880, they lived at “44 Forsyth Street” and reportedly had 4 children with them: **Samuel Marks**, born in 1872, **Ida Marks**, born in 1874, **Hyman Marks**, born in 1876, and **Rachel Marks**, born in 1879. **Samuel** was said to have been born in “Michigan,” which is not explained. But the other 3 were said to have born in “New York.” Still to come were **Albert Morris Marks**, who has to have been born in 1880 (because he wasn’t yet mentioned on the 1880 Census, even though his tombstone says he was born in 1879), **Rebecca Marks**, born in 1884, and **Bessie Marks**, born in 1892.

There must have been at least one more child born to **Harris and Esther** because, on the 1900 Census, **Esther** is said to have had 8 children, with only 4 of them having survived. By the time of the Census, **Albert** (at roughly the age of 19 in 1899) had left to marry and live with **Florence Goodman**, and **Rachel**, **Rebecca**, and **Bessie** reportedly still lived with their parents. So, **Samuel**, **Ida**, and **Hyman Marks** must have been among those who died young. In addition, **Mimi Saxe** says that, as a child, she was told that **Esther Marks** had had multiple “miscarriages,” so perhaps at least one of the 4 children lost was through miscarriage. But the Census clearly shows that 3 children reached at least the ages of 8, 6, and 4, respectively, before dying very young.

In that same Census of 1900, **Harris** was listed as a “tailor” who worked from “home,” daughters **Rachel** (21) and **Rebecca** (16) were both listed as “seamstresses,” and **Bes-**

sie was said to be “at school.” But the biggest change reported in the 1900 Census was that the family was now living at “1230 Orleans Street” in “Baltimore.” So, sometime between 1880 and 1900, the family relocated to Maryland, perhaps due to a job opportunity for **Harris**.

By the 1910 Census, the family was still living at the same address on “Orleans Street” (a home which they “owned”); **Harris** was working as a “tailor - at home”; **Rachel** (31) and **Rebecca** (26) were listed as doing “tailoring” in a “clothing factory”; and **Bessie** (17 or so) was working as a “saleslady” in a “department store.” Also, magically, by 1910, **Rachel’s** age in the latest Census had, in 10 years, only advanced from 21 to 26, and **Rebecca’s** from 16 to 24.

In 1915 and 1916, influenza and pneumonia rose sharply in the United States, dipping slightly in 1917 before giving way to a series of influenza pandemics in 1918 and 1919. Sadly, **Harris** died of influenza on December 9, 1917, leaving **Esther** a widow. By the 1920 census, **Esther** was 70, and **Rebecca** (36) had apparently married and moved out (more on her in a moment). That left “**Raye**” (**Rachel**, now 41) at home but no longer working, along with **Bessie** (28), who was still employed as a “saleslady” in a “department store.” Also residing at the house, probably as another source of income, were “boarders” **Lillian Laferty** (35), a “folder” in a “box factory,” and **Max Miller** (73), a “laborer.”

A. BESSIE MARKS (youngest surviving daughter of Harris and Esther Marks)

By the time of the 1930 Census, **Bessie Marks** had married **Jacob Askin**, thereby becoming **Bessie Marks Askin**. **Jacob** had grown up in Lynchburg, VA, and he and **Bessie** owned a house at “3719 Park Heights Avenue.” As of 1930, **Jacob** was working as a “tailor” in a “factory,” and they had two daughters living with them, **Miriam** (8) and **Rita Lee** (2). Also living with them were **Esther Marks** (80) and **Rachel “Raye” Marks** (51). **Rachel** worked as a “housekeeper” for a “private family,” probably to help with household expenses.

Esther Marks died on “July 11, 1930.” She was buried alongside her husband, **Harris Marks**, in Baltimore’s Hebrew Friendship Cemetery.

As of the 1940 census, neither **Jacob** nor **Bessie Askin** were working. Only one other person - daughter **Miriam** (18) - was living in the house, and she was employed as a “clerk” for a “cafeteria.” Second daughter **Rita Lee** would have been 12 in 1940, and since she was not listed, I assumed she had died. However, on “October 16, 1949,” a

22-year-old woman named **Rita Lee Askin** married 21-year-old **Marvin Blum** in Washington, D.C. So, who knows?

With **Jacob** not working in 1940, I suppose he had become ill, because he died in 1943 at age 51. **Bessie** would follow, but not until 1959 at age 67. Their daughter, **Miriam**, did not die until December 14, 2006 at age 84. Her Philadelphia Jewish Exponent Obituary lists four different married names - **Schwartz**, **Stambler**, **Rosenblum**, and **Friedniss** - so she apparently led a long, interesting, and perhaps sad life, regardless of whether the additional matches resulted from deaths or divorces.

B. RACHEL “RAYE” MARKS (eldest surviving daughter of Harris and Esther Marks)

I do not know where **Rachel “Raye” Marks** lived after leaving the home of **Jacob** and **Bessie Askin**, but she apparently never married. According to her tombstone at Hebrew Friendship Cemetery, she died on “June 27, 1951” at age 69.

C. REBECCA MARKS (middle surviving daughter of Harris and Esther Marks)

The final mystery of the **Marks** family involves the whereabouts of **Rebecca Marks**, who was still with the family for the 1910 Census, but who disappeared by the time of the 1920 Census. At Baltimore’s Hebrew Friendship Cemetery is a tombstone for **Rebecca Marks Gerson** with death listed as “February 16, 1974.” I also found a Social Security form listing a **Rebecca Gerson** as being born on “October 18, 1888” (close enough to **Rebecca Marks**’s actual birth year to work), the same death date of “February 16, 1974,” and a last residence in Frostburg, MD. Now, I happen to have spent my first two years of college (1968-1970) at what was then called Frostburg State College, the primary employer in what had previously been a thriving coal town, high on a mountain near the Western Maryland city of Cumberland. Next, in the Cumberland paper, I found a 1964 obituary for a retired, 78-year-old, Lithuanian-born scrap metal dealer from Frostburg named **Samuel A. Gerson**, who was survived by a wife named “**Rebecca Marks Gerson**” and a couple of adult daughters, one of whom, **Ruth Hohing**, was now married with a son.

After that, I found a 1920 census record for the Frostburg-based family of **Samuel Gerson** (34), his wife **Rebecca** (also 34), his son **Hyman** (12), his son **Benjamin** (10), his daughter **Sarah** (8), and his daughter **Ruth** (2). All of that fit, except for the fact that

Hyman and **Benjamin** were too old to have been **Rebecca's** sons, since she had been listed as part of her parents' household in Baltimore just ten years before. And if **Rebecca Marks** had spent decades married to **Samuel Gerson**, why had he been buried in Cumberland, while she was buried in Baltimore some 10 years later?

Then, it hit me. Most likely, **Samuel Gerson's** first wife had died, possibly in one of the influenza outbreaks that hit America between 1915 and 1919, leaving him with between 2 and 4 children to raise on his own. If he had gone looking for another wife, he could well have traveled 3 hours east to the nearest big city, Baltimore, and found **Rebecca Marks**, now in her late twenties or early thirties and still living with her parents. **Rebecca** would then have relocated to Frostburg, raised **Samuel's** children, and possibly even been the one who gave birth to the 2 girls.

From evidence in the Cumberland cemetery, it appears that **Samuel's** son **Hyman** died in 1925 at age 17 (probably traumatic for **Rebecca**, since her own brother **Hyman** had also died young), **Benjamin** died in 1963 at age 54, and **Samuel** died in 1964 at age 78. I can imagine it being preordained that **Samuel** would be buried with his first wife, leaving no comfortable resting place for **Rebecca** in the local cemetery. [I'm also guessing that **Samuel's** wife could have been **Mary Gerson**, who died at age 37 in 1918 and was buried in the same cemetery as other key members of the **Gerson** family.] And frankly, Frostburg - at that time a sooty, conservative coal town with brutal winters and virtually no culture - would likely have held little appeal for a woman who had grown up in New York City and Baltimore. So, what better resolution for her than to be buried near her parents in Baltimore's Hebrew Friendship Cemetery? Although I cannot prove every detail of this theory, I have enough documentation to suggest it could all be true.

II. NATHAN AND RACHEL GOODMAN (great-grandparents of Mimi Saxe and Floyd Schultz, and parents of their maternal grandmother)

None of the members of **Diana's** extended family seemed to remember the names of **Nathan and Rachel Goodman**, who happen to have been the great grandparents of **Mimi Saxe, Floyd Schultz, Helen Marks Rosen**, and more. So, I am quite indebted to **Helen**, who actually found their names listed in the back of an old book, *Memorial Prayers and Meditations* (Hebrew Publishing Company, 1910), owned by her late mother, **Toby Marks Chasalow**. Of course, even armed with their names, I never did find U.S. Census reports for the two of them, though at least I did locate their final resting place in Suburban Baltimore. And using everything I had learned in conjunction with other family names and occurrences provided by **Mimi** and **Diana**, I was able to

identify all of their offspring and reconstruct a basic story for each separate branch of their family.

Nathan and Rachel Goodman are both said to have been born in “Russia,” but in those days, Russia dominated much of Eastern Europe. So, wherever they happened to have lived before immigrating, most people from such regions tended to name “Russia” as their place of origin. In addition, for reasons I’ll discuss later on, my research suggests that the **Goodman** family actually immigrated here from Lithuania, which was, indeed, under Russian control at the time.

But be that as it may, since we have no Census records for **Nathan and Rachel Goodman**, we have to assume that the ages and years of death listed on their respective tombstones at Baltimore’s Mikro Kodesh Beth Israel Cemetery are more or less correct, which means that **Nathan** was born in 1842 and died in 1915 at age 73, and that **Rachel** was born in 1847 and died in 1917 at age 70. Later Census records for their grown children suggest the family immigrated to the U.S. in 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, or 1891 (with literally a different year claimed by each of their adult children), which shows how difficult it is to nail down solid family information from an era when the average person did not consider precise dates to be of great importance, even including the year. But I think it’s safe to assume that the family immigrated in roughly the late 1880s, with all of the children having been born in Eastern Europe.

We do not know if any **Goodman** children died before the family’s arrival in America, though the loss of young children to influenza or yellow fever epidemics, or even to less fearsome maladies, was common in those days. We also don’t know if the family stopped off in New York City for a time before settling in Baltimore, MD. But what we do know is that **Nathan and Rachel Goodman** set down roots in Baltimore by the late 19th Century, and they brought with them the following children: **Annie**, born 1868; **Sarah**, born 1874; **Yetta**, born 1878; **Florence**, born 1880; **Harry**, born 1884; and **Cecilia**, born 1887 (all of these dates being approximate, of course).

Fortunately, in spite of our having no Census records for those early years as the family lay down roots in Baltimore, we do have entries from City Directories, which would eventually include phone numbers, but which, at that time, were comprised of a person’s name; that person’s occupation; perhaps a company name; perhaps the name of the person’s spouse in parentheses; and either a business address, a home address, or both. The first Baltimore City Directory listing we have for **Nathan Goodman** is from 1894, and it declares him to be a “tailor,” apparently working from “304 Hanover,” which also may have been the family’s home address at the time. His Directory listing for 1895 was exactly the same.

The next available listing for **Nathan** was from 1903, giving his occupation as “clothing” with a business address of “707 E. Baltimore” and a home address of “17 N. Exeter.” That year, he also had a separate business listing in the “Clothing, Retail” section of the City Directory which provided only his name and his business address.

Surprisingly, the following year, 1904, he was listed as a “clerk” at his home address of “17 N. Exeter” while, in 1906, his occupation was once again described as “clothing,” though still at the “17 N. Exeter” home address.

In 1907, when **Nathan Goodman** was 65, his Directory listing included only his name and an apparent new business address of “1803 Druid Hill Avenue,” which presumably was for a store or factory where he worked. In the same Directory, his son **Harry**, now 23, was listed separately as a “cigar maker” at the “17 N. Exeter” home address.

In 1908 and 1909, **Nathan** was described as a “peddler” working from a new home address of “1007 E. Fayette,” while **Harry** was described as a “cigar maker” working from that same new address. In 1910, **Nathan** alone was listed as living at the “E. Fayette” address, but without mention of an occupation. Then, in 1912, **Nathan** and **Harry** were listed at that address, with **Harry** still working as a “cigar maker,” and **Nathan** now working as a “salesman.”

In 1913, **Harry** was not listed in the Baltimore Directory at all, while **Nathan** was described as a “cutter” (a job then necessary for the manufacturing of clothing) at a business address said to be “1615 E. Pratt.” But in the following year’s directory (1914), **Nathan** was described as selling “dry goods” from his home address of “1007 E. Fayette.” This would be a logical move for a former tailor such as **Nathan**, because “dry goods” refers to fabrics, threads, clothing, and related merchandise.

In 1915, **Nathan and Harry** were once again both listed as residing at 1007 E. Fayette, with **Harry** continuing to work as a “cigar maker” and **Nathan** not connected to any particular occupation. But 1915 is also the year that **Nathan** died, possibly another victim of influenza, specifically “July 31, 1915,” as is recorded on his tombstone. In fact, I also found a notice in the Baltimore Sun of September 20, 1915 stating that the “administrative account” for his “estate” had “passed.”

In January of 2018, I was able to locate the tombstones of **Nathan and Rachel Goodman** and to free them from the foliage which had completely covered them over, probably for decades. When I posted photos of the two headstones on Facebook, a friend, **Oded Shulsinger** (aided by his cousin), provided translations of the Hebrew inscrip-

tions on **Nathan's** stone, including the words "Our dear Father **Nathan**" (or "**Natah**") and "Let his soul be bound in the bonds of life." A single word also implies that he had been a "teacher" or "rabbi," which offers still another subject worthy of exploration, including whether he had been a full-time or part-time rabbi, or whether he had been more active in this area before immigrating with his family.

With regard to **Nathan's** wife, **Rachel Goodman**, I was excited to deduce from Ancestry.com listings that she had a thriving business of her own, which involved her operating a series of small food markets or "mom and pop" type grocery stores. In fact, it's conceivable that **Rachel** was a more successful business person than was her husband.

The first public mention of **Rachel Goodman** in the Baltimore Sun Newspaper happened in 1890, probably a couple of years after the family's arrival. The article in question outlines the October 14 order of the "Supreme Bench" that lawyer **John W. Simpson** be disbarred "for improper and unprofessional conduct in failing to account for money entrusted to him by **Rachel Goodman**, and for other unprofessional conduct touching that matter." It was found to be impossible to deliver the order to Mr. Simpson, because he had fled the city. So, a copy of the petition was to be delivered to him in Kansas City, MO, where he was now rumored to be residing.

As a rule, in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries, women likely were no more welcome in the American workplace than they would be for decades to come. Still, it's easy to imagine an industrious, female immigrant becoming involved in the selling of food, and also easy to imagine an unscrupulous lawyer seeking to take advantage of someone newly arrived in the country and not yet acquainted with local laws, customs, and potential cons. That said, **Rachel** seems to have established herself quickly and to have operated in exactly the same years that her husband, too, was in business.

In the 1897, 1898, and 1899 City Directories for Baltimore, **Rachel Goodman** was listed as having some sort of business operation at "1718 W. Franklin." In fact, in 1899, she also was listed as having a "sausage" operation at "715 E. Lexington." By 1903, she was described as a "confectioner" (someone who makes or sells sweets) operating at both "715 E Lexington" and "1131 E. Pratt." Then, in 1904, she was listed as a "confectioner" at both "715 E. Lexington" and "1718 W. Franklin," as well as having one more business at "1005 E. Pratt."

By 1905, **Rachel** was listed in the "Confectioners and Fruiterers - Retail" section of the City Directory as still having a business at "715 E. Lexington." But I could find no other Directory mentions (Directories for some years simply not being available

online) until 1913, 1914, and 1915 when she was listed in the “Grocers - Retail” section as now having a business at “1222 Jefferson” (more about that later).

Also of interest in the 1915 City Directory was the fact that **Nathan Goodman** was listed as residing at the “1007 E. Fayette” address, while **Rachel Goodman** was listed as conducting business as a “grocer” at the “1222 Jefferson” address. For the first time, however, **Rachel’s** listing ended with “h do,” which means “home - ditto.” That is, she was now using her business address as a residence, too. But since 1915 was the year **Nathan Goodman** died, possibly after a long period of suffering from influenza, it seems logical that **Rachel** could have decided to save money by moving herself and her grown son **Harry** into the top of her “mom and pop” style grocery store and taking actions to rid herself of the family home. In fact, a real estate transaction announced in the Baltimore Sun in June of 1916 suggests that **Rachel**, with the help of her son-in-law **Albert Marks**, did, indeed, dispose of the E. Fayette property.

Of course, it’s possible that **Rachel**, too, eventually took sick, because she herself died in 1917. I could find no City Directory listings for her businesses in 1916 or 1917, but that simply suggests that most of her efforts were going into dealing with her husband’s estate, selling the family home, and making plans for the future. Ironically, I did find a new business address for her (“1824 Westwood Ave”) in the “Grocers - Retail” section of the City Directory for 1918, but that listing likely would have been arranged the year before, perhaps as she was preparing to return to work, and not realizing that her own death was imminent as well.

For the record, I found a few additional Baltimore Sun notices of real estate transactions that seem to lend further evidence of **Rachel Goodman’s** business acumen. The first, on “November 30, 1901,” announced that **Rachel Goodman** purchased a small lot on “York Street near Charles.” The second, on “March 25, 1909,” announced that **Rachel** had purchased a small lot on the “corner of Jefferson and Short Streets,” which almost certainly was the “1222 Jefferson Street” address where she located her final Baltimore grocery store. The third, on “March 2, 1910,” announced that “**Rachel Goodman and husband**” sold a small lot on “York Street near Light.” The fourth, on “May 20, 1910,” announced that **Rachel** purchased a small lot on “Mulberry near Myrtle Ave.” The fifth, on “April 1, 1911,” announced that **Rachel** sold a small lot on “Franklin Street near Mount.” And the sixth, on “June 30, 1916” (almost a year after **Nathan** had died), announced **Rachel’s** aforementioned selling of a small plot on “Fayette near Exeter” to one “Edwin T. Dickerson,” who immediately turned around and sold it to one “**Albert M. Marks.**” Again, as we shall shortly discuss, **Albert Morris Marks** was the son of **Harris and Esther Marks**

who, in 1899, married **Florence Goodman**, one of the younger daughters of **Nathan and Rachel Goodman**.

The final public announcement related to **Rachel Goodman** appeared in the Baltimore Sun on “May 28, 1917.” It read as follows:

“**GOODMAN**.—On May 27, 1917, **RACHEL L.**, aged 70 years, beloved wife of the late **Nathan Goodman**.

“Funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, **Mrs. Meyer Engelman**, No. 2023 Madison Avenue, on Tuesday, May 29, at 10.30 A. M. Interment at the Mecra Kadish (sic) Synagogue. [Kindly omit flowers.]”

As I wrote previously, **Nathan and Rachel Goodman** were actually buried in the *Mikro Kodesh* Cemetery, later renamed the Mikro Kodesh Beth Israel Cemetery.

A. ANNIE GOODMAN (first daughter of Nathan and Rachel Goodman)

So far as we know, **Annie Goodman**, born in “Russia” in 1868, was the eldest of **Nathan and Rachel Goodman’s** six (surviving?) children. Because we have no Census records for the family for the late 18th and early 19th Centuries, we don’t know much about the early years of any of the **Goodman** offspring, whether in Eastern Europe or in Baltimore, Maryland. However, as each of the adult children went his or her (mostly her) own way, it became easier to track their activities.

In **Annie Goodman’s** case, she married a man named **William Goodman** (presumably not a prior relation, in spite of his surname), which meant she was able to retain the full name with which she was born. **William**, born in Russia in 1863, was a “retail clothing merchant” - also described as the owner of a “dry goods store” - whose family had immigrated to the U.S. in 1882 before settling in the small town of Snow Hill on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. After **Annie and William** married, she joined him there in a house at “504 Washington Street.”

According to the 1910 Census, **Annie** gave birth to 5 children, but only 2 of them - **Jesse Samuel Goodman**, born “October 3, 1889,” and **Sara E. Goodman**, born in 1894 - had survived to that point. Sadly, **Sara**, too, would die only 7 years later at the age of 23, reportedly succumbing in 1917 to the latest flu epidemic.

In 1910, **Jesse Goodman** (20) was already a “salesman” for his dad’s retail cloth-

ing business. But according to the “Maryland Military Men” archive, from “December 14, 1917” till “June 10, 1919,” he served in the military, presumably the U.S. Army, including during the latter part of World War I. He rose to the rank of Sergeant First Class, making him a senior noncommissioned officer, and received the Order of St. Sava, a decoration created by the Kingdom of Serbia and eventually awarded for military merit.

The World War I Draft Registration Card for “**Jesse S. Goodman,**” filled out on “June 5, 1917,” lists him as being “27 yrs” old and “natural born” on “October 4, 1889,” which contradicts, by one day, his birth date given everywhere else. His place of birth was given as “Baltimore Md.” So, perhaps having lost her previous children in childbirth, his mother **Annie** chose to return home long enough to give birth with the support of her family and a big-city hospital.

Another surprise is that **Jesse’s** occupation in 1917 was given as “Deputy Register of Wills” for “Snow Hill, Md.” He also was listed as “single,” white,” of “medium” height, “stout,” “slightly bald,” and with “blue” eyes and “light” hair.

When asked if he claimed “exemption” from the draft on any particular grounds, he listed his membership with the Snow Hill Fire Department, presumably a volunteer force. Since he was in the army 5 months later, we can assume this claim of exemption was denied.

By the 1920 Census, **Jesse**, now 29 and an “only child,” was out of the army, once again working at the family store, and living with his father **William** (57) and mother **Annie** (52), though the 3 of them had moved a short distance away to “1920 Washington Street.” They also had a “lodger” named **Bertie L. Halland** (44), whose relationship to the family is unknown.

On October 3, 1924, **Jessie Goodman** (35) married the former **Ethel Heilig** (21), who came to live with his parents and him. [More about the **Heilig** family shortly.] Just over a year later, on “December 13, 1925,” **William Goodman** died at the age of 62. At that point, **Jesse** took over as manager of the family business.

As of the 1930 Census, **Annie Goodman** (62) was considered the head of household, and she, **Jesse Goodman** (41), and **Ethel Goodman** (27) continued to live together in Snow Hill, MD. We have no U.S. Census report for the family in 1940, but lots is said to have happened in 1942.

On “February 10, 1942,” **Ethel Goodman** (39) gave birth to a son, **Lewis Nathan**

Goodman. Then, on “April 26, 1942,” “**Jesse Samuel Goodman**” filled out a World War II Draft Registration Card, listing himself as “52,” as having been born on “October 3, 1889,” and as being married to “**Mrs. Ethel H. Goodman.**” He was also described as being 5’3”, weighing “180 pounds,” having “brown” eyes, having “gray” hair, and having a “dark brown” complexion. How he could have gone from having “blue” eyes during his 1917 draft registration to having “brown” eyes and a “dark brown” complexion during his 1942 draft registration is beyond me. But the signature and other key information are the same on both cards. At any rate, on July 14, 1942, **Annie Goodman** died, joining her husband **William**, her parents **Nathan and Rachel**, and other family members at Mikro Kodesh Beth Israel Cemetery in Baltimore.

On “December 30, 1961,” **Jesse’s and Ethel’s** son **Lewis N. Goodman** (21), now living in Salisbury, MD, married **Elizabeth A. Nock** (21) of Snow Hill, MD. For some reason, the wedding took place in Alexandria, VA.

Jessie S. Goodman died on May 14, 1965 at age 75. But his wife, **Ethel H. Goodman**, 14 years his junior, did not die until “April 10, 1997” at age 93, followed by her son **Lewis N. Goodman** who died on “October 15, 1999” at age 59. **Jesse Goodman, Ethel Goodman, and Lewis Goodman** are all buried at Beth Israel Cemetery in Salisbury, MD.

B. SARAH GOODMAN (second daughter of Nathan and Rachel Goodman)

Sarah Goodman, Nathan’s and Rachel’s second daughter, was born in Russian Poland in 1874. In 1894, she married **Meyer E. Engelman**, a Baltimore-based “wholesale cigar merchant,” thereby becoming **Sarah Goodman Engelman**. His businesses apparently were quite successful, employing a number of people, including family members. One of his companies was a partnership called Golindo Cigar Co., which he eventually took over and ran himself. Another was called “M. Engelman & Son,” which later became “M. Engelman & Sons.”

Meyer, too, had been born in Russia, reportedly in 1870 or 1872, and immigrated to America in 1884, 1885, or 1886. Why he settled in Baltimore is unknown. But according to the 1900 U.S. Census, the family lived at “119 Exeter Street”; according to the 1910 Census, they lived at “1225 Jackson”; according to the 1920 Census, they lived at “2023 Madison Avenue”; and according to the 1930 Census, they lived at “3901 Barrington Road.” It appears that growing success led to the periodic moves.

As far as we know, all of **Sarah Engelman's** children survived, and all went on to lead interesting lives. In fact, they were interesting enough that I'm creating a brief portrait of each one. They included **Tobie**, born in 1896; **Benjamin**, born in 1897; **David**, born in 1900; **Mollie**, born in 1901; and **Phoebe**, born in 1910.

1. TOBIE ENGELMAN (eldest daughter of Sarah and Meyer Engelman)

Tobie Engelman married **Samuel Miller**, who had been born in Maryland in 1892 to **Nathan and Lena Miller**. **Tobie and Samuel** went on to have 2 sons of their own, **Richard N. Miller**, born in 1922, and **Marshall C. Miller**, born in 1925. As of the 1940 U.S. Census, the family lived at "4304 Garrison Boulevard" in Baltimore, and they continued to live there at least into the 1950s.

In the the 1920 U.S. Census report for the **Engelman** family, **Tobie** had been described as being a "clerk" in a "cigar store," presumably one owned by her father. But after **Tobie** and **Samuel** were married, there is no record of her working outside the home. Her husband, **Samuel**, worked as a "surveyor" for the "government."

Apparently, **Tobie** liked to travel because, from October 20 to December 3, 1952, **Samuel, Tobie**, and their son **Marshall** went on a trip to Brazil. Then, beginning on March 23, 1954, **Tobie** and **Lena Miller**, her mother-in-law, sailed the Andrea Doria to Naples, Italy. Later, from June 5 to June 11, 1954, **Tobie** and **Lena** sailed the Mauritania from Southampton, England back to New York City. It seems logical to assume that they toured Europe in between those two cruises.

Samuel died on March 20, 1960, and **Tobie** died on September 22 ,1962. Both are buried at Beth Tfiloh Cemetery in Baltimore.

2. BENJAMIN AND DAVID ENGELMAN (the 2 sons of Sarah and Meyer Engelman)

At the age of 18, **Benjamin Engelman**, the elder son of **Meyer and Sarah Engelman**, was described as working in "com trav," which I assume to be an abbreviation for "commercial travel." Perhaps **Benjamin** worked as a travel agent, or perhaps he was simply a driver of some sort. Whatever the case, by the time he was 25, he was listed as partnering with his father in a "cigar manufacturing company" called "M. Engelman & Son."

Meanwhile, **David Engelman**, who was 3 years **Benjamin's** junior, was listed in the 1920 U.S. Census as being a "clerk" for the "government." However, by the mid-1920s, he was officially described as "manager" of his father's "wholesale cigar manufacturing business." And by 1928 at the latest, he, too, was listed as a partner in what was now being termed "M. Engelman & Sons."

Also in the early 1920s, **Benjamin** married **Bertha B. Beckel**, who had been born in 1902. In 1927, **Bertha** gave birth to a son whom she and **Benjamin** named **William Hilliard Engelman**.

At some point in the 1930s, **David**, too, got married. According to the 1940 U.S. Census, he wed **Beatrice Goldman** who was 5 years his junior, having been born in 1905. In 1939, she gave birth to **Myra Sue Engelman**.

Family patriarch **Meyer Engelman** died in 1938, and his wife **Sarah Goodman Engelman** followed in 1940. This must have led to the dissolution of the family cigar business because, in the 1940 Census, **David** was now described as being a "clerk in his own confectionery business." Then, in the 1958 City Directory, **David** and **Benjamin** appeared to share ownership of a business called the "Han-over Tavern."

David S. Engelman would die just 2 years later, in November of 1960, and **Benjamin Engelman** would die a decade after that, on July 6, 1971. As to their wives, **David's** wife, **Beatrice Goldman Engelman**, died August 18, 1978, and **Benjamin's** wife, **Bertha Beckel Engelman**, died on October 16, 1984. All 4 are buried at Baltimore's Bnai Israel Congregation Cemetery, as are **Meyer and Sarah Engelman**.

3. MOLLIE ENGELMAN (second daughter of Sarah and Meyer Engelman)

Daughter number 2, **Mollie Engelman**, was born in 1901. Like her brother **David**, in the 1920 Census, **Mollie** was listed as a "clerk for the government." I cannot say whether she worked outside of the house again after that because, at some point in the early 1920s, she married **Sidney A. Needle**, an attorney who was born in 1898.

In 1924, **Mollie** gave birth to a daughter, **May Ruth Needle**, who would one day be **Mrs. May R. Seidel** of Columbia, MD. In 1928, **Mollie** gave birth to a son, **Allen Lee Needle**, who, sadly, died on April 27, 1932. Then, in 1936, she gave

birth to another son, **Howard J. Needle**, who would go on to become a State Delegate representing Baltimore County.

On November 11, 1942, Maryland Governor **Herbert R. O'Connor** appointed **Sidney A. Needle** an Associate Judge of the Juvenile Court. **Sidney** served as a judge until 1948, when he resigned and returned to his law practice. But he also served the community in many other ways which were documented by the local press.

Retired **Associate Judge Sidney A. Needle** died on November 11, 1977 at age 70. His wife, **Mollie Engelman Needle**, died on December 10, 1996 at the age of 95. The two of them, along with their first son, **Allen Lee Needle**, are buried at Baltimore's United Hebrew Cemetery.

4. PHOEBE ENGELMAN (third daughter of Sarah and Meyer Engelman)

In the **Sarah and Meyer Engelman** family's 1930 Census, **Phoebe Engelman**, youngest child of **Meyer and Sarah Engelman**, was listed as a "clerk" for a "clothing manufacturer." In the same year's Census, **Albert Feldman**, youngest child of **Henry and Toba Feldman**, was described as being in the "dry goods business." It therefore appears that **Phoebe and Albert** had similar interests, or at least experiences, before they even met.

I don't know how or when they got together. But according to the 1940 Census, **Phoebe** and **Albert** had married sometime during the previous decade and now had a 3-year-old daughter named **Marcia E. Feldman**. The actual Census form is difficult to read, but they apparently lived at "3901 Barrington Road," **Albert** was working as a "furniture salesman," and **Phoebe** owned an unidentified business of her own.

I could not find much more on **Phoebe**, **Albert**, and **Marcia**. However, I did find a Forest Park High School yearbook for the year 1954, and in it is a photo of a lovely young woman named **Marcia E. Feldman**. The first line under her photo reads, "The 'Gift of Gab' has she!" which offers solid proof that she is related to this family.

I also found listings for **Phoebe and Albert Feldman** in the 1958 Baltimore City Directory. At the time, their family lived at either "3643" or "3642 Wabash Avenue," depending on which of the two listings was accurate. Otherwise, **Albert** was working as a "salesman" for "Stanley Furniture," and **Phoebe** was a "sales-

woman” for “S&N Katz,” the jewelry store founded in 1919. So, they seemed to be doing well.

Ultimately, **Albert Feldman** would die on February 1, 1961 at the age of just 54, but **Phoebe Engelman Feldman** survived until November 7, 1975, nearly to the age of 65. In what appears to be a final flash of humor, **Phoebe’s** grave marker has the name “**Phoebe Feldman**” carved on one line, and the single word “Mailman” carved on the next. Yes, it’s possible this referenced actual dealings with the U.S. Post Office. But just as **Marcia E. Feldman** was acknowledged for her “gift of gab,” I’m willing to bet that **Phoebe Feldman**, too, was being praised for her communication skills. At any rate, **Phoebe and Albert Feldman** are also buried at Bnai Israel Congregation Cemetery.

C. YETTA GOODMAN (third daughter of Nathan and Rachel Goodman)

Yetta Goodman, born in 1878, was the third child of **Nathan and Rachel Goodman**, and also their third daughter. Staying with a key family business, she married a “tailor” named **David Weinberg** who, apparently, was born in Poland in “May of 1874” before immigrating to America in 1895, perhaps on his own.

In the U.S. Census for 1900, **David** (26) was listed as a “boarder” with the “**James and Susan Connor** family” on “Exeter Street” in Baltimore. Right from the beginning, he was described as a “tailor.” Although I’ve found no Census information for the **Nathan and Rachel Goodman** family, it seems safe to assume that, at this point, **Yetta Goodman** was still living with her parents. By the early 1900s at least, their family, too, was living on “Exeter.” So, living in the same neighborhood, and with **David** in the same line of work as **Yetta’s** father, I can imagine any number of ways in which **David** and **Yetta** could have come to know each other.

At any rate, by the 1910 Census, **David** and **Yetta** had married and now were living with their two children on “W. Livingston Street.” Reportedly, **Yetta** had given birth to **Sidney Weinberg** in 1905, and to **Tobias Weinberg** (also once listed as **Hyman**, for some reason) early in 1910. Rather than being listed as a “tailor” again, **David** was now given the more specific designation of “cutter” in the “garment” industry.

Since we have little more than once-per-decade U.S. Census information to use in gauging the arc of **David’s and Yetta’s** lives together, our view remains fairly broad. But that said, changes presented in the next two government Censuses were nothing if not dramatic.

By the 1920 Census, the family had moved to “230 Patterson Park Avenue,” sons **Sidney and Tobias** appeared to be well, and **David** was described as a “manufacturer of pants” at a “pants factory,” which he may or may not have owned. But by the 1930 Census, **Yetta** had died (on January 19, 1927, probably at age 49), even though **David** was still described as “married” rather than as “widowed.” He also was listed as a “manufacturer” of “clothes,” while son **Sidney** (25) was now listed as a “pharmacist” in the “drug business.” Second son **Tobias** (20), likely still in school, had no occupation listed.

Yetta’s husband **David**, too, would die on “March 23, 1933,” a couple of months shy of his 50th birthday. So, by the 1940 Census, **Sidney Weinberg** (35), a “pharmacist” with his “own business,” had moved to “2700 Reisterstown Road” and married **Fanny Miller** (30), now known as **Faye Weinberg**. **Sidney’s** brother **Tobias Weinberg** (29), described as a “doctor” specializing in “research,” was living with them.

At this point, I believe we should stop to discuss a particular family that, for whatever reason, touched two different branches of the **Nathan and Rachel Goodman** family. When we say that **Sidney Weinberg** married the former **Fanny Miller**, and that she adopted the name of **Faye Weinberg**, we’re really talking more about a member of the formerly Lithuanian **Heilig** clan than we are of the also formerly Lithuanian **Miller** family.

According to members of the family in question, in 1855, **Girsh Abe Gelik** and his wife **Hiene Kalman** gave birth to a son named **Schriga Faivel Heilig** in Uzventis, Lithuania. I don’t know why the father and son have different last names, but perhaps the son’s name was changed when he immigrated to America. At any rate, in 1874, **Schriga** married **Ida Dora Sher** in Lithuania, and they proceeded to have all of the following children in Lithuania: **Raisa Rebecca Heilig** (1878), **Jacob Heilig** (1880), **Louis Aaron Heilig** (1882), **Hinda Heilig** (1883), **William Abraham Heilig** (1885), **Eunice Heilig** (1887), **Ray Heilig** (1889), **Anna Heilig** (1892), **Fanny Heilig** (1896), **Celia Heilig** (1898), and **Simon Harry Heilig** (1900). As if that weren’t enough, for some reason, they also had a son named **Marion Israel Heilig** (1895) in Lokova, Russia. And after immigrating to the U.S. right at the start of the new century, and settling in Pokomoke City along Maryland’s Eastern Shore, they had one final daughter whom they named **Ethel Heilig** (1903), and one final son whom they named **Morris Jacob Heilig** (1905).

Now, earlier, when I wrote that **Jesse Samuel Goodman**, the only surviving offspring of **Annie and William Goodman** of Snow Hill, Maryland, had married

one **Ethel Heilig**, I was referring to the second youngest child of **Schriga Faivel Heilig** and **Ida Dora Sher**. But when a couple has as large a litter as this one (14 children, by my count), it should have come as no surprise that a lot of eligible bachelors and unmarried ladies would come sniffing around in search of mates.

With that in mind, what you need to know is that that a young man named **David Miller**, born in Lithuania in 1872, took a liking to **Schriga's and Ida's** older daughter **Hinda Heilig** (born in 1883), married her in Pokomoke City, MD some-time around 1902, and had 7 children with her, one of whom was the aforementioned **Fanny Miller**, who eventually became **Sidney Weinberg's** wife **Faye**. So, in other words, women from two generations of descendants of **Schriga and Ida** married two of **Nathan and Rachel's** grandchildren, one the only son of **Annie Goodman**, and the other the older son of **Yetta Weinberg**.

Meanwhile, over the course of the 1930s, the younger of **Yetta's** sons, **Tobias Weinberg**, received his medical degree from Johns Hopkins University and went to work for Sinai Hospital, which had been founded in 1866 as Baltimore's "Hebrew Hospital and Asylum." He also met **Rhoda Perlo**, a secretary for a New York hospital who lived in Queens, NY with her father, **Samuel Perlo**, a New York attorney, and her mother, **Racheal B. Perlo**. **Tobias and Rhoda** took out a marriage license in Queens on "July 9, 1940," then **Rhoda** joined **Tobias** in Baltimore. As an interesting side note, at a time when women were not often encouraged to earn a four-year college degree, **Rhoda** and **Racheal** both did so, which likely made them good partners for a prominent Baltimore physician and a respected New York lawyer.

With **Sidney** and **Tobias** both married and settled into careers, it would appear that little changed for them for a good while after. For example, in the 1956 Baltimore City Directory, **Sidney G. Weinberg** was listed as a "pharmacist" with "Field's Pharmacy," which presumably he owned, and his wife was listed as "**Faye**." In the same directory, **Tobias Weinberg** was listed as a "physician" at "Sinai Hospital," and his wife was listed as "**Rhoda P.**" **Sidney's** home address was said to be "3901 Belle Avenue," and **Tobias's** was given as "3700 Kingwood Square."

Tobias died on November 21, 1969 at the age of 59, and his wife **Rhoda** died on February 15, 2010 at the age of 95. In spite of dying a full four decades apart, both are buried at Har Sinai Cemetery in Owings Mills, MD. By contrast **Sidney and Faye** passed away within three months of each other, with **Faye** dying on March 18, 1988, just shy of turning 80, and **Sidney** dying on June 7, 1988, just shy of turning 83. Both are buried at Baltimore Hebrew Cemetery in Reisterstown, MD

D. FLORENCE GOODMAN (third daughter of Nathan and Rachel Goodman)

Most of what we know about **Florence Goodman**, born in 1880, comes from her time married to **Albert Morris Marks**. So, we'll save our discussion of her life till we get to the **Albert and Florence Marks** section.

E. HARRY GOODMAN (lone son of Nathan and Rachel Goodman)

As with **Florence**, what we know about **Harry Goodman**, reportedly born to **Nathan and Rachel Goodman** on "July 28, 1884," is divided between his early years living with his parents in Eastern Europe and Baltimore, and his later time living with **Albert and Florence Marks**. So, much of the discussion about him will wait as well. But I'd like to make a few observations while we're discussing the **Goodman** family.

First, according to **Mimi Saxe**, who spent part of her childhood living around her grandmother **Florence's** brother **Harry**, her great uncle was viewed by the family as "slow." She remembers him being sweet-tempered, devoted to family, and committed to Judaism, but she also remembers that his mind worked slowly, as if he were what, today, we might label "developmentally challenged." As a result, he never married; he only worked menial jobs; and it fell to other family members to look after him, even as he grew older.

Evidence is clear that **Harry** lived with his parents from 1884 until their deaths - **Nathan** in 1915 and **Rachel** in 1917 - and spent many years more living with **Albert and Florence Marks**. Unfortunately, we have no Census records to help flesh out the first 3 decades of his life, but Baltimore City Directories provide some clues.

For instance, **Harry** first appeared in the City Directory in 1907 when he would have been approximately 23. He was listed as a "cigar maker" living at "17 N. Exeter," which was then the address of the **Goodman** family home. Since his brother-in-law, **Meyer Engelman**, owned a cigar manufacturing business, I have to assume that **Harry** worked for **Meyer**, whether he served a role in **Meyer's** factory or he made cigars in his parents' home.

In the 1908 City Directory, **Harry** was once again identified as a "cigar maker," but living at "1007 E. Fayette Street," which was the family's new address. The following year, 1909, he was still at that address, but listed as a "clerk." Since his

father had switched from being a “peddler” to being a “tailor” once again, **Harry** could have been working for him.

We have no Directory listings for **Harry** from 1910 or 1911. But in the 1912 Directory, he was suddenly listed both as a “cigar maker” and as someone living at “1007 E. Fayette.” That listing was repeated for the year 1915, but that also was the year that his father, **Nathan Goodman**, passed away, possibly succumbing to the influenza epidemics of that period.

As I mentioned before, in June of 1916, we have a record of **Harry’s** mother, **Rachel Goodman**, selling the E. Fayette property on which their house had stood, and in the 1915 Baltimore City Directory, we have **Rachel** listed as a “grocer” with a store at “1222 Jefferson Street,” where she also now lived (presumably in rooms above the store). Finally, in the 1916 City Directory, we see that **Harry** was now working as a “clerk” at his mother’s grocery store, which no doubt means that he was living there with her as well.

Sadly, perhaps from the strain of losing her husband, having to sell the family home, looking after her son, overseeing family finances and businesses, and possibly even fighting off a deadly flu virus herself, **Rachel**, too, died in late May of 1917. With both of his parents now gone, **Harry** was in danger of being set adrift. But to his great relief, no doubt, his sister **Florence** and brother-in-law **Albert** invited him to come live with them and their children, an arrangement that would continue for decades more, at least until both **Florence** and **Albert** had passed themselves.

F. CECILIA GOODMAN (youngest child of Nathan and Rachel Goodman)

For us today, the story of **Nathan and Rachel Goodman’s** youngest daughter **Cecilia**, also known as **Celia**, seems the most exotic and perhaps the most romantic. She was born in 1887, presumably not long before her family immigrated to America, which means she could not have been more than 20 when her modern-day fairy tale began.

The story **Mimi Saxe** remembers being told in her youth was that, sometime in the early 1900s, **Max Elliot Zacks**, a man who had been born in Lithuania in approximately 1877, but who now was a successful businessman in South Africa, was looking for a wife, heard that a reputable Jewish family in Baltimore had a couple of eligible daughters and traveled there in hope that one of them would strike his fancy. However, my own research suggests the story could have happened differently.

First of all, we know for a couple of reasons that the **Goodman** family themselves had come to the U.S. from Lithuania. We know it first of all because **Mimi Saxe** remembers being told that they had come from either Latvia or Lithuania, as evidenced by the fact that their family tended to eat fish, like the people living in those 2 countries, as opposed to eating meat, like the people in Russia (due to their being more landlocked and so forth). Second, we know it because, on forms **Cecilia** filled out prior to sailing between the U.S. and Britain, or South Africa and Britain, she wrote that Lithuania was her birthplace, just as it was for her husband. And third, **Harry Goodman's** Social Security application states that his mother's maiden name was **Rachel Zacks**, leading to the possibilities that **Max** and **Cecilia** could actually have been cousins from Lithuania, even if distant ones; that their respective families may have known each other in the "old country"; and that **Max and Cecilia's** marriage could even have been "arranged" from afar, which was the dominant tradition among Jewish families of that time (note what happens with the Russian Jewish characters in the musical *Fiddler on the Roof*). **Mimi** also remembers being told that **Max Zacks**, who reportedly grew wealthy selling horses to the British Army during South Africa's Boer War, came to Baltimore, secured the family's approval for his marriage to **Cecilia**, but then had to leave again on business. He therefore asked **Cecilia** to take a ship to Britain on her own with the understanding they would be married in London before traveling on to South Africa.

Certainly, it's possible that **Mimi** is right about all of these details, and that some sort of ceremony took place in London, because **Max** is said to have spent time there as well. However, the official wedding ceremony appears to have been held in South Africa, because I found a South African database listing the wedding of **Max Zacks** and **Cecilia Goodman** as taking place on "August 15, 1907" in connection with the New Hebrew Congregation in Cape Town, the city then containing the largest part of South Africa's Jewish population.

It's also interesting to note that, in January of 1907, **Max** had been initiated into Grand Lodge of England Freemason membership via the Fairview Lodge in Jeppestown, Transvaal, South Africa, indicating that he was considered an accomplished and committed member of his community. In the initiation record, he was listed as a "contractor," which likely was consistent with his reported sale of huge numbers of horses to the British army during the Boer War. However, in later documents, he was listed as a "farmer," though he must have been more of a "gentleman farmer," because **Mimi** remembers seeing photos of the estate on which he and his family lived. She also remembers hearing stories of their very large house, and of trips they would take via ship to Europe, during which they would never stay in hotels, but instead would be guests in the similarly large houses of friends and relatives.

Mimi was told further that **Cecilia** and her sister **Florence**, Mimi's maternal grandmother, were quite close, that they corresponded regularly, and that **Cecilia** came to visit when she could. Happily, I found ship records for some of those trips, the first of which were by ship, and the latter of which were by plane. They included the following.

Sometime in 1911, **Cecilia Zacks**, approximately 25, gave birth to **Sidney David Zacks**. Obviously anxious to introduce him to her family, in 1913, **Cecilia** (27) took **Sidney** (age 1) to America. They sailed from Durban, South Africa to Southampton, England on the steamship "Walmer Castle," arriving there on "March 22." Soon thereafter, they sailed on the "SS Olympic" to New York City, arriving there on "April 3." Typically for the time, on the passenger list for the latter ship, **Cecilia's** ethnicity was listed as "Hebrew."

Presumably, their ultimate destination was Baltimore and, by implication, they had a long and leisurely visit there, as one would need after such long and challenging travels. In fact, we know the approximate length of their stay because, although I could not find a record of their trip from New York City back to Southampton, England, they left Southampton again on "June 12," sailing to Cape Town, South Africa on a ship called "Briton."

I cannot say whether or not **Cecilia** visited her American family again in the interim, and I do not have a record of the first leg of her next documented trip home again. But on "April 16, 1930," **Max Zacks** (53), **"Celia" Zacks** (43), and **Sidney David Zacks** (19) departed Southampton, England on the ship "Majestic," arriving in New York City on "April 22." On the incoming passenger list, their ethnicity was once again listed as "Hebrew." The place of birth for both **Max** and **Cecilia** was listed as "Srael, Lithuania," which I assume was a mistake, since I can find no record anywhere of a Lithuanian city or town by that name. **Sidney's** birthplace was listed as "Johannesburg," which was also given as the "permanent address" for all 3.

This visit, too, apparently was quite leisurely because, once again sailing on the "SS Olympic," **Max, Cecilia, and Sidney** arrived back in Southampton, England again on "June 6, 1930." I once again have no record of the next leg of their trip, but I assume that, as before, they did not have an extended layover in England before finishing their journey back to South Africa.

Max Elliot Zacks died just 6 years later, in 1936, at the approximate age of 59. But **Cecilia** continued to travel on her own, possibly both for business and for pleasure. One trip for which we have a partial record took place in 1939, shortly before World

War II broke out. After apparently traveling from Johannesburg, South Africa to Southampton, England, she sailed on the “Dominion Monarch” from Southampton to Fremantle, Western Australia, arriving on “March 15, 1939.” The next trip of which we have a record has her sailing on the “S.S. Mariposa,” departing Auckland, New Zealand on “April 3, 1939,” and arriving in San Francisco, CA on “April 18, 1939.” Numerous other South Africans were included on the “S.S. Mariposa’s” passenger list, so odds seem good that she was traveling with friends, or even as part of a tour group.

Still, the most notable information on that particular list was that “**Celia Zacks**” was identified as having been born in “**Riga, Lithuania.**” Riga, of course, is actually the capital of Latvia. But over the centuries, that whole part of the world has been controlled by an ever-changing series of empires, with their populations mixed and remixed in any number of ways. So, with both **Max** and **Cecilia** declaring they were born in Lithuania, I feel I have to believe them, regardless of how national boundaries may have shifted over the years. And if **Max** and **Cecilia** were both born in Lithuania, then so, too, was **Nathan and Rachel Goodman’s** entire family!

I found records of 2 additional trips **Cecilia Zacks** made from South Africa to the U.S. after World War II. First, on “April 26, 1948,” she was listed as flying on “Pan American Airways flights 153/25” from Johannesburg to New York City, apparently not returning home again until “October 29, 1948,” when she took “flights 152/29” from New York City back to Johannesburg. Did she spend the entire 6 months with her family in Baltimore, or did she also tour around the U.S. for a time? We don’t know, and it really doesn’t matter. All that seems fairly certain is that **Cecilia** was listed as now being 62, and that she probably was traveling on her own.

I also found a record of **Cecilia and Sidney Zacks**, mother and son, flying from Johannesburg to New York City again on “June 16, 1951” via “Pan American Airways flights 151/14.” I have no record of their trip home again, but it seems inevitable that they once again visited with family members in Baltimore, then returned to Johannesburg.

Other South African records suggest that **Cecilia’s** son **Sidney David Zacks** attended “St. Johns College,” a private school for boys, and then “St. Wits University,” both of them in Johannesburg. On “February 28, 1938,” **Sidney** married **Bruna Susman**, the daughter of **Elie Susman and Bertha Lewison**, and a member of a pioneering South African Jewish family at least as renowned as his own. That

legacy is laid out in a book titled *An African Trading Empire: The Story of Susman Brothers and Wolfsohn, 1901-2003* (International Library of African Studies), written by Hugh Macmillan and published by I.B. Taurus. At some point, **Bruna** gave birth to a daughter named **Maxine Zacks**.

Cecilia (aka Celia) Zacks died on “April 17, 1967” at the age of 80, and her son **Sidney David Zacks** died on “October 7, 1980” at the age of 69. **Max and Cecilia** reportedly are buried in Johannesburg’s Brixton Cemetery, and **Sidney** in Johannesburg’s West Park Cemetery. Even so, I understand that some of the older Johannesburg cemeteries have become overly crowded and that many bodies from those have therefore been moved to newer cemeteries. So, I can’t yet confirm that they are still in the same places.

A final point about Cecilia: Although **Mimi** got to meet and visit with her great aunt a couple of times over the years (as well as with **Sidney and Max**), she perhaps remembers **Cecilia** most fondly for the gesture she made on the occasion of **Mimi’s** birth. Again, sisters **Florence** and **Cecilia** were always extremely close, and even after **Florence** died, **Cecilia** stayed in contact with **Florence’s** husband **Albert**. So, when **Mimi** was born, representing **Florence’s and Albert’s** first grandchild, **Cecilia** sent them a gift for the child which happened to be the first gift of value her husband **Max** had given to her, and therefore something of great emotional value. It was a classic cameo brooch or pin approximately 2 1/4 inches tall by 1 3/4 inches wide, featuring the image of an elegant woman who, herself, was wearing a necklace highlighted by a fully faceted diamond (one said to have originated in Johannesburg). It is a gift that **Mimi** has always treasured and that she has bequeathed to her daughter **Diana**.

III. ALBERT AND FLORENCE MARKS (maternal grandparents of Mimi Saxe and Floyd Schultz)

Albert Morris Marks was the one surviving son of **Harris and Esther Marks**, and a tailor like his father. In 1899, he married **Florence Goodman**, the fourth daughter of **Nathan and Rachel Goodman**. Although their grave markers say that **Albert** was born in 1879 and **Florence** in 1880, both were actually born in 1880, because **Albert** was not yet mentioned on the 1880 U.S. Census records for his parents. And although **Albert** and **Florence** later claimed to have been married in 1897, when both would have been only 17, in the Baltimore Sun of May 1, 1899, I found a Marriage License announcement for them “Issued By The Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Corner of Fayette and North Streets.”

As a quick aside, **Diana's** second and third cousin (through both the **Zelman** and **Moses** families) **Frayda Zelman** tells her that Jewish immigrants to America in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries sometimes had merely a religious wedding ceremony, only to learn months or even years later that their ceremony wasn't legal unless properly registered with their new state government. So, it's possible that **Albert** and **Florence** were correct when they said they had married in 1897, even if they had to apply for a state marriage license in 1899. But as we shall see, it's also possible they had their own reasons for prevaricating about the actual wedding date.

Mimi Saxe, who lived with her grandparents at various times while growing up, always heard them described as a "love match." In those days, that meant that the 2 had chosen each other, rather than being "matched" by their families. **Mimi** also was told that members of **Albert's** family were against the marriage, initially considering **Florence** a "greenhorn," because she had immigrated to this country only a decade before (not more recently as **Mimi** remembers), whereas **Albert** had been born on or near Hester Street in the teeming center of New York City's Jewish community. But according to everyone who knew them, **Albert and Florence** had a deep and abiding love that, for **Albert**, lasted long past **Florence's** untimely death from diabetes.

If **Albert's** family was, indeed, against his marrying **Florence**, could there have been another reason? Strangely, their 1899 Marriage License Registration listed him as "**Albert Marks,**" living at the "1230 Orleans Street" address of his parents. But the bride, rather than being listed as "**Florence Goodman,**" was listed as "**Florence Klawasky.**" Was this merely a clerical error, or had 19-year-old **Florence** already been married, which, at the turn of the last century, could have been seen as scandalous? We'll probably never know the answer to that question, but it's one more potential wrinkle in a story featuring several.

Here's another. **Mimi** always thought her mother, **Ethel Sarah Marks**, born in 1900, was **Albert and Florence's** first born, followed by **Isadore** (later known as **Sidney I. Marks**) in 1902, and then **Toby Hannah Marks** a decade later in 1912. Yes, there had always been whispers about a child lost earlier, and **Mimi's** impression was that it had been born sometime between **Sidney** and **Toby** before quickly falling prey to some deadly malady or other. But in fact, the U.S. Census tells a different story.

Even though the 1900 U.S. Census report for the **Albert and Florence Marks** family includes their untrue claim that **Albert and Florence** were married in

1897, it correctly reports that **Florence** gave birth to their first child, a daughter named **Jinnie Marks**, in May of 1899. Since **Albert and Florence's** marriage license report was dated May 1, 1899, the two almost surely were married only weeks, or even days, before **Jinnie** was born. And since **Jinnie** was still alive at the time of this Census report dated June 12, 1900, the child lived to be at least a year old, after which **Diana** tells me a child is usually expected to be buried in a Jewish cemetery. And yet, no marker for **Jinnie** is included at her parents' family plot at the Hebrew Friendship Cemetery in Baltimore.

Albert's and Florence's second child, **Ethel Sarah Marks**, was born on July 14, 1900, and a posed, professional photograph was shot of **Albert, Florence, and Ethel** perhaps 4 months later. Yet, **Jinnie** was not included in that photo, and there were no further mentions of her. So, most likely, **Jinnie** died just before, or soon after, the birth of **Ethel**, thereby creating a traumatic situation for young parents who were themselves no older than 20. Perhaps **Jinnie** was buried in the **Marks** family plot, or perhaps she was not. But again, either way, no public record remains of her, other than the Marks family Census report of 1900. So, it's also possible that misrepresenting their marriage date was intended either to conceal how pregnant Florence had been when they married, or to put the tragic loss of their first child fully out of mind.

As for **Ethel**, she was brought up to believe she was her parents' first born and, as often happens when parents lose a prior child, she was said to have been treated "like a princess." When she wanted a piano, **Albert** bought her a piano. And when she wanted to study art and music, **Albert**, who himself was considered to be "well-educated" after attending Baltimore City College (actually a college preparatory school with a liberal arts focus) paid for her to attend Baltimore's Peabody Institute.

I won't repeat all of **Mimi's** stories from our 6-hour **MIMI'S MEMOIRS** video, but I at least should share some of the additional information I've discovered in public documents. For instance, in the aforementioned 1900 U.S. Census report, **Albert, Florence, and Jinnie Marks** were said to be living at "106 Aisquith Street" in Baltimore, and **Albert** was working as a "cutter" for some sort of clothing manufacturer. In 1903, there was an announcement in the Baltimore Sun of **Albert** purchasing a property on "Bond Street near Fairmount Avenue," and consequently, in the Baltimore City Directories of 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908, he was listed as a "cutter" living at "18 N. Bond." Then, in the City Directory of 1909, though his residence was still said to be "18 N. Bond," he was suddenly called a "designer."

In the 1910 U.S. Census, conducted on April 22 of that year, **Albert** was said to be 30, **Florence** was said to be 29, **Ethel** was said to be 9, and **Ethel's** brother **Isadore** was said to be 7. As in the City Directory of the year before, **Albert's** occupation was listed as “designer,” with his industry now identified as “merchant tailor.”

The 1910 Census offered two other facts of particular interest. One was that, after living in their home at 18 N. Bond for as little as 6 years, **Albert and Florence** already owned it outright (which is to say, there was no mortgage). In addition, 1910 was the one year in which the U.S. Census reported the number of children thus far born to the woman of the house, versus “the number of children living.” In **Florence's** case, the Census revealed that she had given birth to “3” children and that only “2” of those were currently living. This confirms not only that **Jinnie**, their first born, had died, but that that they had not lost another child in the decade since, as was implied to **Mimi** years later. In fact, just 2 years after this Census report was written on November 4, 1912, **Florence** would give birth to her final child, which was daughter **Toby Hannah Marks**.

Returning to more mundane matters of real estate, in 1910, it was announced in the Baltimore Sun that **Albert Marks** had purchased “a *fee-simple* property on the west side of Chester Street, near Baltimore,” which simply meant that **Albert** could take possession of the land, use it, and dispose of it as he pleased. As a result, in the 1911 and 1912 City Directories, he was already listed as residing at “6 N. Chester.”

Incidentally, in those same 2 Directories, **Albert** was once again described as a “cutter.” I could not locate the City Directories of 1913 and 1914, but in the Directory for 1915, he was listed as a “manager.”

On May 15, 1917, it was announced that **Albert M. Marks**, acting as a “trustee,” had sold, to one “Ida Mendelsohn,” a property on “Fayette Street near Exeter.” Earlier, I mentioned the announcement that, after the death of **Albert's** father-in-law, **Nathan Goodman**, **Albert's** mother-in-law, **Rachel Goodman**, had engaged in a real estate transaction wherein the deed to **Nathan's and Rachel's** former home had been transferred to an intermediary, then immediately turned over to **Albert**. Although I can't claim to know exactly how this arrangement worked, it appears that **Albert** had been named a trustee for **Nathan's and Rachel's** estate and was assisting **Nathan's** widow, **Rachel**, by selling the family house to benefit that estate. It's even conceivable that women of the time were not permitted to engage in certain business transactions on their own, which

could have necessitated **Albert's** interceding on her behalf. But since we have records of other real estate actions which **Rachel** appears to have handled on her own, it's possible that **Rachel** needed help because she, too, had grown ill. I suggest that because, only 12 days later, on May 27, 1917, **Rachel** would die as well, prior to which, **Albert** apparently consented to taking permanent custody of **Florence's** younger brother **Harry** (33). **Diana** and I suspect that **Rachel** actually created the trust, with **Albert** as beneficiary, to help her son-in-law afford the upkeep for her developmentally challenged son.

Moreover, all of this was happening at an incredibly busy time for **Albert** because, at least by 1917, he also was overseeing a new business venture called Regal Pants Manufacturing Co. **Mimi** remembers hearing this involved a partnership with another of **Albert's** brothers-in-law, **Yetta Goodman Weinberg's** husband **David Weinberg**, who also was a tailor. Unfortunately, **Mimi** also remembers the business failing and her grandfather **Albert** being somewhat embittered over the failure. That may well have been the case, but other documents show the company lasting into at least the early 1930s, suggesting that **Albert's** efforts likely were foiled by the Great Depression, as were those of countless other entrepreneurs of the time.

In 1918, with **Albert** already 39 and having a great many responsibilities, he was asked to register for the Draft. Fortunately, that was the year World War I ended without ever reaching the point where someone his age would be asked to serve in the military. But his registration form included a lot of interesting information. First of all, his birth was listed as "October 27, 1879," which, again, cannot be correct because, in his father **Harris Marks's** 1880 Census report, taken on June 12 of that year, he was not mentioned, presumably because he was not yet born. Second, he was listed as a "tailor" working with "Regal Pants Manufacturing Company at 105 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, MD." Third, "**Florence Marks**" was listed as his "nearest relative," and their home address was given as "#6 N. Chester, Baltimore, MD." Fourth, his height was listed as "Medium," his build was listed as "Slender," his eyes were listed as "Brown," and his hair was listed as "Black."

In the 1920 U.S. Census, taken on January 6 of that year, **Albert** was listed as 41, **Florence** was listed as 40, **Ethel** was listed as 19, **Sidney** (formerly **Isadore**) was listed as 17, **Toby** was listed as 7, and **Harry Goodman** (recorded for the first time as being part of the **Marks** household) was listed as 35. In addition, **Albert** was said to own this house outright as well, **Albert's** occupation was listed as "merchant" of "clothing," and the family's latest address was

given as “6 North Heater Street.” Perhaps **Albert and Florence** had already been at the North Heater Street address for a year or so when this Census was taken. But in the 1920 City Directory, their home address was given as “3423 PA Ave,” and **Albert’s** business was listed as “Regal Pants Manufacturing Co.”

That listing would be basically the same in the City Directories for 1921, 1922, 1924, and 1927, with the one difference being that he now included his wife’s name as either **Flora** or **Florence**. Then, in the 1929 Directory, the one change was that their home address was suddenly listed as “2519 Reisterstown Road.” And in the 1930 U.S. Census, taken on April 10, **Albert and Florence** were both listed as 49, **Sydney** as 26, and **Toby** as 17.

By now, their daughter **Ethel** was married to **William H. Schultz**, and the 2 were living in Morristown, NJ along with their own daughter, **Marion Ruth**, who was about to turn 6. Strangely, **Harry Goodman** (45) was not said to be living with **Albert and Florence** that year, but this has to have been merely a short-term development of some sort.

The 1930 Census confirmed the family’s new address as “2519 Reisterstown Road,” and this home, too, as “owned.” **Albert’s** occupation was listed as “manufacturer” of “clothing” and added that he was “working on own account.” Strangely, after the 1920 Census had listed **Albert’s** father and mother as having been born in “Russia,” the 1930 Census listed them as having been born in “Germany.” This could simply have been a mistake, or it could have reflected ways in which the control of certain Eastern European countries was then in the process of switching from one European power to another.

The 1930 City Directory included only one change, which was listing **Albert’s** company as the “Regal *Clothing* Co.,” perhaps indicating that **Albert** and any partners were trying to broaden the scope of their business. Unfortunately, we have no City Directories for the rest of the decade, and therefore no more insights into the changes in **Albert’s** business. Of course, those Directories used a lot of paper, which may have been considered an extravagance during the Depression; I honestly don’t know. But at some point during that decade, **Albert’s** company did fail, which no doubt led to hardship for the entire family.

Worse still, **Florence**, the wife **Albert** had cherished for more than three decades, passed away suddenly in 1932, succumbing to diabetic shock. And yet, although **Albert** would live another 11 years, **Mimi** insists he never got over her loss.

By the time of the 1940 U.S. Census, the Great Depression was officially over, and World War II had begun in Europe, though not yet with active American participation. What was left of the **Marks** household - **Albert** (strangely listed as 64, which is at least 4 years off the mark), his daughter **Toby** (27), and his brother-in-law **Harry Goodman** (55) - had now relocated still again, this time to a house purchased at "5114 Chalgrove Avenue." With his company gone, **Albert** was now employed as a "manufacturing agent" for "clothier trimmings."

2 years later, in 1942, with America now fully involved in World War II, even someone as old as **Albert** was required to register for the Draft. On his registration form, **Albert** listed himself as "**ALBERT MORRIS MARKS**" (all upper case) and his address as "5114 CHALGROVE AVENUE, BALTIMORE, MD." For his "Telephone," he wrote "Liberty 0179". For his "Age in Years," he wrote "63." For his "Date of Birth," he wrote "10 - 3 - 78," making it still another year earlier than previously. For his "Place of Birth," he wrote "New York, New York." For the person "who will always know your address," he wrote, "**Miss Toby Marks**" at their shared home address. Finally, for his employer's name and address, he wrote, "Wick Narrow Fabric Co., 112 N. 12th Street, Philadelphia, PA," and for his "Place of Employment or Business," he wrote "424 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, MD."

That same year, **Albert** had 2 listings in the Baltimore City Directory. One was his usual "**Albert M.**" placed near the top of the "**Marks**" listings, an abbreviation of "manufacturer's agent," his business address at "424 W. Baltimore, 3rd floor," and his home address of "5114 Chalgrove Avenue." The other was in the business section of the Directory, with successive listings for each building's separate floors. For "424 W. Baltimore," the first floor was attributed to "Stulman, D & Son, woollens"; the second floor to "Peth & Peth, clothing manufacturers"; the fourth floor to "Gold, Hymen, tailor"; and the third floor to "Levy, Samuel, tailors" and to "**Marks, Albert M.**, manufacturer's agent."

Something else that meant a great deal to **Albert Marks** was his shul, Shaarei Tfiloh Synagogue in the Druid Hill Park section of Baltimore. As a founding member, he saw services begin in a rowhouse at 2218 Bryant Avenue, a design created by architect Stanislaus Russell, the cornerstone laid on July 10, 1921, and the building constructed at 5800 Windsor Mill Road, between 1921 and 1927, at a final cost of \$285,000. From the beginning, the synagogue conformed to Orthodox teachings, and since 1996, it has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

On March 25, 1943, the Baltimore Sun published the following:

“**MARKS** - On March 24, 1943, **ALBERT MORRIS**, of 5114 Chalgrove Avenue, beloved husband of the late **Florence Marks** and devoted father of **Mrs. Ethel Schultz**, of Newark, N.J.; **Dr. Sidney I. Marks** of Washington, D.C.; and **Miss Tobye Marks** of Baltimore.

“Services at the Jack Lewis Home, 2100-02 Eutaw Place, on Thursday, March 25, precisely at 2 P.M. Interment Hebrew Friendship Cemetery. [Please omit flowers.] In mourning at 5114 Chalgrove Avenue.”

Helen Marks Rosen says her mother **Toby Marks Chasalow**, youngest child of **Albert Morris Marks** and **Florence Goodman Marks**, told her that **Albert** died of a burst appendix. At any rate, **Albert** was laid to rest next to **Florence**, the woman to whom he’d devoted his entire adult life. Resting close by are **Albert’s** parents, **Harris and Esther Marks**, as well as assorted other family members. And although there’s no marker to tell us for sure, perhaps a small corner of the plot was reserved for one-year-old **Jinnie Marks**, whose birth no doubt brought **Albert and Florence** their first great joy, and whose early loss must have brought them unbearable pain. May they all rest together in eternal peace.

A. ETHEL SARAH MARKS SCHULTZ (eldest surviving child of Albert and Florence Marks)

The story of **Ethel Marks Schultz** will be told momentarily, in conjunction with that of her husband, **WILLIAM H. SCHULTZ**.

B. SIDNEY I. MARKS (second surviving child of Albert and Florence Marks)

Albert and Florence’s second surviving child, and only son, was originally listed on U.S. Census reports as **Isidore Marks**. And yet, for the rest of his life, he would identify himself as **Sidney I. Marks**. I cannot say whether the son’s name was changed over time, either by **Sidney** or by his parents, or whether his first name and middle name were simply switched. But I can say that, whatever the case, this discrepancy is the least surprising thing about him.

According to the Florida Death Index, **Sidney I. Marks** was born on “August 9, 1902.” In the 1921 Yearbook for the University of Maryland School of Pharmacy, he was described as follows:

“This man came to us as a product of the Baltimore City College; but don’t think for a minute that he wasn’t there with the goods. You always find him amusing his classmates by telling them about some examination or some wonderful story, which makes you hold your breath, wondering what is to come next, and then everybody joins in singing ‘Rye Straw.’ When it comes to good, hard work, Sid is always ready and willing to do his bit, casting pleasure aside until he has accomplished his task.”

Although I have a pretty extensive knowledge of traditional and regional American music, I had never heard of a song titled “Rye Straw.” But I looked it up and learned that it’s a traditional fiddle tune, that it has extremely risqué lyrics, and that it became somewhat infamous in the early 20th Century. It also seems to have hit its stride in the 1920s, including the period that **Sidney Marks** was finishing school.

At any rate, **Sidney** presumably graduated from pharmacy school in the early 1920s. By the time of the 1930 U.S. Census (a report written on April 10, 1930), he owned his own Baltimore pharmacy and worked there as a “druggist.” However, at age 27 (mistakenly reported as 26 on **Albert and Florence’s** family report), he was still living at home. Since his father, **Albert Marks**, would later provide a down payment for son-in-law **William H. Schultz** to purchase a pharmacy, it seems likely that he had previously done the same for **Sidney**.

Meanwhile, in approximately 1924, a woman named **Dorothy Helen Greenfield** (1902-1979) married a Baltimore-based clerk named **Benjamin Maynard Nachman** (1898-1946) and, in 1925, gave birth to a daughter named **Avery** (1925-2007). By the early 1930s, **Dorothy** and **Benjamin** must have been divorced, because that’s when **Sidney Marks** and **Dorothy Greenfield** became involved.

According to **Mimi Saxe**, this greatly upset **Albert and Florence**, with whom **Mimi** lived on and off at the time, because they considered **Dorothy** a woman of ill repute (as it was said in those days). Whether this was due simply to **Dorothy’s** being divorced, or whether the distrust went deeper than that, **Mimi** says that **Albert** even blamed his wife’s 1932 death at least partially on how distraught she had become over **Sidney’s** affair. Clearly, though, there was no turning back for **Sidney** because, in 1935, he and **Dorothy** were wed, and **Sidney** apparently adopted **Avery** in that, from that point forward, she was known as **Avery Marks**.

By an incredible irony, during a period when **Marion Ruth Schultz** (later **Mimi Saxe**) was living with **Albert, Harry, and Tobbye**, she suddenly found herself in the same sixth grade class as **Avery Marks**. Although **Mimi** says that she and **Avery** never spoke, they knew who each other were, and the estrangement of **Sid-**

ney from the rest of the **Marks** family made **Mimi's** situation extremely awkward.

By the time of the 1940 U.S. Census, **Sidney, Dorothy, and Avery Marks** were living on Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D.C. Otherwise, **Sidney** was reportedly working as a "pharmacist," and **Avery** would soon attend **American University**.

Most of what we know about the **Sidney Marks** family after that time comes from a lurid newspaper article called "Whatever Happened to Baby Marks?" It was written by Beth McLeod, published in the *Palm Beach Post* on Sunday, March 27, 1997, and accompanied by the highlighted line, "The only child of a mysterious and eccentric Palm Beach family, she waits behind prison bars, penniless and alone, clinging to a fractured fairy tale." This article (which I recommend, if only for its intentional similarities to the bizarre 1962 Robert Aldrich film, *WHATEVER HAPPENED TO BABY JANE?* starring Bette Davis and Joan Crawford) is too long and detailed to summarize fully here. But suffice it to say that it spins a tale told primarily by an obvious madwoman. Tragically, that's how **Avery Marks** ended up after her increasingly eccentric parents moved her from Washington, D.C., to California, then to Fort Lauderdale, FL, and finally to Palm Beach, FL. Here are just the first few paragraphs:

"**Baby Allegra April Starlight Avery Saint Marks** was the princess in a fairy tale created by her parents: they lived by the ocean, had a Palm Beach address and traveled by limo to fancy dinner places. When Baby was young, they encouraged her to wear makeup and unusual clothes for attention. They hired tutors rather than send their only child to school and promised she would never have to work. They erased decades from her age, so no one knows how old she is, perhaps not even Baby herself.

"When her parents 'went away,' as Baby describes their deaths, the silken cocoon spun for her turned slowly to cobwebs and dust. She continued to hide from the truth or to embellish it, thoroughly muddling fact and fiction as her life became more and more unhinged.

"Today, 14 years after her father drowned himself in the Intercoastal Waterway, Baby is nearly penniless and in prison. They say she tried to kill a man. He was nearly 89 and the man Baby says she loved.

"Though the bizarre case brought her public attention, this eccentric, reclusive lady remains a mystery to all - the lifeguards on Lake Worth beach who knew her

by the wild blond wigs and heavy eye makeup she wore as she deep fried herself daily in the sun; the lawyers, police and judge who listened to her incredible stories; even the people who lived in the same building with her for 24 years.”

Here’s another brief section which very much represents her unique mix of fantasy and fact:

“Sidney Isadore Marks was a pharmacist in Lake Worth. Baby says he had a doctorate in Chemistry and at one time attended Stanford University. Everyone called him Dr. Marks, and he dyed his hair strawberry red. Long ago, she says, he sold a chain of discount drugstores somewhere, moved to South Florida and ‘everything he touched turned to gold’ as he played the stock market. He made lots of money investing in contact lenses when they first were developed, she says.”

Finally, here’s a description of the Palm Beach apartment they owned:

“Mirrors hung floor-to ceiling on every wall in their unit on the building’s second level. The focus of the living room was the round, sectional furniture covered in lime green shag. Beds were round and covered with similar green fabric. Chandeliers hung everywhere.”

In short, after feeling he had disappointed his parents, **Sidney Isadore Marks** chose what most observers considered an interesting, accomplished, and increasingly sad life with his free-spirited wife and mentally ill daughter. When **Dorothy** passed away in 1979, **Sidney** reportedly became despondent, committing suicide on November 24, 1980. His adopted daughter **Avery** would go on creating havoc in Palm Beach until her own death on November 4, 2007.

C. TOBYE HANNAH MARKS (youngest child of Albert and Florence Marks)

Tobeye Hannah Marks, the third and final surviving child of **Albert and Florence Marks**, was born in Baltimore on “November 4, 1912” and grew up there. After her mother died in 1932, she remained with her father until he died in 1943, leaving her the bulk of his estate. She would have been approximately 30 at that point.

Tobye went on to marry **Sidney Rosenstein**, with whom she had two daughters, **Alene** and **Helen**. **Alene** trained as a cosmetologist and married engineer **Jeffrey**

Schultz, with whom she had 3 children, **Craig, Lisa, and Stephanie**.

Helen earned multiple English and Education degrees and worked as a high school English teacher, a college counselor for high school students, and a consultant for Kaplan, a company which creates college preparatory classes and materials. She has married 3 times, to **Jonathan Rubenstein, Lawrence Grove,** and **John Holloway**. **Helen Marks Rosen**, as she now calls herself, and **Mimi Saxe** have always had a special bond.

Toby ultimately divorced **Sidney Rubenstein** and later married **Charles Chaselow**. She died in Rochester, NH on “February 6, 2000.” Daughter **Alene** had her mother cremated and did not use the cemetery plot that had been set aside for her.

D. HARRY GOODMAN (younger brother of Florence Goodman and eventual full-time member of the Albert and Florence Marks household)

We previously discussed **Harry Goodman’s** life while living with his parents, **Rachel and Nathan Goodman**. But after **Nathan** died in 1915, and **Rachel** died in 1917, **Albert and Florence** agreed to take **Harry** in.

We know the invitation was extended somewhere around that time because, on September 12, 1918, as World War I was ending, **Harry**, too, registered for the Draft. On his registration card, he gave his date of birth as “July 28, 1884,” his age as “34,” and his occupation as “helper” in a “Baltimore dry goods” store, which may have meant he was still selling off stock from his late father’s dry goods business. He also was listed as being of “medium” height and “slender” build, with “brown” eyes and “brown” hair. But the facts of greatest interest are that he gave his address as “6 N. Chester” in “Baltimore, MD,” which was then **Albert’s and Florence’s** address, and he listed “**Florence Marks**” as his “nearest relative.”

In the 1920 U.S. Census report for the family of **Albert and Florence Marks**, **Harry** was listed as “brother-in-law” to **Albert**, and his occupation was once again listed as “cigar maker” for a “cigar factory,” which I still suspect was the one owned by another of his brothers-in-law, **Meyer Engelman**. His age was now listed as “35.”

In Baltimore’s 1921 City Directory, **Harry** was listed as a “cigar maker” at “3423 Pennsylvania,” which was **Albert’s and Florence’s** relatively new home address.

This listing was repeated in the City Directories of 1922 and 1924. But in the Directory of 1927, the next one we have, **Harry's** residential address changed to "3423 Reisterstown Road" (apparently just a new name for the same road), even though **Albert's** own City Directory listings didn't reflect that change of address until 1929 (probably just due to **Albert** failing to report it). **Harry's** 1928 Directory listing again included the Reisterstown Road address.

For some reason, **Harry Goodman** was not included in **Albert and Florence Marks's** 1930 U.S. Census report, which could have been an oversight, could have indicated that **Harry** briefly went to live with another relative, or could have meant that he briefly went to live in another property owned by **Albert**. I also could find no Baltimore City Directories for much of the 1930s, so I have no written confirmation of **Harry's** addresses and occupations for those years. However, **Mimi Saxe** remembers **Harry** always living with **Albert**, even after **Florence** died in 1932. In fact, **Mimi** fondly remembers a period when she herself was living back in that house for a time, and **Harry** was assigned to accompany her on the streetcar to her new school, which was at something of a distance.

Harry would dutifully ride with her to school in the morning, often holding her hand, then would ride home on his own. Later, he would take the streetcar back to the school, pick up **Mimi**, and accompany her home for lunch. Once lunch was finished, he would ride back with her to the school, returning home on his own for the second time. Then, at the end of the school day, he would ride to the school one last time, fetch **Mimi**, and accompany her home for the day.

The paper trail begins again with the 1937 City Directory, this time listing **Harry** as a "clerk" residing at "5114 Chalgrove Avenue," which was the address of the new home **Albert** had purchased for his family. Then, in the 1940 U.S. Census report for **Albert** and those living with him, **Harry** (55) was now described as serving as an "aide to blind person." Considering how gentle and considerate he had been with young **Mimi**, it is easy to imagine him being perfect for such a role.

In 1942, just like **Albert Marks**, **Harry Goodman** was once again asked to register for the Draft. Naturally, he listed the same home address and phone number as had **Albert**. Otherwise, **Harry** wrote that he was born in "Russia," that he was born on "July 28, 1884," and that he was now "57" years old. But it is perhaps most interesting that he was listed as being "5 feet 4 1/2 inches" tall, weighing "190 pounds," and having "brown" eyes, "brown" hair, and a "light" complexion. His date of registration was given as "April 27, 1942," and for some reason, it took place in Silver Spring, MD, just outside of Washington, D.C., rather than

somewhere in the Baltimore area.

I can find no record of where **Harry** lived after **Albert Marks** died in 1943. Reportedly, **Toby Marks**, **Albert's** youngest offspring, stayed in the house at 5114 Chalgrove Avenue for a time, so perhaps **Harry** did as well. After that, I assume another **Goodman** family member eventually took him in or got him settled somewhere. But again, I can find no further record.

Harry would not die himself until January 18, 1959, at which time he was buried in Baltimore's Mikro Kodesh Beth Israel Cemetery, the same one where his parents **Nathan and Rachel Goodman**, his sister **Annie**, Annie's husband **William Goodman**, his sister **Yetta**, and **Yetta's** husband **David Weinberg** are all buried. Even though many members of the **Marks** and **Goodman** families would live on beyond him, it could be argued that the death of **Harry Goodman** marked the end of those two great families briefly melding into one. In addition, in spite of his apparent, lifelong mental deficiencies, the inscription on his tombstone leaves little doubt as to the high esteem in which he continued to be held by his family: "In our hearts you will live forever."

IV. ETHEL S. AND WILLIAM H. SCHULTZ (parents of **Mimi Saxe** and **Floyd Schultz**)

In the six-hour videotaped oral history titled **MIMI'S MEMOIRS**, **Mimi Saxe**, who was born with the name **Marion Ruth Schultz**, painted a fairly detailed portrait of the relationship between her mother, the former **Ethel Sarah Marks** of Baltimore, MD, and her father, **William H. Schultz** of Newark, NJ. I see no reason to repeat that series of stories here. Instead, I'll try to summarize her key points, then provide some complementary facts culled from public documents such as Census forms, City Directories, and more. As we proceed, I'll also incorporate some facts about **William's** family that are germane to **Ethel's and William's** relationship.

According to **Mimi**, in 1919, when her mother, **Ethel Marks**, was approximately 19 years old, she took a trip to Atlantic City. While there, she met a young pharmacist named **William Harold Schultz**. The 2 of them began dating and carried on a long-distance relationship for the next 4 years.

At the time, Ethel was still living with her parents, **Albert and Florence Marks**; with her younger brother, **Sidney Isadore Marks**; with her much younger sister,

Toby Hannah Marks; and with her uncle, **Harry Goodman**, in their home at 6 North Heater Street, and then in their home at 3423 Pennsylvania Avenue, both of them in Baltimore, MD. During the 4 years that she dated “**Will**,” as she called him, she also continued to date some of her brother **Sidney**’s fraternity brothers.

In 1923, **Ethel** finally decided to marry **Will**. Whether or not she had already become pregnant with **Mimi**, as **Mimi** herself suspects, is impossible to prove. But on June 24, 1923, accommodating **Will**’s parents who refused to travel from Newark to Baltimore, they did get married in a rabbi’s study in Newark, NJ. Then, after a honeymoon train trip to Niagara Falls, **Ethel** came to live with **Will** in New Jersey, very much pregnant with **Marion Ruth (Mimi)**.

According to **Mimi**, early on, **Ethel**’s father **Albert** gave, or loaned, **Will** the money he needed to make a down payment on a drug store in Morristown, NJ, after which **Will and Ethel** made the city their home. Of course, **Will** expected **Ethel** to help him in his new store, which was typical of such “mom and pop” operations. But **Ethel** had zero interest in working retail. So, instead, **Will** invited his parents and siblings in Newark to relocate to Morristown and to help him run Station Pharmacy, which he had established at 131 Morris Street.

To backtrack, **William H. Schultz** was the eldest child of **HARRY AND FANNIE SCHULTZ** (reportedly, **Fannie**’s maiden name had been **Pinkus**). The first mention of the family in available American publications came in the 1895 New Jersey Census which listed **Harry and Fredrica Schultz** (**Fredrica** apparently the first American name **Fannie** adopted) as being “between age 20 and age 60.” Their two children born thus far were listed as **William** and **Betsey**, both described as “5 years of age and under,” though **William** would have been approximately 4, and **Betsey** (apparently not yet renamed **Bessie**), would have been only a few months old. All of them were living in Newark.

According to the family’s 1900 U.S. Census report, **Harry** was born in Minsk, Russia in March of 1866; **Fannie** (now called “**Mamie**” for the first and last time) was born there in May of 1873; and the two of them were married there in 1890. Contrary to later claims about **William**’s age and place of birth, according to that same Census, **William**, too, was born in Minsk in April of 1891, then immigrated with his parents to the U.S. in 1892. As of 1900, the family was said to be living in Union, New Jersey, **Harry** was 34, **Fannie** (aka, **Mamie** and **Fredrika**) was 27, **William** was 9, his sister **Bessie** was 5, his brother **Jos-**

eph was 4, and his sister **Anna** was 3.

Also of interest in 1900, **Harry's** occupation was listed as "farmer." Otherwise, **Harry and Fannie** could both read and write, but only **Harry** could speak English. By the 1905 New Jersey State Census, the family had returned to Newark where **Harry** was working as a "bottler," **Mamie** was now called "**Fanny**," and **Anna** was called "**Annie**" (apparently a nickname for **Anna**, but one that stuck).

In the 1908 Newark City Directory, the family was listed as living at "159 Boyd," and **Harry** was working as a "laborer." In the 1913 City Directory, **Harry** was said to be working as a "mechanic," the family's home address was "559 Springfield Avenue," and 22-year-old **William**, who likely already had graduated from the Rutgers College of Pharmacy, was working as a "clerk" (probably in a pharmacy) and living at "561 Springfield Avenue" (the address next door to his family's home). So, perhaps **William** was renting the second house and using it as a place of business. Anyway, all of that information was the same the following year.

In the 1915 Directory, **Harry** was now an "employee of the city," and the family was living at "701 S. 11th." **William** was still working as a "clerk," but apparently not living with his family. The following year, **Harry** was listed at the same address, but without an occupation, and **William** was listed as being "removed to New York City." Perhaps this is the period when he served with the U.S Army Medical Corps during World War I.

In the 1918 City Directory, **Harry** remained at the same address, but still without an occupation. Since these were the years of the influenza epidemics and pandemics, perhaps he was ill. Daughter **Annie** was now listed as a "clerk" at the family's home address, and daughter **Bessie** was listed as a "clerk" at, or for, "Bloomfield," but also living at the family's home address.

As for **William**, he was said to be "in USA," with inquiries to be made in care of his parents' address. Since 1919 was the year that **Ethel Marks** found him working as a pharmacist in Atlantic City, perhaps he was starting his career by serving as a substitute pharmacist throughout the region.

In the 1920 City Directory, **Annie**, **Bessie**, and **Harry** were listed in the same ways and in the same location, with **Joseph** now also listed as a "student." **William** was listed as a "drug clerk," in care of the same family address, whether or not he actually lived there at the time.

In the 1920 U.S. Census, **Harry** (54) was listed as the “proprietor” of a “junk store” who “rented” the family home at “701 South 11th Street.” He, his wife **Fannie** (listed as 50, but probably 47), and his son **William** (listed as 28) were all said to be “naturalized,” while **Bessie** (23), **Joseph** (20), **Anna** (19), and youngest brother **Leslie** (11) were all said to have been born in the U.S. For the Census, **Harry** was once again listed as “proprietor” of a “junk store,” while **William** was listed as a “pharmacist” at a “drug store,” **Bessie** as an “examiner” at a “gown factory,” and **Anna** as a “clerk (office)” for “street railway” (**Note:** Between 1880 and 1952, streetcars were a prominent part of the city’s transportation system. By this point in the early 1920s, the city had a fleet of 2,000 trolleys carrying 330,000 passengers a day over 22 different lines. That’s in addition to busses carrying 200,000 passengers per day.)

In the 1926 Newark City Directory, **Harry** was listed as a “glazier” living at “177 Hillside Avenue,” **Joseph** was listed as a “teacher of music” at the same address, and **William** was listed as “removed to Morristown.” **Annie** and **Bessie** were no longer listed as living and working in Newark. So, this is the point where we should return to the story of **Ethel and William Schultz**.

According to **Mimi**, in late 1923 or early 1924, **Annie** and **Bessie** relocated to Morristown, NJ to assist **William** in his new drugstore. **Ethel** liked **Bessie**, but she felt that **Annie** was suddenly acting as if the store belonged to her, even though it was **Ethel’s** father **Albert** who had bankrolled the business. Apparently, **Ethel and William** fought about this and other matters to the point where **Ethel** moved back to the Baltimore home of her parents, **Albert and Florence Marks**, and on April 16, 1924, wound up giving birth to **Mimi** (originally **Marion Ruth**) at a hospital there, without the presence of **Mimi’s** father.

The separation of **Ethel** and **William** lasted for at least a couple of years, with **Ethel** and **Mimi** continuing to live in Baltimore with **Ethel’s** parents, and **William** running his drug store in Morristown, NJ. According to Morristown’s 1925 City Directory, **William’s** store was called “Station Pharmacy.” The address was “131 Morris Street,” an appealing corner which, today, is occupied by an upscale-looking liquor store and tavern. It appears that, at least initially, **William** must also have lived in the same building.

Then, in the 1926 Morristown City Directory, **Annie** was listed as a saleslady for Station Pharmacy and living at 34 King, while **William** was also listed as being affiliated with his drug store, but living in “Washington.” In fact, he had apparently left **Annie** in charge while he moved to Baltimore to try and reconcile

with **Ethel** and get to know his young daughter. We can surmise this because, in the 1926 Baltimore City Directory, **William H. Schultz** was listed as a “drug-gist” living with his wife “**Ethel**” at “3423 Pennsylvania Avenue,” which was **Albert’s and Florence’s** address at the time. The implication was that he was working as a pharmacist in the Baltimore-Washington area, probably substituting where needed, while living with **Ethel** and her family.

Perhaps this was a trial reconciliation that did not pan out as hoped because, by 1927, **William** appears to have returned to living full-time in Morristown, NJ again, and at some point, his parents and siblings all joined him there. According to the 1927 Morristown City Directory, the entire family, including **William**, was listed as living at “11 Atno Avenue,” the left half of a large, multi-family house. Meanwhile, **William** was back to running Station Pharmacy, **Harry** was working locally as a “glazier,” his wife **Fannie** was listed as living with him, **Annie** was working as a “saleslady” for the “Elite Shop,” brothers **Joseph** and **Leslie** were listed as “teachers” at the “Morristown School of Music,” and **Bessie** was simply listed as residing with the rest of the family.

In the 1928 Baltimore City Directory, “**Mrs. Ethel S. Schultz**” was described as living at her parents’ new address of “2519 Reisterstown Road” (again, apparently just a change of the road’s name), and according to **Mimi**, her father **William** was “seeing” another woman in Trenton, NJ. But also according to **Mimi**, who turned 4 in April of 1928, both sets of grandparents pressured **William** to reconcile permanently with **Ethel** and to bring her and their daughter **Mimi** back to Morristown. So, **William** purchased a house at 19 Valley View Drive, reintroduced himself to **Mimi**, and convinced **Ethel** to let him move the 2 of them back with him.

In **MIMI’S MEMOIRS**, **Mimi** told **Diana** about life in their new house, about starting kindergarten a year early, and about adventures with her father, which included accompanying him during his bootlegging deliveries for his wealthier pharmacy customers. These tales of flagrant lawbreaking in the latter days of Prohibition, and of involving a 7-year-old **Marion Ruth**, later led **William’s** grandson **Ricky** to rename him “**Wild Bill**.”

Echoing **Mimi’s** recollections, in the 1930 Morristown City Directory, **William** and **Ethel Schultz** were listed as a married couple living at “19 Valley View Drive,” with **William** still running his pharmacy at “131 Morris.” That same year, the 1930 U.S. Census wrongly listed their address as “53 Valley View Road,” wrongly listed **William** as having been born in New Jersey (rather than

in Russia), wrongly listed **William** as being 36 (he was 39), and wrongly listed **Ethel** as being 26 (she was 30). At least they correctly labeled **William** as a “pharmacist” for his “own store.”

In the U.S. Census report for the **Harry and Fannie Schultz** family, it was revealed that **William’s** parents, and at least some of his siblings, had already moved back to Newark and were now living together at “261 Seymour Avenue.” **Harry** was still working as a “glazier” in his “own business,” **Annie** was working as a “bookkeeper” in an “office,” and **Joseph** was working as a “music teacher at home.” Strangely, **Leslie’s** occupation was listed as “none,” and **Bessie** was not listed at all. According to **Mimi**, **Bessie** died relatively young in childbirth. So, at this point, perhaps she was newly married, or perhaps even newly deceased.

Going into the early 1930s, **William’s** Station Pharmacy apparently did good business. But as the effects of the Great Depression took hold, many of **William’s** customers couldn’t pay their bills, leaving him unable to pay McKesson and Robbins, the pharmaceutical distributor that supplied virtually everything he sold. On several occasions, the distributor threatened to cut him off, which would have meant putting him out of business. But according to **Mimi**, not long after her mother **Ethel** gave birth to **Mimi’s** younger brother **Floyd** (July 10, 1933), **William** convinced McKesson and Robbins to help him open a second Morristown pharmacy, which he hoped would help make up for the losses of the first.

Mimi remembers her father operating both pharmacies simultaneously for about a year, then, when they suddenly lost their house, having to move into the back of the new pharmacy for a time, sleeping on “cots” and so forth. However, in the 1935 Morristown City Directory, **William** is only listed as operating a pharmacy at “180 South Street.” So, it appears that, while running the second store, he lost control of the first, and eventually of the second as well.

In the 1935 Newark City Directory, **Harry**, who would now have been 69, was listed as a self-employed “glazier,” both living and working out of “237 Chadwick Avenue.” It must have been around this time, right in the heart of the Depression, that **William** lost the second store and moved **Ethel**, **Mimi**, and **Floyd** in with **Harry and Fannie** at that address, while he went off on his own and tried to rebuild his life.

As **Mimi** describes at length in the oral history, the 3 of them lived on Chad-

wick Avenue in Newark long enough for her to attend school there for a time. Then, when her mother **Ethel** couldn't take it any longer, the 3 of them moved back in with **Albert Marks**, his younger daughter **Toby Marks**, and **Albert's** brother-in-law **Harry Goodman**. **Albert's** wife **Florence** had died in 1932, but he welcomed his daughter **Ethel's** family still again, and found a way to purchase a larger home to better accommodate his growing household. Once again, **Mimi** started school in a new place, while also helping to look after her younger brother.

Eventually, **William** got on his feet again, rented an apartment, and asked **Ethel** to bring the family back to Newark where he had been working as a substitute pharmacist before reinventing himself as a peddler. **Ethel** agreed to return with **Floyd**, but **Toby** convinced her to let **Mimi** stay long enough to finish out the school year. Eventually, though, the family was reunited in Newark, where both **Mimi** and **Floyd** grew into adulthood.

The 1938 Newark City Directory listed "**William H. Schultz**," a "peddler," and his wife, **Ethel S. Schultz**, as living at "116 Watson Avenue." Then, in the 1942 City Directory, everything was the same except that now they were living at "406 Badger Avenue." **Floyd** has his own stories of growing up at that address, and he shares them in the illustrated oral history.

Ethel S. Schultz died at age 71 in Newark, NJ on "March 1, 1972" after years of suffering from Parkinson's Disease. She is buried in Mount Lebanon Cemetery in Iselin, NJ. After a few years, her husband, **William H. Schultz**, relocated to Miami Beach, FL and died there on "September 7, 1978" at approximately age 87. 2 days later, the Miami News of Miami, Florida carried the following notice, which I am copying precisely, in spite of assorted mistakes and omissions:

"**SCHULTZ WILLIAM H**, 84 of MB, passed away Thurs. at the Veterans Hospital. He was a 4 year resident coming from Newark, N.J. A retired pharmacist. Served in WWI in the Army Medical Corps. He was a 50 year alumnus of Rutgers College of Pharmacy. Survived by son, Floyd of Coral Springs, 1 daughter, Ms. Mimi Cooperman of Mia, 4 grandchildren, Richard Zelman, Mia., Diane Todd, Va. and Kimberly & Tracy Schultz of Coral Springs, 1 great-granddaughter Athena Todd, 1 brother Josef Morson of N.J. Friends may call Sun. 11 till Noon. Services 12 Noon Sun. at the JOHNSON FOSTER FUNERAL HOME 1650 Harrison St. Hywd. Officiating is Rabbi Leonard Zoll of Temple Beth-Or. Interment Hywd. Mem. Gardens North"

Note: **Joseph Morson** is the name eventually adopted by musician and music teacher **Joseph Schultz**, younger brother of **William H. Schultz**. Changing names, ages, and birthplaces seems to have been popular with members of the Schultz family.

V. THE ZELMANOWICZ AND MOZES FAMILIES OF SKIERNIEWICE IN RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED POLAND (ancestors of Arthur Zelman and his two children, Richard and Diana Zelman)

Note #1: Diana's cousin, **Frayda Zelman**, to whom **Diana** is related through their shared ancestors in both the **Zelman** and the **Moses** families (originally **Zelmanowicz** and **Mozes**), provided most of the information in this section after first gathering it personally during multiple trips to Skierniewice, Poland and Israel. We are deeply indebted to her for her incredible commitment to family history, for the thoroughness of her research, and for her stunning generosity, not only in sharing the information with us, but in explaining to Diana all of the convoluted, yet affectionate, relationships that have characterized these 2 families, and the stories of struggle and of tragedy for those left behind in Poland during the Shoah. Finally, we appreciate her helping us to understand the assorted spellings of family names, like **Zelmanowicz**, first and foremost, which evolved into **Zelmanowitz** and, in North America, also into **Zelman**, **Selman**, and more.

Note #2: Skierniewice is a town in central Poland situated nearly halfway between Lodz and Warsaw and featuring a famous railway station that was part of the historic Warsaw-Vienna Railway. Members of the **Zelmanowicz** family who lived there in the 19th and early 20th Centuries, both men and women, were known for being tall and strong. The men of the family frequently worked as tanners and kosher butchers, which involved physically demanding work, but also as landlords for residential and commercial properties. As a result, they had stature within the Jewish community, as well as notice from those outside of it. In fact, local Jews and non-Jews alike had a nickname for these **Zelmanowicz** men, which apparently acknowledged their size and strength, towering as they did over all of their neighbors. The term, which **Frayda Zelman** first heard from her late father who had been born in Skierniewice, and later from older, non-Jewish residents of the town itself, could be written phonetically as "bitzik." But we have yet to find a literal Polish or Yiddish meaning for it. I did figure out that, in Polish, "Bik Zyd" means Jewish Bull, so perhaps "bitzik" was a variation of that. Also, in a history

of Lithuanian Jews, I found mention of a shochet (a person certified under Jewish law to slaughter cattle and poultry) named “Bitzik.” So, it’s even possible that a family of such people in Eastern Europe had become prominent enough that their name became shorthand for their occupation. At this point, however, we can’t confirm exactly what was meant, other than the grudging respect which was communicated to **Frayda**.

Note #3: In some ways, the following reads like a Russian novel, with lots of long, unfamiliar names which, absorbed quickly, can make the head spin. Therefore, the best way for members of this family to proceed is to pay particular attention to those persons most closely related to us. That is, please keep in mind that the father of **Richard and Diana Zelman** was **Arthur Zelman**; that **Arthur’s** own father was **Jacob Zelmanowitz** and his mother **Jennie Moses**; that **Jacob and Jennie** both came to America from Skierniewice, Poland; that **Jacob’s** father there was **Menachem Mendel Zelmanowicz** and his mother **Masha Fogiel**; that **Jennie’s** father there was **Asher Anschel Mozes** and her mother **Chava Mesz**; and finally, that **Menachem Mendel’s** father was **Itzhik Zelmanowicz** and his mother **Rivka Aronovici**. If you can remember those key relationships, you should be able to navigate the larger mass of family names of which these are only a part. But if you get lost at any point, please just refer back to this paragraph. Now, let’s take this from the other direction, starting as close to the beginning as we can get.

Itzhik Zelmanowicz was a tanner and butcher of the sort previously mentioned. He had 2 wives, the first of whom was **Ruchel Herschkowicz**. Together, they had a son and 3 daughters. The son’s name was **Moshe Mordechai Zelmanowicz**. When **Moshe** was just 5, his mother, **Ruchel Zelmanowicz**, died.

Itzhik then married **Rivka Aronovici**, who was Romanian. **Rivka** brought to the marriage a 2-year-old daughter named **Baila Ruchel Adler**, who had been fathered by her late husband, **Yisroel Adler**. Apparently, after both **Itzhik** and **Rivka** lost their mates, their local Jewish communities in Poland and Romania created a “match,” and **Rivka** was brought to Skierniewice to marry **Itzhik**.

Itzhik and Rivka Zelmanowicz had a few more children together, including a son named **Menachem Mendel Zelmanowicz**. In Poland’s “Jewish Records Index,” **Mendel**, as he was called, was said to have been born in “1863.” Family members remember him as having been an owner of buildings which he

rented out, and Russia's "Duma Voter Lists" (Poland being controlled by Russia at the time) described him as a "landlord." But like his half-brother **Moshe** and their father **Itzhik**, he also worked as a tanner and a kosher butcher.

Menachem Mendel had the tragic distinction of being the first Jew murdered by the Nazis in Skierniewice, though there would be many to follow. According to **Frayda Zelman**, the Germans invaded Poland on September 1, 1939 and entered Skierniewice on September 8, when **Menachem Mendel** would have been approximately 76. As one of the few Jewish property owners renting to non-Jews, **Mendel** now found his tenants refusing to pay what was owed to him. When he insisted that the presence of Nazis changed nothing about their business relationships, some of the tenants reported him to Nazi officials, and they, in turn, decided to make an example of him. One night soon thereafter, **Menachem Mendel** was taken from his home and killed, his body dumped the following day at the front door of his house.

Years before these tragic events, **Moshe Mordechai Zelmanowicz** married his stepsister, **Baila Ruchel Adler**, and the 2 of them had 10 children together, all of them born in Skierniewice. **Moshe Mordechai** died before the arrival of the German army. But when he passed, he is said to have had approximately 100 children and grandchildren - so many, in fact, that he could not remember all of their names. Aside from the few who emigrated to America, all of his descendants were murdered by the Nazis.

For his part, **Menachem Mendel**, **Moshe Mordechai's** half-brother, married **Masha Fogiel** in 1881, and **Masha** gave birth to 7 children, all of them born in Skierniewice as well. Among those 7 children were **Jacob**, **Chaim**, **Samuel**, and **Cecilia**. **Jacob**, the first or second child born, is the one of greatest interest to us, because he would go on to be the father of **Arthur Zelman**, and therefore the paternal grandfather of **Richard and Diana Zelman**. **Jacob** also would eventually marry a woman named **Yenta Mozes** (later Americanized as **Jennie Moses**), who would be the mother of **Arthur Zelman** and, therefore, the paternal grandmother of **Richard and Diana**.

Thanks to **Frayda Zelman**, we know that **Yenta** was one of at least 8 children born to **Asher Anshel Mozes** and his wife **Chava Mesz**, herself the daughter of **Chaiya Leah Mesz**. Along with **Yenta**, they had 3 other surviving daughters, which were **Ester Chana**, **Frayda**, and **Pessa**. They also had 2 surviving sons, **Shia** and **Samuel**, the latter of whom was close to **Jacob**, who became a kosher butcher of meat and poultry in America, and whose sons joined

him in the profession. Finally, they had a daughter named **Toba Miriam** who died in childhood, and another named **Mancha** who was killed by the Nazis.

Srul Zelmanowicz was the eldest of **Moshe's and Baila's** 10 children. He is noteworthy to us for several reasons. First, because he was a cousin and close friend of **Jacob Zelmanowicz**, father to **Arthur Zelman**. Second, because he married **Esther Chana Moses** (she lived to be 107!), the sister of **Yenta**, which brought him even closer to **Jacob**. Third, because one of the sons of **Srul and Esther Chana** was **Charlie Zelman**, whose wife **Priscilla Goldberg** gave birth to **Diana's** cousin **Frayda Zelman**. Fourth, because, after being a landlord and tanner in Skierniewicz, like **Samuel Moses**, **Srul** became a kosher butcher in America and brought his sons into the business.

Frayda says that her grandparents, **Srul and Ester Chana Zelmanowicz** and one of their sons immigrated to America in 1928, with other of their children immigrating shortly before and shortly after the 3 of them. The only U.S. Census form I have for the family was from 1940, and it did not mention immigration. By 1940, **Srul** (71, rather than 68 as listed) and **Ester Chana** (72, rather than 65 as listed) were living on "Argyle Road" in "Kings, New York" with 4 of their grown sons. No house number was given, but **Frayda** says they owned multiple properties on that street, so other of their adult children may have lived nearby. **Abraham** (32), **Charles** (29), **Aaron** (27), and **Joseph** (25) were all described as being "butchers" in their father's "butcher shop," but the ages listed for them may or may not have been correct. We also should note that **Joseph**, born in 1914, would become close to the younger **Arthur Zelman**.

Other of **Srul's and Ester Chana's** 10 children included son **Harry** and daughters **Sarah, Chaiya Leah, Necha,** and **Rivka**. Tragically, like other members of the **Zelmanowicz** and **Mozes** families who did not emigrate to America early in the 20th Century, both **Sarah** and **Chaiya Leah** - along with their husbands, children, and grandchildren - were killed in the Shoah.

Jacob Zelmanowicz's sister **Cecilia**, the youngest child of **Menachem Mendel and Masha Zelmanowicz**, would marry a man whose last name was **Wargocz**. They, too, would be killed in the Holocaust. However, their two teenaged sons, **Moshe** and **Mikael**; their teenaged daughter; and the teenaged fiancée of one of the sons did manage to escape. All of them fled to Russia initially and stayed there till the end of the war. At that point, the sons and the fiancée fled to Israel, while the daughter married and remained in Russia.

VI. JACOB AND JENNIE ZELMANOWITZ (father and mother of Arthur Zelman, aka Zelmanowitz)

As was previously mentioned, **Jacob Zelmanowicz** was born in Skierniewice, a town in central Poland, while it was under the control of Russia. According to the 1930 U.S Census and the Social Security Death Index, **Jacob** was born in March of 1884 (either March 2 or March 13), but family members who knew him insist that it was 1880. His biggest contribution to family legend is that, in approximately 1904, he was drafted by Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia, to fight in the brutal Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), which Russia lost, and in which Jewish draftees were routinely placed in the front lines where they were almost sure to be killed. As Jacob would later tell his granddaughter **Diana**, for young Jewish men at the time, the only reasonable alternatives were considered to be desertion, or else cutting off your trigger finger so that you would be of no use to the army.

Jacob was part of a group of 30 Jewish soldiers who deserted all at once in groups of 2 or 3. He and a companion fled into Mongolia where they spent a year and a half working for a Mongolian man with a small ranch before returning to Skierniewice in approximately 1905. In the illustrated oral history, both **Mimi** and **Diana** tell versions of this story as **Jacob** told it to them.

With the war over, **Jacob** married the aforementioned **Yenta Mozes**, who also was listed in their 1930 U.S. Census report as having been born in 1884, though the family believes she was born in 1878, making her older than her husband, which was somewhat unusual at the time. The 2 proceeded to have 3 surviving children in Skierniewice - **Isadore**, born in 1906; **Harry**, born in 1908; and **Rose Rita**, born in 1910 - as well as a second daughter who died very young.

Apparently, during this period, Jacob already was employed as a “flesher,” removing the skins from animals which had been killed for the use of their fur. Reportedly, he also assisted with his father **Menachem Mendel Zelmanowicz’s** real estate business. But in approximately 1914, as preparations were already being made for Russia’s entry into World War I, Nicholas II decided to conscript, once again, Jewish veterans of the Russo-Japanese War, figuring they would need little training. Jacob, of course, assumed that, if he allowed himself to be taken, he either would be killed in the front lines or would be executed for deserting during the previous war. Therefore, **Jacob** and his younger brother **Samuel Zelmanowicz** (later **Sam Selman**) fled to Canada,

with **Sam** deciding to settle in Montreal, and **Jacob** apparently meeting up with relatives in New York before finding work as a flesher in Newark, NJ.

During World War I, immigration into the U.S. stopped, so **Jacob's** family was stuck in Skierniewice for the duration. Family lore tells that **Yenta** supported her children and herself throughout the war by raising and selling vegetables and by cooking. That was the case while they were in Skierniewice, and it was the case during the year they were forced to relocate to Warsaw.

After the war ended, U.S. immigration started again, and **Jacob Zelmanowitz** (as he now was called) was finally able to bring **Yenta** and their children to Newark. Some in the extended **Zelman** and **Moses** families have claimed that, during **Jacob's** years alone in the U.S., he became involved with one or more girlfriends, and that it therefore took the intercession of **Moses** family elders to convince him to act. But whatever the circumstances leading to their reunion, in 1919, **Yenta** and their kids were allowed to return from Warsaw to Skierniewice. Then, sometime in 1920, **Jacob** was able to bring them from there to Newark, which led to creation of a whole new branch of the family.

At some point over the next few years, **Jacob and Yenta** (now called **Jennie**) opened a small “mom and pop” type grocery store. He later would say he had opened it “for her,” since she was so good with produce and such. But beginning in 1923, the Newark City Directory lists **Jacob** himself as a retail “grocer,” first at “448 15th Avenue,” and then, from 1924 through 1929, at “50 Brentnall Place.” Since there were no other professional listings for **Jacob** during the 1920s, I take for granted that **Jacob and Jennie** ran the store together. The same address was given as the family residence, so they and their kids presumably lived above or behind the store. In the 1927 Newark City Directory, their son **Isadore** is listed as living with them at “50 Brentnall Place.” But at some point during the 1920s, **Isadore** was struck by a city bus while riding his bicycle and dragged a considerable distance. He suffered brain damage and eventually had to be institutionalized for the remainder of his life. In the 1929 City Directory, even with **Isadore** no longer around, their son **Harry**, now a self-taught “electrical engineer,” was listed as living with them, as was **Rose**, a “student.”

In the 1930 U.S. Census, **Jacob** was described as a “laborer” in a “fur shop,” and **Jennie** was simply listed as “wife” and “homemaker.” Both were described as “naturalized,” with “Yiddish” given as the “language spoken in home before coming to the United States.” Both also were said to be able to speak English,

though the family reports that **Jennie's** English was quite rough for years to come.

The family address was now given as "402 Badger Avenue," which likely further confirms they had sold the grocery store. Living with **Jacob and Jennie**, both of whom were said to be 46, were **Harry** (22), **Rose** (20), and **Arthur** (7). **Harry** was said to be employed as a "transformer" at a "radio plant," and **Rose** was said to be a "typist" at a "clothing store." **Arthur**, mostly known as **Artie**, had been born on "September 22, 1922" and, by this time, surely was in elementary school.

In fact, **Diana** tells me that **Jacob and Jennie** actually named **Diana's** dad **Asher Anschel**, in tribute to **Jennie's** father, **Asher Anschel Mozes**. But in 1929, when **Anschel** was 6 and older sister **Rose** took him to register for first grade, **Rose** and the teacher decided together that "**Asher Anschel**" was simply "too Jewish" a name for an American public school. So, to protect him from teasing, they registered him as **Arthur** instead, and that is how **Asher Anschel Zelmanowitz** came to be known as **Arthur Zelmanowitz** and, eventually, the *very American Arthur Zelman*.

One other interesting aspect of that 1930 Census report is that **Jacob** claimed to have been married at age 20, and **Jennie** claimed to have been married at age 21. If this was true, regardless of whether we believe they were born in 1880 and 1878, respectively, as was accepted by the family, or both in 1884, as was reported in that particular Census, they would have to have been married *before Jacob* was conscripted into the Tzar's army and then deserted in 1904. That's because, if he and **Jennie** were now 46, he would have been 20 in 1904. But frankly, the math used in many of these Census reports tended to be imprecise. So, it seems just as likely that they did marry in 1905 when **Jacob** returned home from Mongolia, and that would have been plenty soon enough for **Jennie** (**Yenta** at the time) to give birth to their first child **Isadore** in 1906, as reported.

In the 1932 City Directory, **Jacob** is listed as a "furrier," **Harry** as an "electrical engineer" (actually abbreviated as "elec"), and **Rose** as a "stenographer" (abbreviated as "steno"). They were now residing at "368 Wainwright," in one of 24-family homes on Wainwright Street in the Jewish Weequahic section of Newark that **Jacob and Jennie** had purchased in 1929 as an investment.

The 1934 and 1935 City Directories listed everything exactly the same, and listings in the 1938 Directory were similar as well. However, in the latter, **Ja-**

cob was now listed as a “leatherworker,” **Jennie** was included in parentheses as his wife, and **Rose** no longer had an occupation noted.

The 1940 U.S. Census report confirmed that **Jacob** “owned” the house at “368 Wainwright Street,” and that **Jennie, Harry, Rose,** and **Artie** lived there with him. **Jacob** was once again listed as a “furrier,” **Harry** as an “electric worker,” **Rose** as an “office worker,” and **Artie**, still completing high school at age 17, as a “clothing salesman.” Apparently, **Artie** was the first person in his family to finish high school, because **Harry** and **Rose** were reported only to have reached the “8th grade,” and **Jacob** and **Jennie’s** “highest grade completed” was given as “none.”

The 1941 City Directory precisely duplicated the information about **Jacob, Jennie, Harry,** and **Rose** that had been included in the 1938 Directory. But **Jacob’s** 1942 World War II Draft Registration card gave his birth date as “March 13, 1884,” his age as “58,” his phone number as “Wav 6-0044,” his address as “368 Wainwright Street,” his wife as “**Jennie Zelmanowitz,**” and the companies that employed him as “Queen Fur Dressing Co.” and “Pri-miere Fur Dressing Co.” (possibly misspelled), both of Easton, PA.

In the 1944 City Directory for Raritan, NJ, **Jacob** was listed as a “plucker” for “Supreme Fur Dressing Co. Inc.” in Raritan, though acknowledging he was still a resident of Newark., NJ. His listing in the 1949 City Directory for Raritan, NJ was similar, though he was listed as a “fur worker” for the same company.

In the the 1955 Newark City Directory, **Jacob, Jennie, Harry,** and **Rose R** were all still listed as living at “368 Wainwright.” **Harry** was still listed as an “electrical engineer,” but none of the rest had an occupation listed. Meanwhile, **Arthur** was now listed separately as working as a “salesman” but living with “**Marion S**” at “365 Wainwright” (Jacob’s second property on the same block), but more about **Arthur and Marion** in a moment.

Sadly, **Rose Rita** had been involved with a young man who went on to be killed in World War II. As a result, she did not marry until she was in her forties, when she finally agreed to marry **Bernard “Bernie” Ross**. They never had children, and for years, **Rose** worked as a sales clerk for women’s accessories at a Manhattan department store. **Harry**, meanwhile, never married, continuing to work as an electrical engineer.

Jennie would die in 1958, with **Jacob** following in September of 1965. **Harry** lived with **Jacob** until **Jacob's** passing in 1965. Isidor died in 1973; **Harry** died on May 4, 1994; and **Rose Rita Ross** died on March 15, 2002. All are buried in Mount Lebanon Cemetery in Iselin, NJ.

Diana and Rick Zelman each have special memories of their grandfather **Jacob**. **Diana** remembers him coming by every day when she was very small, often when her mother **Mimi** had put her down for a nap, rapping on her bedroom window with his signet ring and saying, "I want to take you for walk." If she hesitated, he would say, "I get you ice cream!" Unknowingly imitating **Jacob's** Yiddish accent, **Diana** would respond, "I want to take walk!"

Rick, whose middle name is **Marshall**, in tribute to his great grandfather **Menachem Mendel**, remembers **Jacob** affectionately calling him "**Mendel**" or "**Mendela.**" **Rick** would sometimes object that his name was "**Ricky,**" but **Jacob** would respond that he was named after a man he'd never met, which was **Jacob's** own father, "**Menachem Mendel Zelmanovich!**" (as **Jacob** pronounced it).

An early memory involving both **Jacob and Jennie** centers around **Diana's** premature birth. Expected in late November of 1955, she instead was born 6 weeks earlier on October 10. **Mimi** left the hospital after a week, which was customary at the time. But **Diana** had to remain there, because her weight stayed below 5 pounds, which was thought to be the point at which it would be safe for the hospital to release her.

Diana's pediatrician, **Dr. Clement Schotland**, ordered that she be placed in a heated crib rather than in an incubator, because he had read research suggesting that it was the incubators of the time that were causing premature babies to go blind. Apparently, the oxygen levels were set too high and were burning out the newborns' retinas. At any rate, when **Diana** continued not to gain weight, the hospital pressured him to relent. But fortunately for **Diana**, he stood firm and was able to save her sight.

During the month that **Diana** remained in the hospital, **Jacob** went to his synagogue every morning and said a prayer for her, but did so using a different name each day so as to confuse the so-called "evil eye" which he believed intended her harm. Also during that month, **Mimi**, her husband **Artie**, and their son **Rick** joined **Jacob and Jennie** for Friday evening Shabbat dinner. As everyone present remembered for years afterwards,

when **Jennie** placed her newly roasted chicken on the table, **Mimi** called out that it was larger than her hospitalized daughter and ran from the room crying.

After a month, with **Diana** still weighing only 4 1/2 pounds, **Mimi and Artie** signed a form indemnifying the hospital so that they could bring their daughter home. When **Jennie** came to their apartment to see **Diana** for the first time, she was horrified by the baby's small size, her bluish skin, the lack of hair on her head, and even her lack of eyebrows and eyelashes. In response, she returned home and fetched red ribbons which she proceeded to fasten to **Diana's** crib, the door to her bedroom, and the door to the apartment.

Naturally, the doctors looked upon **Jacob's and Jennie's** efforts to defeat the evil eye as mere superstition. But those doctors engaged in superstitions of their own, first wanting to place **Diana** in an unproven incubator, and then discouraging **Mimi** from breastfeeding, which we now know could only have helped. But fortunately, with a lot of human touching and being fed by **Mimi** every 2 hours around the clock, **Diana** slowly began to develop normally. Moreover, who can say that the love **Jacob** showed with his daily morning prayers, and that **Jennie** showed with her red ribbons, didn't also play a part in her ultimate salvation?

VII. MIMI AND ARTHUR ZELMAN

Marion Ruth Schultz (aka, **Mimi Zelman, Mimi Cooperman**, and finally **Mimi Saxe**) met **Arthur "Artie" Zelman** at Newark's Weequahic High School in the Fall of 1940. **Mimi** was entering tenth grade at the school, and **Artie** was preparing to graduate in December. They began a romance that continued throughout the 2 1/2 years (September 2, 1943 till March 31, 1946) that Artie served in the U.S. military, including an extended stay with the Signal Corps in the Pacific Theater during World War II.

After **Artie** returned home to Newark, he changed his last name to **Zelman**, and he and **Mimi** were married by a rabbi on June 30, 1946. From there, they started a life together which **Mimi** described in detail for the illustrated oral history titled **MIMI'S MEMOIRS: Foundations of a Family**. Of perhaps greatest interest is the fact that they had 2 children, **Richard Zelman** (born on March 9, 1949), who attended Harvard Law School and became a prominent

corporate lawyer in Miami, Florida, and **Diane** (aka **Diana**) **Zelman**, born October 10, 1955, who became a respected financial advisor for the Hartford and other companies, as well as a producer of internationally distributed documentaries.

During his 17-year marriage to **Mimi**, **Artie** created a company that shot baby photographs, then briefly worked for an advertising company before creating an advertising firm of his own. Sadly, **Mimi** and **Artie** separated and divorced in July of 1963 (both the same month). Then, after a second marriage lasting only a few years, **Artie** died on February 11, 1972, and he, too, is buried in Mount Lebanon Cemetery.

In September of 1965, **Mimi** would marry **Norm Cooperman**, and in May of 1983, she would marry **Norman Saxe**. She also returned to school to earn both a Bachelor's degree and a Master's, worked as a clinical social worker specializing in gerontology, served as executive director of Florida Common Cause, and became a leader of the Gray Panthers on both the local and national level. The rest of **Mimi's** story, including her extended romance with Canadian math teacher **Norman Saxe**, is covered at length in the illustrated oral history, and summarized toward the end of this written Family History.

VIII. FLOYD AND MARCIA SCHULTZ

Mimi's brother **Floyd**, born July 10, 1933, is 9 years her junior, so their childhoods overlapped for only a brief period. I won't write at length here about **Floyd's** time growing up largely in Newark, because he addressed those years when **Diana** interviewed him. However, it's important to note that, similar to his father, **William H. Schultz**, **Floyd** earned a degree from the Rutgers College of Pharmacology, spent time working as a druggist for the military, worked in a variety of pharmacies in or near Newark, and then operated a pharmacy of his own in Coral Springs, FL. Once established in Coral Springs, he also became involved in civic affairs, including twice running for a seat on the Coral Springs City Commission. Having devoted his life to the betterment of both family and community, he is, in my eyes, the epitome of a "good man."

In September of 1966, **Floyd** married the former **Marcia Blackman** who was born on May 19, 1942 (coincidentally, 9 years **Floyd's** junior). A few years later, they started a family. Their daughter **Kimberly** was born in New Jersey on February 14, 1969, and their daughter **Tracy** was born in Florida on June 11, 1970.

In New Jersey, **Marcia** got her Master's in Social Work and worked in that field. When they first arrived in Florida, she worked with exceptional children. Over time, however, she switched to real estate, then earned a Master's and Doctorate in Psychology, eventually starting a practice of her own with a unique specialty in transgender issues.

Like her mother, daughter **Tracy** also earned a Doctorate in Clinical Psychology and is part of a group practice, while daughter **Kimberly** earned a Law degree and now practices Family Law, serves as a Parole and Probation officer, and is Vice President of the Southern Region for the Teamsters.

IX. SAMUEL AND SARAH BLACKMAN (great-grandparents of Marcia Schultz and parents of her paternal grandfather)

Samuel Blackman was born in Russia in 1868, 1869, or 1864, depending on which source you believe. According to the 1900 U.S. Census, **Samuel** immigrated to the U.S. in 1884, and he married the former **Sarah Cohen** in 1888. She, too, was born in Russia and reportedly immigrated in 1886. As of 1900, **Samuel** was working as a “hatter” and “sizer,” and he, **Sarah**, and their family were living in Newburgh, NY, 60 miles north of New York City.

By that point, **Sarah** had given birth to 6 children, with 5 of them surviving: **Ida**, born in 1889; **Lillie**, born in 1890; **Jacob**, born in 1894; **Libby**, born in 1896; and **George**, born in 1897. **Ida**, **Lillie**, and **Jacob** were listed as being in “school.”

According to the 1905 New Jersey Census, **Samuel** and family were now living at “66 Barclay Street” in Newark, NJ. **Samuel** was still working as a “hatter,” and now **Ida** (16) was working as a “cigar maker” and **Lillie** (15) was working as a “seamstress.” The youngest 3 were said to be “at school.”

In the 1909 Newark City Directory, **Samuel** was again described as a “hatter” with a home address of “66 Barclay.” The following year, in the 1910 U.S. Census, he was listed as a “hatter” in a “hat factory,” with a new home address of “125 Spruce Street.” Interestingly, eldest daughter **Ida** (21) was also now listed as a “hatter” in a “hat factory,” **Lillie** (20) was listed as a “clerk” in a “department store,” **Jacob** (16) was listed as a “clerk” in a “post office,” **Libbie** (14) was simply listed without mention of a job or school, **George** (12) was suddenly called **Morty**, and a new daughter named **Violet** (4) was added to the list.

As of the 1915 New Jersey Census, **Samuel** was identified as a “widower,” suggesting that his wife, **Sarah Cohen Blackman**, had died during the past 5 years. In addition, **Samuel’s** remaining family had moved to “80 Fairmount Avenue,” living in a house which **Samuel** co-owned with another “hatter” named **Max Schreiber**. In the house at this point were **Samuel** (45), still a “hatter”; **Ida** (27), a “hat trimmer”; **Libbie** (19), a “stenographer;” **George** (17), a “mail carrier”; **Violet** (10), a “student;” **Max Schreiber** (45) a “hatter”; **Max’s** wife **Susie** (43), a “housewife;” **Max’s** daughter **Jeanette** (20) a “bookkeeper”; **Max’s** daughter **Henrietta** (19), a “stenographer”; **Max’s** daughter **Minnie** (15), a “student”; and **Max’s** daughter **Dorothy** (10), a “student.” By this point, Samuel’s daughter **Lillie** had married and moved out.

In the 1916 and 1917 Newark City Directories, identical listings for **Samuel’s** family members included **Samuel** as a “hatter,” **Ida** as a “hat trimmer,” **Jacob** as a “letter carrier,” **Libbie** as a “stenographer”, and **George** as a “mechanic.” In 1916, **Jacob** was said to be living at “296 Peshine Avenue”; but by 1917, he appeared to have rejoined the rest at “80 Fairmount Avenue.”

In **Jacob’s** World War I Draft Registration of “June 5, 1917,” he listed his date of birth as “February 24, 1894,” his age as “23,” his address as “80 Fairmount Ave.,” his place of birth as “Newark N.J.,” his occupation as “Letter Carrier” for “Government,” and his dependents as “one Child & Wife.” His height and build were described as “medium,” his eyes as “blue,” and his hair as “brown.”

The one curious aspect of **Jacob’s** Draft Registration is his saying he was born in “Newark, NJ.” If this was true, then his parents, **Samuel and Sarah**, after each immigrated separately to America in the mid-1880s, must first have settled together in Newark, then relocated to Newburgh, NY before the 1900 U.S. Census, and then returned to Newark again before the 1905 New Jersey Census. This is surprising, but probably not unusual for a family trying to put down roots in an unfamiliar new country.

In **George’s** World War I Draft Registration of “September 12, 1918,” he listed his date of birth as “March 4, 1898,” his age as “20,” his “nearest relative” as “**May Blackman**” (later also **Mary**), his address as “428 Morris Avenue,” and his “present occupation” as “shipbuilder” for “Submarine Boat Corp.” His height was listed as “medium,” his build as “slender,” and his eye and hair color as “brown.” It’s interesting that, in 1918, the questions asked were not exactly the same as in 1917.

As of the 1920 U.S. Census, **Samuel** (51) was supposedly now going by **Sam**, and he and his family had moved to “135 S. 7th Street,” a house which he owned, but with a mortgage. He was still listed as a “hatter” in a “hat factory,” and his household was made up of **Ida** (29), a “trimmer” in a “hat factory”; **Libbie** (23), a “bookkeeper” in a “shirt factory; **Jacob** (25), a “letter carrier” for the “government”; **Jacob’s** wife **Minnie** (24); and **Sidney** (4), **Jacob’s** and **Minnie’s** son.

In the 1920 City Directory, all of the information about **Samuel** and his working children was the same. That was also the case with the 1922 City Directory, with the exception that **George** was now listed as a second “letter carrier” in the family, and living at “106 16th Avenue.” Strangely, in the 1924 City Directory, **Samuel** the “hatter” was listed as living both at “135 S. 7th Street” and at “70 Goodwin Avenue.” Actually, one of those listings was likely a mistake because, in the 1925

City Directory, **Samuel** the “hatter” and **Jacob** the “letter carrier” were both reportedly living at “70 Goodwin Avenue.” Curiously, **George**, the second “letter carrier” in the family, was now listed as living at “389 Hawthorne Avenue.” Then, in the 1929 City Directory, **Samuel** the “hatter,” **Jacob** the “letter carrier,” and **Ida** the “hatter” were all living at “109 Goodwin Avenue,” and **George**, with no occupation listed, was living at “20 Patten Place.”

By the 1930 U.S. Census, **Jacob** (36) was still a “letter carrier” for the “Post Office” and renting a house at “353 Leslie Street.” He also was now considered “Head” of a household which included his wife **Minnie** (35), his son **Sidney** (15), his daughter **Judith** (1), his father **Samuel** (65), and his sister **Ida** (40). **Samuel** was still working as a “hatter” in a “hat factory,” and **Ida** was still working as a “hat trimmer” in a “hat factory.” That same year, **George** 33, living at “20 Patten Place” with his wife **Mary** (32) and daughters **Shirley** (11) and **Phyllis** (7), was running his own company as a “jobber” of “bankrupt stock” (apparently selling inventory for bankrupt companies).

In the 1938 and 1939 Newark City Directories, key family members appeared to be split between 2 addresses, side-by-side. At “34 Stecher” were **Sidney**, with no occupation listed; **Samuel**, with no occupation listed; and **Jacob** and his wife **Minnie**, with **Jacob** listed as a “letter carrier.” At “36 Stecher” were **George**, listed as a “canvasser” for the Newark Star-Eagle newspaper; his wife **Mary**, listed as a “saleswoman” for LB & Co.”; and their daughter **Shirley**, listed as a “clerk” for “LB & Co.”

Final note: **Samuel Blackman** died on December 23, 1950 at the age of 82

and is buried at the Grove Street Cemetery in Newark, NJ. Presumably, **Sarah Cohen Blackman**, who died between 1910 and 1915, is buried there as well.

A. LILLIAN BLACKMAN (second daughter of Samuel and Sarah Blackman)

Sometime in 1914, **Lillie Blackman**, born April 1, 1890 and now officially known as **Lillian**, married **Samuel C. Weber**, born July 15, 1889 in Vienna, Austria. By the 1920 U.S. Census, **Lillian** (29) and **Samuel** (30) reportedly had 2 children - **Joseph** (5) and **David** (2) - although "**Joseph**" would henceforth be known as "**Joel**." They were living at "904 South 18th Street" in Newark, and **Samuel** already had his own business as a "wholesaler" of "tea and coffee." By the 1930 U.S. Census, **Lillian** (39) and **Samuel** (40) were living at "169 Holland Road" in "South Orange, NJ" with their sons, **Joel** (15) and **David** (12), as well as **Samuel's** brother, **Max M. Weber** (25), who, unlike **Samuel**, was born in New Jersey (their parents having immigrated in 1894 before **Max** was born). **Samuel's** occupation was now listed as "proprietor" of "food product," which presumably was still his "tea and coffee wholesaler" business, and **Max** was described as a "life insurance agent."

As of the 1940 U.S. Census, **Lillian** (49) and **Samuel** (50) were still living at their "Holland Road" address with their sons **Joel J. Weber** (25) and **David Weber** (22). Interestingly, though, **Samuel** and **Joel** were now listed as "real estate brokers," while it was **David** who was listed as a "salesman" of "tea and coffee." However, this change was explained in the 1942 Newark City Directory, which included the following listing: "**Weber, Samuel C** mgr and real est and ins (1) 28 William and whol coffee and tea 57 Edison pl h at S Orange." Translated, this likely meant that **Samuel C. Weber** had two offices, one at 28 William, which handled real estate and insurance, and the other at 57 Edison, which was a wholesaler of coffee and tea. It also likely meant that **Samuel's** 2 sons were involved in one office or the other, that the 3 of them lived with **Lillian** in South Orange, and that **Samuel's** brother **Max** may have sold insurance out of the first of the 2 offices.

According to the 1940 Census, at some point in the previous decade, **Samuel and Lillian** had taken over custody of **Lillian's** father **Samuel Blackman** (70) from **Lillian's** brother **Jacob**. It's possible that **Samuel Blackman** lived with **Lillian and Samuel Weber** until he died in 1950 at approximately age 82. But it's also possible he spent periods alternately living with one of his adult chil-

dren or another. As to **Lillian**, she apparently died in August of 1985 at age 71. I haven't been able to confirm when her husband **Samuel** died.

B. LIBBIE BLACKMAN (third daughter of Samuel and Sarah Blackman)

William W. Perl was born in New Jersey on September 9, 1884, 1885, or 1886, depending on whether you believe the State of New Jersey Birth Index, the Social Security Death Index, or William's World War II Draft Registration Card. According to his family's U.S. Census forms of 1910 and 1920, his father was **Bernard Perl**, a butcher born in Austria in approximately 1868 or 1870, and his mother, the former **Jennie Brohmann**, was born in Russia in approximately 1870. **William W. Perl** was the youngest of 4 children who apparently grew up together in East Orange, NJ, the older ones being **Samuel**, **Clara**, and **Morris**. Samuel went into the grocery business, possibly with his father, and **William** and **Morris** both became pharmacists who owned their own drug stores.

In his family's 1920 U.S. Census form, **William W.** was listed as being "married," which is strange, since he was living with his parents without a wife. Most likely, he was in the process of getting married while still living at home, and either he shortly thereafter moved out, or his new wife moved in. Be that as it may, the 1930 U.S. Census for **William W. Perl** and the former **Libbie B. Blackman**, born May 2, 1896, implies that they were married either in 1920 or sometime soon after, and that is all that really matters.

By 1930, **William and Libbie** lived at "24 Grove Street" in "East Orange, NJ," and **William** was described as a "druggist," an "employer," and the "proprietor" of his own "drug store." Living with them was **Libbie's** younger sister, **Violet M. Blackman**, described as a "teacher" in the "public schools." Their ages were listed as **William W.** (33), **Libbie B.** (32), and **Violet M.** (23). But even with their Census report submitted on April 2 of that year, **William and Libbie** were each likely a year or 2 older than advertised.

In the 1937 Newark City Directory, **William** was listed as a "druggist" in "East Orange" and living with his wife "**Libbie**" at "53 Monticello Avenue." By the 1940 U.S. Census, **William** (42) and **Libbie** (40) were still living at the same address, though neither of their ages were correct. **William** was once again described as a "druggist" and an "employer." But the big new addition was a son named **Eugene** (9), who was listed as having been born in "New York." **Marcia Schultz** explains that the birthplace was due to his having been

adopted.

On the 1942 World War II Draft Registration Card for **William W. Perl**, he gives “53 Monticello Avenue, Newark, Essex N.J.” as his home address, “47” as his age, “Sept. 9, 1884” as his date of birth, “**Libbie**” as the name of his wife, his employer’s name as “Self,” and his place of employment as “136 Main Street, East Orange, Essex N.J.” Presumably, that was the address of his drug store at the time.

In the 1949 Somerville, New Jersey City Directory, **William**, his wife **Libbie**, his brother **Morris**, and his son **Gene** were all listed together. One listing was for “Perl’s Rexall Drug Store (**Morris L Perl**) 2 W. Main.” Another was for “**Morris L Perl** (Perl’s Rexall Drug Store)” with residence at “Adamsville rd RD 2.” Another was for “**Wm Perl (Libbie)** pharm Perl’s Rexall Drug Store” with residence at “643 Central Avenue” in “East Orange,” apparently a new home address for **William** and his family. And the last listing was for “**Gene Perl** clk Perl’s Rexall Drug Store” (**William’s** and **Libbie’s** son apparently already getting a taste of the family business at age 11) and with residence at the same “643 Central Avenue” in “East Orange.”

I don’t know whether to read these listings as an indication that **William and Morris** had formed a partnership for this particular pharmacy, or if something else was happening. But **Marcia Schultz** reports that, over time, **William** supplemented his pharmacy business with a focus on real estate. So, anything is possible, and these are the latest records I could find with regard to **William’s** businesses.

According to the Social Security Death Annex, **William Perl** died in March of 1963, presumably in Newark, NJ. According to the Florida Death Index and Social Security Index, **Libbie Blackman Perl** died in April of 1993, more than 3 decades later. I have no information as to where either is buried.

C. GEORGE BLACKMAN (second son of Samuel and Sarah Blackman)

For the 1940 U.S. Census, **George Blackman** (41), **Mary** (also known as **May Blackman** (41), and daughter **Phyllis Blackman** (16) were listed as living at “32/34 Stecher.” **George** was working as a “route opener” for “newspapers,” and **Mary**, who was said to have been born in Russia, was working as a “sales-lady” for “ladies underwear.”

Daughter **Shirley** (21) had moved out and had married **Leo Masin**. According to their own 1940 Census report, **Leo** worked as a “building contractor,” and they lived at “10 38th Street” in Irvington, NJ. But over the few years, they apparently moved to Elizabeth, NJ. In the 1947 City Directory for that city, **Leo** was listed as a “carpenter” working out of “1602 Summit Avenue,” which was also their home. Then, in the Elizabeth, NJ City Directory of 1951, they were described as having moved to “South Orange.”

George was born on “March 4, 1898.” According to **Marcia Schultz**, he went on to own a gambling establishment and then a furniture store. He died on “September 24, 1981.” His wife, **May Blackman**, born on “November 11, 1898,” died on “June 11, 2000.” Both of them are buried at Mount Lebanon Cemetery in Iselin, NJ. **Marcia** also says that, as of this writing in early 2018, **Shirley Blackman Manis** (98) and **Phyllis Blackman Appel** (94) are both living in South Florida. That’s the extent of what I’ve been able to learn about them.

D. JACOB BLACKMAN (first son of Samuel and Sarah Blackman)

In his own 1940 U.S. Census report, **Jacob** (46) was still listed as “head” of household, as living on “Stecher Street,” and as working as a “carrier” for the “U.S. Post Office.” Living with him were his wife **Minnie** (44), their son **Sidney** (24), and **Sidney’s** wife **Helen** (23). **Sidney** was described as a “salesman” of “wholesale gas ranges.” **Sidney and Helen** would go on to be the parents of **Marcia Schultz**, thereby making **Jacob and Minnie** her grandparents.

In 1942, “**Jacob Nathan Blackman**” (48) registered for the World War II Draft. He listed himself as having been born on “February 24, 1894,” listed his address as “38 Stecher Street,” listed his phone number as “WA 3-0404,” and listed his wife, “**Mrs. Minnie Blackman,**” as the “person who will always know” his address. **Jacob** married **Minnie Eberight**, daughter of **Joseph Eberight** (sometimes spelled “**Eberieght**”) and **Pauline Cohen** in 1914. **Minnie Blackman** died on “August 6, 1947” at age 52 and is buried in Mount Lebanon Cemetery in Iselin, NJ. **Jacob** died in Miami, FL on November 3, 1970 at age 76. I’ve not been able to figure out where he’s buried.

E. IDA BLACKMAN (first daughter of Samuel and Sarah Blackman)

Ida Blackman, who was born to **Samuel and Sarah Blackman** on “December 10, 1888,” then helped to support **Samuel** and his family for many years after **Sarah’s** death, finally married **Isaac “Ike” Lewis** sometime in the mid-1930s. **Isaac** reportedly was born to **Jacob and Rachael Lewis** in Newark, NJ on “December 25, 1883.” As of the 1920 U.S. Census, he was working as a “newspaper driver” and was married to one **Laura Lewis**, with whom he had 2 children, **Morton** and **Jack**. By the 1930 Census, **Isaac and Laura** were divorced, **Isaac** was working as a “clerk” for a “news company,” his son **Morton** (17) was working as an “apprentice” for a “news company,” his son **Jack** (16) apparently was not working, and his married sister **Gussie Heller** (39), a “saleswoman” for a “dress shop,” was living with them.

Then, by the 1940 Census, **Isaac and Ida** were married and living at “98 Indian Run Parkway South” in “Union, New Jersey.” Isaac’s occupation was listed as “circulation department” at a “newspaper.” At least 2 years later (the form was listed as both 1942 and 1943), **Isaac** filled out his World War II Draft Registration form, listing his age as “59,” his date of birth as “December 25, 1882,” and his wife as “**Ida Lewis.**” **Isaac “Ike” Lewis** died in Newark, NJ in April of 1971. After that, **Ida Blackman Lewis** moved to South Florida where she died on October 12, 1988, less than 2 months prior to her 100th birthday!

F. VIOLET BLACKMAN (fourth daughter of Samuel and Sarah Blackman)

Violet Blackman, the youngest child of **Samuel and Sarah Blackman**, was born on November 19, 1905 and married **Julian Marshall Ney**, who was born on January 29, 1900. According to the 1920 U.S. Census, **Julian** was the third child of **Morris Ney**, a “bookkeeper” at a “furniture store,” and **Sarah Horowitz Ney**. Both of **Julian’s** parents had been born in Russia, but later settled in Atlanta, GA.

In the 1938 Newark City Directory, **Julian M. Ney**, a “physician,” was listed as working at “671 Broad,” and he and his wife, **Violet B. Ney**, were said to be living at “50 Milford Avenue.” The 1942 Newark City Directory once again listed **Julian** as a “physician” working at “671 Broad,” but now **Violet** was listed as a “teacher” working at “2 Hillside Place.” Both were

described as living “at Maplewood.”

Violet and **Julian** had 2 sons, **Robert**, born “October 2, 1937” (if the information on ancestry.com is correct), and **Richard**, born “July 20, 1942.” Richard studied accounting at Fairleigh Dickinson University in Rutherford, NJ and has worked as an accountant in multiple states. Apparently, when **Robert** first arrived in Pompano Beach, FL, he worked for Pearl Gas. But I have no information after that, other than that he apparently died there on March 13, 1996.

I did find a record of **Julian and Violet Ney** sailing June 5 to 9 of 1958 on the S.S. United States from Southampton, England to New York City. At the time, they were said to be living at “443 Baldwin Road in Maplewood, NJ.”

Apparently, no later than the 1970s, **Julian and Violet** moved to Hallandale, FL in Broward County. **Julian** died there on November 3, 1978 at the age of 78, and **Violet** died there on “April 27, 2010” at the age of 94. Her final address was “3161 S. Ocean Drive, Apt. 408, Hallandale Beach, FL 33009-7213.”

It would seem logical at this point to round out the **Blackman** family saga with final information about **Sidney and Helen Blackman**. However, before we do, we first need to explore the **Hochhauser** and **Stern** families, much as we just did the **Blackman** family.

X. ISRAEL AND YETTA HOCHHAUSER (great-grandparents of Marcia Schultz, and parents of her maternal grandfather)

Israel and Yetta (originally **Jette**) **Hochhauser** lived in Saros, Hungary, an area which is now part of Slovakia. On “July 14, 1886,” they sailed from Hamburg, Germany to New York City on a German ship called the Taormina. Israel was said to have been born in approximately 1848, and **Yetta** in approximately 1858. With them were 3 children, **Hermine** (4), and two children with illegible names, 11 months and 1 month old, respectively.

The family settled in New York City. The first documentation of their life there appeared in the 1897 New York City Directory in which **Israel** was listed as a grocer, probably both living and working at “90 Cannon Street.” Then, in the U.S. Census of 1900, **Israel** was listed as a “grocery dealer,” with the family still based at “90 Cannon Street.” I found a discussion online in which partici-

pants said this “upper” part of Cannon Street in New York City was, at that time, occupied by Jewish immigrants from Austria, Hungary, Galicia, Lithuania, and more, but that this part was later demolished to make way for a housing project.

In that 1900 Census report, **Israel’s** date of birth was now set at 1855 and **Yetta’s** date of birth at 1860, both no doubt making them younger than they actually were. Their year of marriage was listed as 1879, and **Yetta** was said to have given birth to 11 children, only 7 of whom were now living. Those 7 were listed as **Annie** (18), **Moritz** (12), **Henry** (10), **Bernie** (7), **Florence** (5), **Willie** (3), and **Nettie** (1). From their ages, it would appear that only one of the 3 children brought to America 14 years before had survived, with that one being **Annie**, who had originally been listed as **Hermine**.

In the 1902 City Directory, **Israel Hochhauser** was once again listed as a “grocer” working out of “90 Cannon Street.” The same listing appeared again in 1903, and then again in 1906, with the one change in the latter being a new address of “115 Cannon.”

There were no more such directory listings for **Israel**, and he appears to have passed away the following year. An **Israel Hochhauser** is said to have died in October of 1907 and been buried in Mount Zion Cemetery in Maspeth, NY. All evidence points to this being the husband of **Yetta**.

In the 1910 U.S. Census, **Yetta Hochhauser** was now listed as the “head” of her family, and they were said to be renting a house on “Avenue C,” though no house number was given. In addition, **Yetta** was now described as having given birth to 12 children, with only 7 surviving. We can only assume that her recollections had changed since the Census of 1900, or else she had had still another miscarriage early in the past decade.

The children living with her were now listed as **Morris** (formerly **Moritz**, 23), **Henry** (21), **Benjamin** (formerly **Bernie**, 18), **Florence** (16), **William** (formerly **Willie**, 13), and **Ethel** (formerly **Nettie**, 11). **Morris** was now working as a “fitter” in a “vests shop”; **Henry** was working as a “plumber”; **Benjamin** was working as a “shipping clerk” for a “cloak suits” business; and **Florence** was working as a “milliner.” Presumably, the seventh living child would have been **Annie**, now approximately 28, and there is no evidence whether she had moved out to marry, to take a job elsewhere, or something else.

Of particular interest in 1910 is the fact that, on April 11 of that year, **Yetta’s**

son **Henry Hochhauser** took out a marriage license to marry one **Lena Stern**. **Henry and Lena** were to become **Marcia Schultz's** maternal grandparents. But more on them, and on the **Stern** family as a whole, momentarily.

In the 1913 New York City Directory, **Yetta**, “widow of **Israel**,” was said to be living at “3959 3d Av.” Then, in the 1915 New York Census, the family’s address was said to be “630 East 170 Street” in the Bronx. Living with **Yetta** at that point were **Morris** (27), now a “trimmer” in the “clothing” business; **Florence** (20), still a “milliner”; **William** (18), a “draftsman,” probably for an architectural firm; **Ethel** (16), an “assorter,” which I’m guessing may have been someone available to do odd jobs; and **Gedalia Smith** (9), a “boarder” who was in “school.”

After that, there is no further sign of **Yetta Hochhauser**, and the adult children are seen to be going their own way. If **Yetta** died at this point, I can find no record, but neither do I find her listed as living with any of her children. The only record I’ve found of a **Yetta Hochhauser** dying in New York is dated “October 15, 1933,” with her then being buried in Mount Zion Cemetery in Flushing, NY, which is not where **Israel** was buried. So, maybe that’s the same **Yetta**, and maybe it’s not. I rather suspect she died a lot earlier, but if so, I can find no documentation.

Over the next few years, a few of **Yetta's** remaining children either died or disappeared from view. **Benjamin Hochhauser** appears to have died in Manhattan on “August 8, 1911.” **Annie Hochhauser** appears to have died in the Bronx on “June 22 or 23, 1914” and to have been buried in Montefiore Cemetery in Queens, NY. **Florence Hochhauser** appears to have married **William Cohen** in the Bronx on “March 20, 1918,” but I can find no record of her going forward as **Florence Cohen**. What follows is information about those adult children of **Israel and Yetta** whose lives I could continue to trace.

A. ETHEL HOCHHAUSER (youngest surviving daughter of Israel and Yetta Hochhauser)

Ethel Hochhauser appears to have married **Morris Salzer** in the Bronx on “June 10, 1919.” By the 1930 U.S. Census, they lived at “7 Columbus Avenue” in “Spring Valley, NY” and had 2 children, **Chester** (9) and **Willard** (5). **Morris** was 35, and **Ethel** was 31, and **Morris**, whose parents had both come from Austria, was working as a “broker” of “raw furs.”

By the 1940 U.S. Census, the **Salzer** family was living at “East 17 Avenue” in “Denver, Colorado.” **Morris** was still working as a “broker” of “furs,” son **Chester** (19) was working as a “sorter” of “wool,” and son **Willard** (15) was working as a “news boy” for a “newspaper.” They had now been joined by third son, **Syril** (7), presumably in school.

Morris died on September 12, 1960, followed by **Ethel** on February 19, 1962. They both were buried at Mount Nebo Memorial Park in Aurora, CO.

B. MORRIS HOCHHAUSER (eldest surviving son of Israel and Yetta Hochhauser)

Morris Hochhauser was born on “October 26, 1889.” He appears to have married **Ray Schoenberger** on December 4, 1928. She was said to have been born in Romania. In the 1930 U.S. Census, **Morris** (42), **Ray** (36), **Estelle** (13), and **Anita** (10) were living at “2074 Arthur Avenue” in the Bronx, and **Morris** was working as a “plumber.”

In the 1940 U.S. Census, **Morris** (52) was revealed to have been “widowed.” He was now working as a “clerk” for the “Post Office,” his daughter **Estelle** (23) was working as a “bookkeeper” for a “millinery” business, and his daughter **Anita** (20) was working as a “bookkeeper” for a “flowers” business. They all lived on “University Avenue” in the Bronx.

On September 8, 1941, **Morris** took out a New York Marriage License for the purpose of marrying **Frances S. Gittelson**. In 1942, **Morris** registered for the World War II Draft, giving his address as “1738 University Avenue, Bronx, NY,” his birth date as “November 28, 1887,” his age as “54,” his phone number as “Freemont 8-1343,” his wife as “Frances S. Hochhauser,” his employer as a “U.S.P.O [Post Office] Dept.,” and his place of employment as “Grand Central Annex - 110 E. 45th Steet, N.Y.”

On “February 14, 1958,” **Morris** died at age 70. On “June 14, 1958,” on the basis of **Morris’s** military service from “May 9, 1908 till May 8, 1911,” his wife **Frances** applied for a military headstone for use at his gravesite. Reportedly, he was buried at Beth David Cemetery on Elmont Road in Nassau County, NY, though I can’t get the cemetery’s online records to recognize his name. That’s been a common problem with many of my cemetery searches.

C. WILLIAM I. HOCHHAUSER (youngest surviving son of Israel and Yetta Hochhauser)

On “June 15, 1918,” **William I. Hochhauser** registered for the World War I Military Draft. He gave his address as “630 East 170 Street,” his place of birth as “New York City,” his date of birth as “September 13, 1896,” his father’s birthplace as “Austria-Hungary,” his employer as the “U.S. Government,” his place of employment as the “NY Navy Yard - Brooklyn, NY,” and his closest relative as his mother, “Yetta Hochhauser,” at the same address as his own. He was described as “tall” and “slender” with “gray” eyes and “brown” hair.

By the 1925 New York State Census, **William** (29) was a successful “architect” and “employer” living at “1811 Phelan Place” in the Bronx. He was married to the former **Diana Aronowitz** (30) and supported her, her mother (**Esther Aronowitz**, 56), and her sister (**Clara Aronowitz**, 28), described as a “stenographer.” All 3 of the Aronowitz women had immigrated to the U.S. from Odessa, Russia.

By the 1930 U.S. Census, **William** (33), was described as an “architect” with an “office.” In this Census, he was listed at the same address as in 1925, but with the extra information that he owned his very attractive building. Still with him were his wife **Diana**, who was said only to have gained one year in age over the past 5 years, and his mother-in-law **Esther**, who at least had gained 3 years during the same period. **Diana** was described as being an “architect’s secretary,”

By the 1940 U.S. Census, **William** apparently was even more successful. Described as an “architect” of “buildings,” he had moved his family to the rarified surroundings of “Central Park West.” Living with him were his wife **Diana**, whose age had increased only 3 years over the past 10; their son **Sanford N.** (8); **Diana’s** sister **Clare**, now listed as **Clare Schonefeld**, and only 5 years older than she had been in 1925; and **Lucille Smith**, a “widowed,” African American “maid” for the household.”

According to **Marcia Schultz**, **William** became well-known for designing large apartment buildings, including ones in Fort Lee, NJ. But she says his wife, **Diana**, spent all his money, forcing him into bankruptcy, and then divorced him. And yet, through it all, I’ll bet she never aged a day.

D. HENRY HOCHHAUSER (middle surviving son of Israel and Yetta Hochhauser)

Finally, we have **Henry Hochhauser**, **Marcia Shultz's** maternal grandfather, who was born on "December 5, 1889" and founded an extremely successful New York City plumbing business. **Henry** took out a New York marriage license on "April 11, 1910," with the intention of marrying one **Lena Stern**, born in January of 1891. **Lena** would become **Marcia's** maternal grandmother.

In the 1915 New York State Census, **Henry** (25) was described as a "plumber" living at "3802 Third Avenue." With him were his wife **Lena** (23), his daughter **Helen** (2), and **Irving** (?), apparently just a few weeks old.

By the 1920 U.S. Census, **Henry** (30) was being described as a "plumber - public," and he had moved his family to "503 174th Street." **Lena** (29) had apparently lost **Irving**, but had given **Helen** (6) a new younger brother in **Stanley** (2). In the New York City Directory for the same year, **Henry's** business address was given as "2286 Amsterdam Avenue."

By the 1925 New York State Census, **Henry** (34) was described as a "plumbing contractor" and an "employer." He and **Lena** (still only 30 somehow) had given **Helen** (11) and **Stanley** (7) a new little brother in **Norman** (4). In addition, **Henry**, whose business must have been doing extremely well, moved his family to "1807 Phelan Place," an attractive home just two doors from the one purchased by **William** during the same period. **Henry** must have moved them that very year, because his listing in the 1925 New York State Directory still had them listed at their previous home address.

The 1930 U.S. Census made clear that **Henry** (40) and **Lena** (36) "owned" that impressive residence at "1807 Phelan Place." It also listed his occupation as "plumber," his industry as "store," and his class of worker as "employer." Otherwise, it listed their daughter **Helen** as 16, son **Stanley** as 12, and son **Norman** as 9, all presumably in school.

By the 1940 U.S. Census, **Henry** (50) was once again described as a "plumbing contractor" with his "own business." But the big news was that he had moved **Lena** (46), **Stanley** (22), and **Norman** (19) to the high-rent district of "Broadway" in Manhattan. Clearly, both of his sons were now working for **Henry's** business, because **Stanley** was listed as a "plumbing supervisor" and

Norman as an “office manager,” both in support of a “plumbing contractor.” As to **Helen**, she had moved out by this point, and we’ll get to her story soon.

In 1942, **Henry** registered for the World War II draft. In so doing, he gave his date of birth as “December 5, 1889,” his age as “53,” his phone number as “LO 7-1500,” his home address as “4420 Broadway” in “New York City,” the name of his company as “Northside Plumbing Corp.” the address of his company as “4452 Broadway” in “New York City,” and his wife, “**Mrs. Lena Hochhauser**,” as the “person who will always know” his address. Then, in the 1957 and 1960 New York City Directories, **Henry** provided a newer home address of “2450 Broadway,” and a home phone number of SC 4-1800.

Lena Hochhauser died on January 12, 1962 in Manhattan, and **Henry Hochhauser** died on January 30, 1980. The Social Security Death Index lists **Henry’s** last residence as being in “Miami, Florida.” However, **Marcia Schultz** says he died in a nursing home in Tamarac, FL, which is near Fort Lauderdale.

XI. SOLOMON AND CLARA STERN (great-grandparents of Marcia Schultz, and parents of her maternal grandmother)

Here’s a little information about how **Lena Stern** became **Lena Hochhauser**. **Solomon Stern** was born in Hungary in approximately 1860 (but probably earlier). In 1877, he is supposed to have married a woman named **Clara**, who was said to have been born in approximately 1865 (but again, probably earlier). Then, in 1887, **Solomon and Clara** immigrated to New York City. By the 1900 U.S. Census, they were living at 127 Goerck Street, and **Solomon** (40) was working as a “cigar maker.” **Clara** (35) had given birth to 13 children, only 6 of whom had survived: **Benjamin**(16), **Ethel** (10), **Lena** (9), **Katie** (6), **Louis** (5), and **Harry** (2). If the dates are right, at least **Benjamin** has to have been born in Hungary, but that was not indicated on the Census form.

In the 1905 New York State Census, **Solomon** (45) was still working as a “cigar maker,” and **Clara** (40) now had 7 living children: **Benjamin** (21), a “cigar maker” like his father; **Ethel** (16), who worked with “white goods”

(which, at the time, meant domestic linen); **Lena** (14), an “errand girl”; **Katie** (12), a “student”; **Nathan** (10, and no longer called **Louis**), a “stu-

dent”; **Harry** (7), a “student”; and **Rosie** (3) listed as “home.” Also in their household was **Rosie Greenfield** (19), listed as a “boarder” and a “servant” from “Hungary.”

Unfortunately, I could find nothing more about the family except that **Solomon Stern** died on June 17, 1915 at the approximate age of 54. I don’t know how his family got along after that. But in the 1916 New York City Directory, **Clara Stern** was listed as being the “widow of **Samuel**” and living at “516 E. Houston.”

XII. SIDNEY AND HELEN BLACKMAN (parents of Marcia Lynne Schultz)

Sidney Blackman was born on “May 14, 1915,” and **Helen Hochhauser** was born on “December 31, 1915.” On “May 2, 1938,” they applied for a marriage license in Bronx, NY. Also in 1938, in the Newark City Directory, **Sidney** (23) was listed as a “salesman” working for a New York company but living with his parents, **Jacob and Minnie Blackman**, at 34 Stecher Street in Newark, NJ.

In the 1940 U.S. Census, **Sidney** (25) and **Helen Blackman** (24) were listed as still living with **Jacob and Minnie**, which presumably they did until they had saved enough money to purchase a home of their own. Sidney was described as a “salesman” of “wholesale gas ranges.”

According to **Marcia Schutz**, the only offspring of **Sidney and Helen**, her father became quite successful as a salesman, especially of electrical transformers. She reports that **Sidney** always drove either a Cadillac or a Lincoln, that her parents paid for her to attend private school, and that they gave her a big “Sweet 16” celebration.

Helen reportedly died in a Philadelphia hospital on “October 28 1966” and was buried in Mount Lebanon Cemetery in Iselin, NJ. **Sidney** died on “April 11, 1976” and was buried in Fred Hunter’s Hollywood Memorial Gardens East. **Marcia** says that, immediately after winning a golf championship in Hollywood, FL, he collapsed from a heart attack and never recovered. The following notice appeared in the Trenton Evening Times on “April 14, 1976”:

“Funeral services were held Tuesday in Hollywood, Fla. for **Sidney Black-**

man, 60, a former resident of Trenton, who died Sunday in Memorial Hospital in Hollywood.

“A retired electrical equipment salesman, **Mr. Blackman** moved to Hollywood from Trenton in 1971. Surviving are a daughter, **Mrs. Marcia Lynne Schultz** of Coral Springs, Fla., and a cousin, **Mrs. Phylliss** (sic) **Blackman Appel** of Miami Beach. He resided at 4060 North Hills Drive in Hollywood.

“The services were held at the Johnson-Foster Funeral Home, 1650 Harrison Street in Hollywood.”

XIII. MIMI AND NORMAN SAXE

In the summer of 1977, **Norman Saxe**, a 30-year-old high school math teacher and department head from Montreal, Quebec, Canada, made a mid-summer trip to London, England for the purpose of visiting with some older British relatives and taking a repeat bus tour of key UK tourist sites. He had made this trip before, yet thought this time around would be even better, since it was scheduled to coincide with the 1977 celebration of Queen Elizabeth’s Silver Jubilee. To his great surprise, however, what wound up making it truly special was the presence on his tour of a 52-year-old political activist and newly graduated college student from Miami, Florida. Her name was **Mimi Cooperman**, in outdated deference to her second husband, **Norm Cooperman**, from whom she was now separated, and she and **Norman** quickly hit it off.

Not only did they become frequent companions on their British bus tour, but after the tour was over, **Norman** convinced **Mimi** to extend her stay in London so they could spend more time together. In this way, a relationship began that would last more than 4 decades, most of it with the 2 of them living together in Miami, FL

Over the next 6 years, as **Mimi** earned her Master’s degree in Social Work and began her final career as a Clinical Social Worker with a specialty in Gerontology, **Norman** would make regular trips from Montreal to Miami, staying anywhere from a few days to several months at a time. And on more than one occasion, **Mimi** returned the favor, visiting **Norman** for tours of Canada and New England, or joining him for a vacation in Hawaii.

Like most romances, this one had its early ups and downs, and its periods of greater and lesser intensity, many of which are detailed during an hour-long portion of **MIMI'S MEMOIRS** which we titled "**The Ballad of Mimi and Norman.**"

Ultimately, though, on May 22, 1983, with **Mimi's** attorney son **Richard** officiating, the 2 of them would marry at Miami's Alice Wainwright Park. After the ceremony, **Rick's** paralegal, **Vivien**, helped **Norman** to fill out the paperwork needed for him to begin working in the U.S. Then, just 2 days after that, **Norman** flew back to Montreal to finish out the last month of his school year, after which he jumped into his yellow Buick and drove back to Miami for good.

Thus began **Norman's** full-time commitment to **Mimi** that can only be described as epic. As I write this, he has recently turned 71, **Mimi** will soon turn 94, and his devotion has not ceased, regardless of her medical ups and downs. **Mimi** always declared **Norman** to be an "old soul," and in return for the richer life she's given him, he's done everything in his power to keep her young.

Incidentally, I wanted to explore **Norman's** forebears as part of this project, but he politely declined. That being the case, if he wants us to believe he's descended from Canadian timber wolves, who am I to question? In fact, I'm ready to admit that, as much fun as it's been exploring all of this ancient history, none of it is quite as important as how we treat each other today, and tomorrow, and the day after that. And so, I happily end this family history by dedicating it to the first people who welcomed me into this family: the former **Marion Ruth Schultz**, who was born in Baltimore on April 16, 1924, setting into motion what we know today as her own **Zelman** diaspora (side by side with the **Schultz** diaspora of her brother **Floyd**), and **Norman "Timber Wolf" Saxe**, who was born in Montreal on September 28, 1946, and who has helped to keep the flame alive in **Mimi** and in all of us who love them both. May the remaining time they have together, as well as with us, continue to be a blessing.

Final Thought: As I wrote at the start of this journey, I always knew this overview of family history would be woefully incomplete, dependent as it is on sketchy public records and occasional family member recollections or legends. But I hope it serves to fill in some major gaps in family knowledge and identity, and also supplies leaping-off points for future research and documentation. As has been the case with all of my projects since 2005, **Diana's** contributions to this one have been ongoing and utterly invaluable, and she is already planning to build on it by creating an extensive family tree and relaying additional family stories in other formats. But for now, with this particular project in the can, **Diana** and I return to our own lives which, we're happy to note, are currently in progress.

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