Meeting place: Masonic Temple, 32 West Randolph
January 14, 1951
Sam Goldberg, President
370 paid members p 126 dead p 129

Kitafawa, Evelyn and Taeuber, Karl
LOCAL COMMUNITY FACT BOOK
CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA - 1960
Philip M. Hauser, Dir. 1962

This survey delineated 75 neighborhoods in Chicago using the 1950 Yearbook of the M&AA So. and the 1960 Fact Book. The following information was gathered:

1. The MAS members lived in 67 of the 75 communities (89%)
2. The list is ordered by highest number of residents. Within the list those with the same number are in alphabetical order.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hyde Park - 17</th>
<th>Douglas - 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Lawndale 17</td>
<td>Greater Grand Crossing - 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Garfield Pk 13</td>
<td>Kenwood - 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austin - 9</td>
<td>Lincoln Park - 2</td>
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<td>Lower West Side - 2</td>
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<td>Lakeview - 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humboldt Pk - 6</td>
<td>Irving Park - 1</td>
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<td>Logan Square - 6</td>
<td>Lincoln Square - 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uptown - 5</td>
<td>West Ridge - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Shore - 4</td>
<td>128 families (av members)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Garfield Pk - 4</td>
<td>370 paid members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near West Side - 3</td>
<td>58 Postal Zones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Park - 3</td>
<td>50 Wards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers Park - 3</td>
<td>24 Police Districts, 6 Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlawn - 3</td>
<td>(7 Fire Chiefs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avalon Pk - 2</td>
<td>15 Courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatham - 2</td>
<td>27 School Districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Englewood - 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Meeting MAS.
Home of Althea Jesse Fincelson
2611 W. Lunt Chicago 606
President
Sara Kuss
David Patterson
Jesse Fincelson
Shirley Fincelson
Sidney Fincelson

A time for memories, discussions and decisions.

Major Contributor Sara Kuss:

In discussing certain events, everyone present seemed to be able to identify someone who were related, how and their position in the MAS.

Between 1907 and 1929 the young men of 1907 were now married with families and responsibilities. Many were sent to Marempole to bring families over to help those in need. There was a flow of correspondence between the young Marempoles not only here but in Canada, South Africa and Brazil.

By 1929 the MAS was a mere skeleton and at this point the ladies were admitted as full members, the organization was rejuvenated and working.

Menual Rudnick's mother was one president, the only woman so to serve. CELIA RUDNICK
Photed 337-1908. Now all kinds of pictures from Anniversary Decennials.

Santime in the 1930's in the early 1930's the town was reorganized and the Markov
New Town Square was rebuilt. The Jewish store keepers were moved to another part of town. On market days when the Jehovahs' Came etc the business was ran the old Mark, not in the new section. There was hard.

Money was sent to help families survive.

Mr. Klein (his married name was needed)

Benjamin (Sara) sent

the names of families and fellow townsmen who needed help.

Funds were collected to help the Hebrew High School in Marneufeld. War broke out, like a plague, W.W.I came and so the money was used to help the at home.

Clothes were donated. Sometimes were sent.

Each time money was sent in a parcel of clothes a letter was enclosed from the M.A. of who got the parcel - a secret!

Who got something and - a secret

Who got money sometimes that to a secret.

David Passinow's father was one of 8 children. They were brought out of Lithuania, they remained and finished with the rest of the Jewish Community in Marneufeld. (Irvine Freeman)

How does the continuity work?

David Passinow's father died. On the back of bulletin No. #308 Feb 1975 appears the following notice in black marker:

We regret to informs you that the editor
Harold Passinow, died suddenly on February 5th. This is his last bulletin.

Sheva will be observed until Thursday morning, February 13, at the home of
David Passman, 3180 Lake Shore Drive. David will continue his father's work as editor.

David said that when he called the office that printed the MAS letter, the woman asked, "Who will edit the newsletter now?" He answered, "I will." And so it appeared.

Once they were dealing with a letter service and when they went to check about their monthly news, the place was closed, the lady disappeared. MAS did not hear from her again. The building manager had to let them in so they could get their files.

David Passman, lawyer. U of Chi class 1967.

During the years from 1929 to 1940 the MAS had sent over 11,000 packages. Each package was sent out by a committee of volunteers, people packed, wrapped and brought them to the post office. The work worked on a cleaning plant. Through them all donated clothes were cleaned and shipped at cost. Sometimes it cost more to send packages because of duties and restrictions than the value of the package.

After W.W. II. The Holocaust
A list of survivors from each of the countries in Europe.

The Russians were not cooperative. Lists from Germany, France, Israel, Italy, etc. First C.A.R.E. packages to D. P. Camps during the war years. 20 organizations all of Buffalo, New York got together. In Chicago, Abe Goldwater 3rd house mover.

Marty Herschman 1440 Lake Shore Drive 751-1478
Harald Hulsekorn 910 N. Lake Shore Dr.
642-2216

Then late father-in-law.

Again it must be stressed that since June
was the prime mover as far as correspondence, as
for writing and keeping tabs.

All agreed that the key man over the years was
Albert Margulies.

Some incidents worth noting:
1. When the horse died and the peddler needed help
the Marys raised $200 to replace their
landmarks! Some years later when the family
were well to do Newton Burkson went to the wife
and asked if they could be refunded, or at least
could be helped. The debt was paid off at the
rate of $5.00 per month.

2. Mary Hulsekorn & New Mother Myra Winestein
Terioker State Tulsa, Ok. Mental Patient.
An apartment furnished, heated and repaired.
When mother died, Mary was transferred to Lincoln.
When Mary died Myra Winestein made all the
arrangements for funeral in St. Louis.

3. The Rebbe visited us in Jerusalem.
The Jerusalem Home for the Blind.

More Chitits.

Private giving, dues and donations.

Siera Kurs arrived in 1921. She was married in 1924 to a Marcusfalic. She knew how to cook. They went to Europe. They were in the jewelry business. One son, Zvi Kurs. The grandson — two great grand children. After WW2, Marcusfalic became Kapokuas.

Siera Kurs retired from her job in 1961. It was an office job.
people. On the "Beima" stood young men with banners and pictures of HERZEL. Black candles burned in the "Leichtena" (chandelier). A speaker stood on the platform eulogizing Dr. HERZEL, "even in a small city like Mariamopole, all people stopped work and are mourning HERZEL," he proclaimed. "It's a lie, a lie," a voice from the audience shouted. Bedlam started at this outcry. A fight broke out between Zionists and Bundists and many were hurt. The Zionists placed the blame for the disorder on the Bundists. REMEMBER????

OLD TIMERS will recall the time when MR. JACOB BERKSON sang in Zionist choirs in Old Mariamopole. Our Vice President's entire family in Mariamopole were known as singerts. Remember, how REB DOVID DER SINGER, REB ABBA DER SINGER led in melodious praying, as 'Chasein' at the Hachnosas Ohrecheim? REMEMBER????

REMEMBER when the pupils of the Mariamopole Talmud Torah, were all dressed in black uniforms and caps with shiny "Daskes" (Peaks)? MESDAMES STORLITSKY and GEMAN were the instigators of this movement. However, this uniform for the Talmud Torah boys didn't last long, because, as the school was a free school, it put the stamp of poverty on those who wore this uniform and therefore it was discontinued. REMEMBER....????

REMEMBER your 'GREEN' YEARS in CHICAGO????... As you walked about the streets of your neighborhood, you saw many soda water stands on the sidewalks. A glass of ice cold soda water, or steaming sweet potato, from an oven pushcarts, another familiar delicacy of years gone by, were considered a real treat to you in those days. REMEMBER????

REMEMBER THE SHOTDST SEIGER (TOWN CLOCK) in OLD Mariamopole? It was on top of a steeple of the Catholic Church. Women used to time their "Fleish Saltsen" (Meat Salting) by the time of the Bells of this timepiece. Young married men timed their wedding watches by the time shown on the Shotdsteiger. Trosky, the watchmaker in Mariamopole, had the contract to keep the clock in repair and wound up. MR. JOE KURS, who worked at one time for Trosky tells us this episode of his watch repairing in Mariamopole. Trosky sent him and Kahlen Kaplan to wind this clock. While the two were inside the tower doing their work, a funeral service took place below in the Church. The bell tender began to pull the ropes which set the bells in motion. The sound of the bells inside the tower were terrific, so Kaplan sat on the beams, and thus made the bells ineffective. People below couldn't make out why the bells stopped ringing. "Vilnus — Valnus" the Devil is up there, they said.

REMEMBER 1907, the year when the M.A.S. was born? Theodore Roosevelt was then President of the United States and Fred A. Bussey was Mayor of Chicago. It was a year after Captain Alfred Dreyfuss was cleared of espionage charges in France. In Mariamopole they were voting for delegates to the Zionist Congress (Parliament). Berel Yassinsky was preparing to come to America. Jacob Passman was living on Cananport Avenue and Jacob Berkson ventured in the newly discovered Douglas Park District. The Main Jewish Settlement was at 14th to Taylor Streets and Canal Street to Ashland Boulevard. The Mariamopole Ohavei Shalom Shul stood on Canaan and Liberty and The Foundation for a new Mariamopole Shul was laid on Ashland Boulevard near Folk Street. Schiff's Bank on 12th Street and Kruewitz's Bank on Halsted Street were doing a land office business selling steamship tickets for the immigration of new Americans to these shores. Castle Garden (The Island of Tears) was teeming with new arrivals, immigrants from all the four corners of the world, loaded with packs and baskets. The meeting place for many of those newcomers in Chicago was at 12th and Halsted, which was then the equivalent to "Warschauer Gasse" in Mariamopole. The Hebrew Institute on Taylor and Lyle was filled nightly with "Green" ones learning the English language, Hastings Street, Washburn Avenue, Union Avenue, Halsted Street, Maxwell and other street corners in the Jewish "Belt" were favorite points for soap box orators with crowds on hand to listen. The Metropolitan Theatre, in Phillipson's Building on Jefferson Street and Eckstein's Theatre on Blue Island Avenue were featuring Jacob Adler, Boris Thomasheksky and other such stars.

"Weisensfrieden," small theatre, on 12th Street and "Gettlers" on Halsted Street near 14th were well patronized. Nickel shows made their debut, and the moving pictures were quite a novelty. Cigar factories and Tailor sweat shops had ads in the Jewish Courier for learners, "pay with paper you learn." The "Jewish Courier" was the leading Jewish Newspaper in Chicago. Dr. Emil Hirsch was preaching at Sinai Temple. Many green Landsteiner learned their English words while peddling, yellow dyes, "Rasta and Old Iron" "Potatoes, Green Onion" "Ice for West Wood", "Coal", etc. And in Chicago in the humble home of Reb Goldasa Mariamopole Art Society.
Views of Old Mariampole

1. Kostolny Gaas.
2. Same as No. 1.
3. Market Place. Entrance to Prener Gaas. Note Mark Kromen to the left.
4. On the shores of Sheshupe.
5. Gymnasia.
6. Fritzishe Gaas.
7. Railroad Station on Prener Gaas.
8. Old Market Place.
9. Pedestrian crossing over Sheshupe river connecting Mariampole with Terputz.
10. Modern bridge over Sheshupe river on Willkowishker Gaas.
11. Postoffice on Kovner Gaas.
12. Warshaver Gaas.

Pictures sent in by
MRS. JACOB COHEN
of South Haven,
Michigan.
Volunteer Fire Department in Mariampole.

Composed of the following:
Top row from right to left: Itshik Karinsky, Joseph Kaplan, Chaim Morgovsky, Yankel Abemag, Chane Katz.
2nd row: Zalman Schur, Yosef Goldstein, Sam Schumons, Gurel, Yankel Zevin.
3rd row: Meishe Aaron Haban, Abraham Kaplan, Sam Tenis, Schlesser, Julius Kaplan.
Chaim Morgovsky.
3rd row: Shepuel Zalmer, Michael Finkelstein, Yankel Kahn, Michael Gass.
I. Labensky, Sholomo Berksen, Chanina Edelson.
THE CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE
AND MEMBERS
of the
Mariampoler Society
of South Africa

send their cordial and
brotherly greetings to all
Landsleit wherever
they are.

Chairman
JONATHAN BATNITZKY
Treasurer
A. FLINK
(Son of Isaac der Glezer)

Joint Secretaries
ABRAHAM and ISAAC LURIE
(Sons of Chaim Joseph the
Teacher)

BETH HAMEDROSCH and SCHUL in Mariampole
OFFICERS OF THE MARIAMPOLER AID SOCIETY 1950-1951

Left to Right: Anna Kurs, Bessie Teter, Libbie Hirsch, Sonia Kurs, Louis Lieberman, Sadie Lieberman, A. Zolla, and Sonia Lewis.

Left to Right; Top Row: Bessie Travis, Rose Goldstein, Albert Margowsky. Nucie Satton, Bernard Lewis, Jacob Berkson, Ella Passman, Sam Solomon and Sam Goldberg.
M. A. S. PICNIC 1947

From Left to Right:

TOP ROW: Irving Freeman, Munny Pisman, Sam Frankel, Nathan Schuster, Albert Hirach, Ralph Rudnick, Jake Tzamias, Meyer Broude, Joe Goldberg.

MIDDLE ROW: A. Zolla, Mayer Paradise, Aaron Berkeon, Sam Blomos, Joe Kura, Sam Goldberg, S. L. Hillman, Nathan Polinovsky.

A "YARID" in Mariampole Market Place

Main Road between Warshaver and Kovner Gaas, near the Market Place
GREETINGS
To The
Mariampoler Aid Society

Lithuanian-Latvian Mutual Benefit Society
TORONTO, CANADA

RABBI A. FEINBERG  }  Honorable Presidents
SAM KRONIK  }  

A. EPSTEIN  }
L. OKUN  }  Vice Presidents

R. MADERSKER  Corresponding Secretary

S. KAPLAN  Financial Secretary

H. SHER  Recording Secretary

L. GREEN  Treasurer

CANTOR N. STOLNITZ  Publicity and Cultural
The
Mariampoler and Lidvinover Aid Society
of NEW YORK

Is Happy to Greet the
Mariampoler Aid Society of Chicago
ON ITS FORTY-THIRD REUNION

We also send our Greetings to our
Mariampoler Landslite, Everywhere

It is good to know that the noble traditions of Charity and kindness which we inherited from our ancestors in the Old Country are still being carried out by you and by us.

We congratulate you on your good work and your splendid monthly newspaper, the "M. A. S. Bulletin.

Happy Anniversary Landslite and may God be with you.

JULIUS KÜSHNER, President
"NASHMAN DER HUSTER" (The Cougher)
Written by A. AUSTERN & Now at Tel Aviv.

FREELY RETOLD FROM YIDDISH, by ALBERT MARGOWSKY.

Some people said that his home was in Mariampole, while others said that nearby Kalvaria was his birthplace. However, his name was often mentioned in Mariampole, where also was his "Sphere of Big Business." As much as it is against our pride to have him as a Mariampoler, we will accept Nachman as a Landsman and include him in the Folklore of Old Mariampole. Nachman made his living as a money changer. That is, he was not a Banker, or ran a Currency Exchange, where money was handled, or where rubles were changed into dollars, or into silver or gold. Oh no, not at all. These kinds of transactions were handled by the Banking Firms of Shatenshtein and Ginsberg. Nachman's Banking deals consisted of changing a rubel or half a rubel into kopikes, ditches, tzennehs, gildens, fuerers, groshehs and when available also into half groshehs. (Coins in denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 Kopikes. A Groschen is a half a kopike and a half a groschen is a quarter of a kopike).

The biggest days in Old Mariampole were the "Yarden" Market. Days when Farmers from nearby, also traders, would come to Mariampole to sell and buy. The tumult was great on those days. The Market Place as well as all side streets and yards were filled with Farm Wagons, Canvas Booths with various merchandise were placed on all the streets. The Market Places on the main "Mark" in the center of the town, as well as on the "Feld" also on the "Ferden Mark" on Kovner Gaas, were jammed with people. Pickpockets and "Con Artists" found a ripe field to ply their "Trades" on Market days, but busier than all was "Nachman Der Huster." Now "Husten" is translated in English "To Cough." Why Nachman was nicknamed "Nachman the Cougher," we can only tell you as our story progresses. Nachman kept his eyes open for his "Business." When he noticed that a farm woman sold her couple of pounds of butter, or a few "Tsendiliz" (10 is a Tsendil) Eggs and he noticed that the woman received a paper rubel, Nachman knew immediately that he had a customer. With the rubel in her hand unable to make change, the woman felt lost, and then Nachman suddenly showed up, ready and willing to change her rubel into smaller coins. Now Nachman was an "Expert" in the art of counting money. His was a special method. Opening up his big "Teister" (Pocketbook), he would pull out a handful of small change, and the counting began. He would count and recount, counting so long that he confused the woman. The result was that he miscounted, thus leaving with him an illegitmate profit of two or three kopikes. (That he would ever over count a few Kopikes — that never happened). However, things did not always work out to Nachman's liking. It sometimes happened that the "Bal Hagoof" — the husband of the Farm Woman stood by, while the counting transaction went on, and he felt that something was wrong with Nachman's figures. So, Nachman, the Farmer and his Wife, began to recount the small change. To help out in the calculating the woman would sometimes remove her "Klumpes" (Wooden Sandals) using her toes and fingers as counters, but it just did not "jive." The husband was not satisfied. An argument would follow, a Strashnik (Policeman) came over to find out the cause of the disturbance. Finally he packed off the quarreling trio to the Police Station. AND HERE THE REAL SHOW BEGAN. The Police Secretary patiently listened to the stories of both sides. But he soon lost his patience, when Nachman counted and recounted. When Nachman saw that he was in trouble, he began to cough, and as he counted he coughed, coughed and counted, till the Secretary lost his patience and ordered the entire group out of his office yelling after them "What do you all want here? He is an Honest Jew, Go to the Devil, all of you."