

SHALOM



Vile Family Reunion

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Meadowbrook Country Club

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# The Vile Family 1871-1952

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In 1871 there was born in the city of Bialystok, Poland to an orthodox Jewish family named Voila an infant who was named Aaron Sam (Aran Shlema) Voila. As Aaron Sam grew he attended Hebrew School (Cheder) and ultimately as did all young Jewish boys was Bar Mitzvah'd at the age of 13 in the Synagogue (shul) of the neighborhood in the ghetto area of Bialystok where the Voila family lived. Bialystok was and still is one of the larger cities of Poland. Located in northeastern Poland it is in close proximity to Russia only a few miles to the east. At that time Poland was a province of Russia with the Czar the ruler. Like most Polish cities there is a heavy concentration of ~~surround~~ communities comprising the suburbs of the city and although the city population ~~comprising the manufacturing hub primarily~~ totaled 100,000 the surrounding population in the suburbs totaled much more or 1,000,000, making the ~~xxx~~ metropolitan area a manufacturing trade center. As in all Polish cities the Jews lived in a separate area called a ghetto. To the Poles the Jews were shunned and scorned as inferior people and were relegated to secondary positions in Polish life. In the main the Jews engaged in commerce within the ghetto between themselves, had their own schools, synagogues, and cultural life. In their dealings whenever permitted with the Poles the Jews spoke Polish and Russian when dealing with Russians to the east. In their cultural life Yiddish was spoken with other Jews.

Aaron Sam was larger than the average young Jewish boy of the day and he excelled in athletic pursuits of the ghetto. As he grew older he was apprenticed to a shoe and boot maker in the ghetto. At the age of 18 he was conscripted into the Polish army which was part of the Czar's divisions. This was mandatory for all able young men of the day. In the army he was a much better than average soldier and commanded respect due to his size and strength. In appearance he was close to six feet in height, with broad shoulders, slim hips, and very powerful arms and large hands. Due to his military training he carried himself erect at all times with shoulders back and head up. To add to his striking appearance he had coal black curly hair, a slightly less than swarthy complexion, a straight nose, brown eyes, and very white teeth which were seemed even whiter due to his complexion. His features were pleasant and set off by a dimple in each cheek which when he was not smiling set his face in the beginning of an amiable grin. His gaze was straight and honest and radiated confidence to others. Since he was taller than the average Jewish young man of the day he stood out in a crowd. When he spoke it was very quietly and matter of fact but if the occasion demanded his voice would boom and his voice could be heard in a group for example on the high holidays of prayer in the synagogue. Aaron Sam Voila was a handsome young man and as he grew older many a feminine eye was cast in his direction.

Ida (Chudes-Pronounced Huddis) Weinstein was born in 1875 in the small village (shtetl) of Zsasludek (pronounced Jaludek) which is one of the communities in the metropolitan area of Bialystok. The Weinsteins (as were the Voila family in Bialystok) were an honest, clean living, industrious, very religious in the orthodox Jewish tradition but like practically all the Jews very poor in worldly goods. She was educated in the Hebrew school of the Synagogue and besides learning Polish the state language, was very conversant in Yiddish as spoken and written. Although not pretty by physical description she was an unusual young woman. She was short in stature but well proportioned and slim waisted. Her complexion was fair, her hair light brown, her eyes even and grey and even, her nose slightly ~~see~~ aquiline, her features plain but attractive and exuding pleasantness and kindness. Her voice was pleasant but

modulated. Her most dominant feature when speaking was a rare native intelligence that could on occasion in conversation sparkle. Though generally even tempered she could rise to the occasion in an argumentative situation. With it all she was ~~beles~~ blessed with excellent health and vigorous vitality and energy. Gifted with these capabilities she blossomed into a very desirable young woman having learned ~~ab~~ in her mothers side all the facets of homemaking. Finally there was about her a vivacity that transmitted warmth and understanding.

In 1895 when Aaran Sam Voila was 25 years of age he met at a social gathering in Bialystok the comely Ida Weinstein who was then 21 years of age. In those days it was a long trip from Zs~~ul~~ek to Bialystok by horse and wagon. The two became enamoured and were married in 1897 in ~~B Z Zs~~ul~~ek~~ in the orthodox Jewish tradition. They moved to Bialystok where he was working as a shoemaker. They were very much in love. Years later Ida Voila said to her daughters ~~why-handsome-Aaron-Sam-Voila-the-idol-of-all-the-girls-was-se-taken-with-her~~, she could never understand why her husband who was a much sought after handsome young man and the idol of the other girls was so taken with her.

Poland and Russia of the late 19th century was a place of extreme poverty, unrest and agitation. The situation economic wise for Jews was hopeless as they were at the bottom of the economic ladder and second rate citizens to boot. Glowing stories were coming from ~~the~~ America speaking of economic opportunities and religious freedom. Steamship companies had offices in all the major Polish cities and many Jews obtained Visas and emigrated. It was to America that the newly married couple looked and planned. Steerage passage to America was \$150.00 and this ~~sum~~ then large sum was accumulated over a period of several years after the birth of successive sons in 1899, ~~1902~~ and 1902. To heighten the desire to emigrate Russia and Japan were engaged in War and Aaron Sam was on the list of military eligibles but because of a family had not been called up. In 1905 he left for ~~the~~ America alone leaving his young family behind. He traveled by train across Poland and Germany to Antwerp, Belgium where he boarded a steamship to America arriving in New York in ~~1904~~ the late spring of 1905. ~~afterwards~~ Thousands of emigrants were processed in Ellis Island in ~~of~~ New York City ~~where~~ which was the gateway for newcomers. Here they were processed and registered as emigrants and given anglicized names. The name Sam Vile was assigned to Aaran Sam Voila and thereafter he was to be known as Sam Vile. That is how the ~~name~~ last name of Vile came into existence.

Shortly after arriving in New York and obtaining a job as a shoemaker in New York City he received a letter from his wife in Poland that she was pregnant with their third child and a son was born in the fall of 1905. So now the family comprised five with the three sons in order Jacob (1899) Hyman (1902) and Charles (1905). In order Jack, May 10, 1899, Hy, September 10, 1902, Chuck, September 10, 1904. ~~1104~~

In New York Sam Vile worked long hours for small pay. He lived very cheaply and saved ~~all~~ all of his excess money. Seldom did he earn more than \$10.00 per week but prices were scaled to wages and he was able to save a few dollars a week. He meanwhile had written to a place way out west in the United States called Kansas City where some of his fellow townsman from Bialystok (landsman pronounced ~~lent~~zman) had gone. From them came tales telling of better opportunities in the growing West and there he decided to go in 1906. Upon arriving in Kansas City via train he obtained a job as a shoemaker for a short time. All of his excess funds were sent home to his wife in Poland who had moved in with her family back in ~~Zs~~ul~~ek~~. In

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In Gludek there had been a pogrom in the Jewish section. Thugs and hoodlums roamed the streets pillaging, burning, and harming the Jews. On one such occasion Ida Vile rushed out into the street to rescue her niece Sara Leah from the clutches of the hoodlums. Many years later her grateful niece who had emigrated to America voiced her appreciation, on a trip to Kansas City.

Finally in 1907 Ida Vile had obtained enough money from her husband in America to travel to the new country. In the early spring of 1907 she left her beloved family in Gludek after heart rending tearful goodbyes and embarked on the trip in the same manner as her husband by train to Antwerp, Belgium for the steerage passage to America. In those days a steamship trip was an exciting adventure and to Ida Vile the biggest one of her life to date as she had never been further away from her home than Bialystok in her life. She was deathly afraid of water as she could not swim and to boot she had three small boys to watch one ~~xxxx~~ toddler of slightly over a year in age.

34 years after Ida Vile left her home all of Poland including her home was overrun by the Nazi's and the Jews were either shot or put in concentration camps and exterminated. This happened in 1941.

But in America Sam Vile looked forward eagerly to the coming of his wife and sons to Kansas City. He had quit his shoemaker job and with a few dollars he had saved had rented a small empty room on Independence avenue in Kansas City which was the shopping street for the ethnic group of blue collar workers in the area. This area was the melting pot of Kansas City where newly arrived emigrants could live cheaply and make friends with others. Several of his landsman lived in the area the Friedmans (Hoshke and Alta--Avramoshe and Velvel).

With the small room Sam Vile set up Sam's Shoe Repair using lumber purchased for shelves and obtaining the necessary shoe repair machinery from the leather supply houses with a small down payment. He partitioned off the back part of the room by stringing a curtain across the back and he would use the back part as living quarters for his young family upon arrival. This necessitated the purchase of the minimum essential house keeping equipment and furniture which he was able to do by buying used furniture from the stores along Independence Avenue.

On the trip across the ocean Ida Vile huddled in steerage with her small sons very seldom venturing above decks. On the one time she did so the smallest son Charles who was a toddler headed ~~for~~ for the side of the boat and she frantically caught him before he fell overboard. In steerage she suffered from seasickness but finally America was reached and she too went through Ellis Island where the Immigrants Society directed her to the train ~~for~~ for the trip to Kansas City. The new country was a wondrous place a hubub of excitement and thrill. Now for the train trip to Kansas City! At long last after two years she would be reunited with her wonderful husband Sam. She had written him earlier telling of her expected day of arrival and the Immigrants Society had put her on the right train.

Came the day of arrival. Husband Sam had rented a horse and wagon from the livery stable across the street from his store and left early for the Union Depot on Union Avenue of the West Bottom section of Kansas City. After securing his horse and wagon he entered the station and waited on the station platform for the train. As you can imagine his anticipation was eager and great; when he had left Poland in 1905 his ~~xxxx~~ sons were 6 and 3 years of age and the youngest he had never seen.

The train came to a stop in Kansas City and hundreds of passengers alighted. On the train Ida waited with her three sons in tow to detrain and advised her oldest son Jacob to watch for his father in the crowd waiting, "but how will I be able to recognize poppa he asked?", She replied, "look for the tallest man in the crowd with dark hair". All this was in Yiddish as this was the conversant tongue with the boys. It did not take long. As they alighted from the train Sam saw his young family and the family was at long last reunited in the new country! You can imagine the tears of joy!

Upon his arrival initially in Kansas City one of the first things Sam Vile did was to enroll in night school where emigrants were taught the English language and register for Citizenship Papers. In order to do so one must have been a resident of the United States for at least 5 years. He attended classes regularly preparing for the citizenship tests 5 years hence.

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Henceforth in this recount of the Saga of the Vile Family, Sam Vile will be referred to as "Poppa" and Ida Vile as "Momma" as these affectionate names more fittingly express the great love the children had for their parents of blessed memory (avra sholem).

On exciting Independence Avenue the small ~~store~~ shoe repair store prospered. Poppa now had Momma in the store with him and she was able to lend him assistance at times in the store. But better yet he was able to have all the advantages of the back of the store home humble as it were. ~~and~~ After two years living as a bachelor having his family with him it now was glorious and momma was a marvelous cook! No more buying meals out.

In 1908 Momma was again pregnant and it now became apparent that the back of the store was not suitable for the larger family. A house was found several blocks north on Pacific street and it was here on October 31, 1908 that Momma gave birth to twins, one a girl, and one a boy. But tragedy struck for the first time. After several months the ~~young~~ infant boy suffered brain damage in a fall on the floor and the infant died. It was the first sad day. Sadly Poppa obtained a small casket and obtained a horse and wagon for the trip to the cemetery. With him he took the oldest son Jack and silently they rode the long miles along Independence Avenue to Sheffield Cemetery at Sheffield, Missouri.

The new ~~young~~ baby girl was named Jennie <sup>(JEAN)</sup> and it was decided that she needed a baby sister and this event transpired on January 1, 1910 when Mary was born. The family now numbered seven and they were happy in America with a full life and social contact with other Jews in the area. It was wonderful in America no need to grovel to the Poles and there was optimism always, this was a growing country and times were hard but everyone had sufficient food, clothing and shelter. The children were attending public school and going to Hebrew School after regular school. The boys were earning odd change selling newspapers on the corner. Small as they were-yet breadwinners!

When Poppa opened the store on Independence Avenue it was exclusively a one man shoe repair shop due to his lack of capital. As the years went by he was able to establish a small line of credit with wholesale mens furnishings suppliers such as Burnham Munger Root, Smith McCord Townsend, and others. By this means he was able to more fully develop a small retail business and at the same time obtain good experience in merchandising mens wear. The additional income generated helped greatly. Momma was a very good manager and was able to accumulate several hundred dollars for possible expansion later. This was quite an accomplishment as in those days money

was very tight. As an indication of comparative value a newspaper sold for two cents, a loaf of bread eight cents, a quart of milk ten cents. A grown man would work at hard labor for \$1.00 per day. Salary scales ranged from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per week. This was in the years prior to the first World War. If a person had several hundred dollars he could establish just about any kind of retail business.

On November 7, 1911 Is was born and the family now numbered eight. Momma now had 6 children besides her husband to look after and since the children ranged up to 12 years of age roughly ages 12, 9, 7, 5, 2 and less than a year old you can see it was quite a chore to control this brood and to insure that their material comforts were satisfied and to insure they would be raised properly. She now spoke some of the basic English words she had learned in the store from Poppa and customers and was able to communicate fairly effective speaking "broken" English but she was never able to attend night school or have the time to study due to the large family. All communication with the children at that time was in Yiddish. However, as the years went by and particularly as the children became older she gradually improved her English vocabulary.

On February 7, 1914 the family reached its peak with the addition of David and the family now numbered 9, comprising 5 boys and two girls all very healthy. Poppa was now 43 years of age and Momma was 39 years old and it was now the time to concentrate on future development.

The international situation was grave. There had been a War in the Balkans in Southern Europe in 1913 and it was apparent the World was heading toward a larger conflict. World War I started in the summer of 1914 and created a wave of interest and excitement in the United States. President Woodrow Wilson objected to the U.S. becoming entangled as it was not our War. Initially the War created a slight economic boost. Poppa was now a citizen having obtained his papers and he was very proud of the fact. It was a chance for him to vote which he did on the Democratic ticket. However, before he had been able to vote in the term of Theodore Roosevelt he had admired "Teddy" Roosevelt and sung his praises which were well deserved as Roosevelt was a fine President. His successor Taft was not of the same caliber.

Many of the merchants on Independence Avenue were closing and opening up on a better business street further south 12 blocks on Eighteenth Street. There was still business on Independence Avenue but the trend was southwards as the city population now numbered close to 300,000. Eighteenth Street it was evident would be a better business area as there was ~~xx~~ a greater depth of population on all sides whereas Independence Avenue being approximately 6th Street had population only back to 1st Street. There was not doubt that a move to Eighteenth Street ~~xxx~~ would be evident with the War in Europe and the excitement in the air.

In 1915 Poppa rented a storeroom at 1002 East 18th which had a 30 ft front and 70 foot depth which gave him a space of 2100 square feet to do business. This was a two store frame building, with the storeroom on the first floor and a stairway walkup ~~xx~~ on the ~~xxx~~ west side of the building to four rooms for living quarters on the second floor. In addition there was a kitchen and bathroom on the second floor. With the help of the older boys and Momma he was able to move all the stock from the store on Independence Avenue and the house on Pacific to the new location on Eighteenth Street. It was the first and biggest move the family had made and everyone was enthused. Jack

was now attending Manual High School and working after school at <sup>LOUIS</sup> ~~Lewis~~ Dry Goods Store on Independence Avenue. In addition he worked on Saturdays and Sundays and earned a few dollars each week. Hy and Charlie were selling newspapers on downtown corners and were using the facilities of the Y.M.C.A. downtown gym and swimming pool whenever able.

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The four rooms atop the store on Eighteenth Street/had a wooden walkup stair way in the rear to the back door upstairs. There was a small yard behind the store and the younger children cavorted there. Directly behind the store was the King Lumber Company which took up the entire half block from behind the store to Seventeenth Street and from Troost to the next block Forest on the East. The younger boys had a fine time climbing in and out over the lumber in the lumber yard this writer included. It was great for the game of "hide-go-seek" but somewhat dangerous.

Eighteenth Street in those years was an exciting street and the years 1915 to 1920 were progressive. Business was better on 18th and particularly after the United States entered the War in ~~1917~~ 1917. There were many stores of all types on 18th stretching from Charlotte Street on the West to Vine street on the East or roughly 12 East to West blocks. Every type of store was in existence namely Feed Stores, Poultry Stores, Delicatessens, Bakeries, Greek Restaurants, Irish Owned Saloons, Hardware Stores, Groceries, Drug Stores, etc., Most of the stores were Momma-Poppa stores and practically all were able to make ends meet. There were also Kosher Meat Markets.

On the northeast corner of 18th Troost and next door to "our" store on the west at 1002 East 18th was a large saloon in the old tradition with step up bar and revolving stools. Free sandwiches were offered with drinks in those days. Poppa occasionally liked a glass of beer and he would send one of the boys next door on a hot day with a ~~steil~~ sterilized empty gallon can which had a wire handle to get a pale of draft beer cost 10¢!

Poppa's new store was larger with more stock and more sales were now being made in mens work clothing and mens furnishings. His stock grew larger and during World War I there was a brisk demand for goods. There was a slight inflation in prices and goods were advancing in price.

There were many other Jewish merchants on the Eighteenth Street of the time and the Viles became friends of all. Some of them were the Leibowitzs who owned a Dry Goods Store in the same block, the Newbergs with a Hardware Store and Feed Store, the Alports with a Hardware Store, the Shapiros with a grocery store, the Taylors had a store, the Kahns with a grocery store, the Katz with a butcher shop across the street, the Wilners had the New York Bakery, the Noahs a delicatessen, the Hoffmans a Poultry shop. There were others.

The younger childred attended primary grade school at 21st Charlotte which was the Morse School. Jack and Hy were enrolled at Manual High School. Charlie (Chuck) was the best marble player at Morse School and really good. One time Fred Toomey the Gym Teacher at the school "chastized" Chuck physically for a schoolboy prank and Chuck tearfully told Poppa about what happened. Poppa was furious! The next day with Chuck in tow Poppa walked from the store to Morse School to discuss the ~~sitat~~ situation with the teacher. Calmly and matter of factly Poppa told the teacher, "Mr. Toomey don't you ever lay a hand on my boy again--if you do you'll have me to contend with--if he's giving you any trouble you let me know and I'll deal with him much worse than you will"--Mr Toomey got the point after noting Poppas size and determination.

In April 1917 there was great excitement! The United States declared War on Germany after the Lusitania was sunk. There was a call to arms and everybody was excited. People were singing "Over There", other songs like "Tipperary", "Theres A Long Long Trail A-Winding" and others. This was in the days before Radio and Television and all information was contained in newspapers. Hy and Chuck sold newspapers on corners and whenever an "Extra" edition was printed they made a few dollars as extras sold for a dime and cost only two cents. The regular edition papers sold for two cents and cost the newsboys one cent. There were two newspapers in the city the Kansas City Star and the Kansas City Journal Post.

Momma was worried because of Jack. The draft of men for the Army was going into effect and it applied to men over 18 years of age. Jack would be 18 soon. Momma referred to the ~~word-with-a-Pe-~~ War with a Polish word she called "the mehumma" or simply which means "the war strife". Luckily Jack was not drafted until the following year 1918 and initially he was assigned to duty at the army barracks at the Parade Grounds at 17th Paseo. During the late summer of 1918 he would march in retreat parades ~~xx~~ before a reviewing stand on the parade grounds and I remember one of these parades one late Friday afternoon around 4 p m when Momma took me by the hand and said in Yiddish, "Coom Davile~~h~~ veal gain ~~geh~~ zeh~~n~~ dem eldsten brutter"~~e-~~translated "Come David we will go see your oldest brother". We walked east on 18th street to the parade grounds. We waited suddenly a swarm of soldiers paured out of the barracks buildings at the end of the parade grounds and fell into formation. An Army Band~~h~~ led the way and began playing with the flag bearers ahead carrying the flag and the company colors. The troops were behind carrying rifles. They kicked up dust as they marched. It was a tremendous sight and very stirring. Momma cried and we went home.

Hy had graduated with honors from Manual High School but there was a blot on his record his senior year. He had gone four years of the school never getting a grade lower than "A" on any course but the final year he got one "B" which shattered his record. We were all very proud.

Things looked good. Armistice Day November 11, 1918 was welcomed with a tremendous enthusiasm. The "War to End Wars" was over and Kaiser Bill had abdicated. Over 25,000,000 people had been killed. The soldiers were coming home. There had been inflation in some commodities and sugar had gone up to as high as 50¢ to \$1 per pound but this lasted only temporarily. Jack was discharged from the service and Momma breathed a great sigh of relief, "Danken Gott", "Thank God! Jack had looked great in his uniform, wrapped leggings and all, with his World War I Campaign Hat. During the War there had been a transportation crisis and I remember street cars on 18th street going by overloaded with people riding on the roof of the car which was very dangerous due to the electric grolley ~~wrie~~ wire overhead which furnished the power.

After the War there was a false sense of prosperity in the air generated by the Wartime conditions which had inflated the economy by stimulating ~~predent~~ production for the war effort but with the coming home of the soldiers ~~x~~ there was a lessened demand. In those days the country had a heavier agricultural base and smaller population. But we were not aware of the fact at the ~~sam~~ small retail store level. Pappas stock was around \$15,000 to \$20,000 which was a large stock for a small store in those days but he continued to enjoy a nice volume of around \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year probably on which a man could make a nice living.

## Vile Clan Marks Golden Anniversaries, Lays Claim to Record for Longevity

The year 1929 was a difficult one for the Sam and Ida Vile family. Not only was it the year of the stock market crash that evolved into the Great Depression, but it was the year that four of their seven children got married, just months apart.

It started on June 16, 1929, when Jean Vile became the bride of Manuel Finkelston. The following month, Lillian Aks became Mrs. Charles Vile on July 7, 1929. Not to be outdone by her older sister, Mary Vile said "Yes" to Harry Finkelston on Aug. 19, 1929; and finally, on Sept. 29, 1929, Dorothy Krigel became Mrs. Jack Vile.

So this year, the four couples are observing their Golden Wedding anniversaries. In addition, another brother, Hy Vile, has been married to the former Bella Wengrover for 56 years, indicating the staying power of the Viles' marriages.

As for the other two Vile boys, "Is" and the former Lottie Mandlebaum were married on Feb. 28, 1937, and the youngest, Dave, married Myra Saddle on June 29, 1946.

The seven Vile children have a total of 331 married years, for an average of 47.29 years per couple, marking what they believe to be a world's record. They have 13 children, 30 grandchildren, and —

so far — 7 great-grandchildren.

Jack Vile, the oldest, who observed his 80th birthday this year said: "Nothing to it. It's been a challenge and we've met it. What's 50 years? It's like yesterday." Jean, the oldest Vile girl, admits: "I felt sorry for Mama and Papa in 1929. Now, 50 years later, I know they would have approved."

Chuck and Is Vile, the athletes of the family, state: "Results are what count, and we have performed. Grandchildren and great-grandchildren are here to prove it. No one could ask for more."

Mary, the youngest girl — she was the first baby born in Kansas City in 1910 — confesses: "It's been fun; enjoyed every minute despite lots of ups and downs, but that's life."

Dave, the youngest, philosophizes: "The years come and they go, but we go on and make the best of every situation. My two boys will make the record for Myra and me." And Hy, the longest married, says: "Wouldn't change a thing!"

Poppa still called the store "Sam's Shoe Repair and Mens Furnishing". Each morning he would place a "Sam's Shoe Repair" two way triangular sign in front of the store. The sign had two by fours as legs of the sign and a metal chain kept the sign from collapsing. Its message could be seen by shoppers walking from either direction. When he was waiting on trade Papa would be busy repairing shoes or building rebuilt shoes from good uppers. Only mens shoes were rebuilt no ladies. When working on shoes he would place the metal tacks in his mouth and spit-them-out-and- take them out when he needed a single tack, by so doing it saved him time reaching for tacks in the bench in front of him. When he put a new half sole on a shoe he would take a sheet of oak bend leather usually the thickest width called in the trade "21 iron" and trace the sole with black chalk on the sheet of leather doing so as to use every piece of the sheet in the most useful way with the least waste. Then he would place the entire sheet of leather between his knees and proceed to cut along the black chalk line to obtain the sole. This would require a very sharp small knife with a curved blade and tremendous strength which he had. Very few men could do this but he was one of the few that could cut through the leather with brute strength! After he had fashioned the shoe he would buff the sides on the electric polisher and buffing wheels of the shoe machinery. He had also an electric stitcher which he used to stitch the soles to the upper. These shoes after being rebuilt sold from \$1.98 to \$3.98 very seldom more than \$3.98 since new shoes could be purchased from \$5.00 up, in those days. When Poppa would cut himself while working which was infrequent he would use shoe dye to cauterize the cut--even in those days I thought this rather odd but it didn't bother him. Poppa would order cases of shoes from the Shoe Companies in St. Louis, Missouri primarily Endicott Johnson which was a big shoe manufacturer then. The shoes were all new mens shoes that had been returned by other retailers or rejected by the plant as seconds. They could be anything sometimes only lefts or rights and you would to mate them up as best he could. Usually he made money on these shoes and he would place a pair of these shoes which ~~look~~ looked relatively untouched in the window at a much less than regular new price. These sold well except he could never get the same shoe twice.

Poppa dealt with the customers all even handedly and got along well as they were quick to note his size. However when customers became insulting as on rare occasions they did he would ~~blast~~ blast them verbally good and let them know in no uncertain terms to leave. I never did see him use physical force. Momma was not as diplomatic when waiting on trade when she was able to get away. She was generally always on the defensive with the customer and she was scared of certain types of customers.

Momma was particularly careful when letting the girls walk on the street. She would never let either girl walk down the street without one of the brothers alongside for company. She was very careful about this for years and years. We had an Airedale Dog named Teddy who kept us on the ~~sidewalk~~ sidewalk away from traffic. Whenever Teddy walked along side me he nudged me away from traffic.

Onetime Is while selling papers on the corner in front of Wirthmans Drug Store was hit by the cowcatcher of a southbound Troost Avenue Streetcar which broke his leg. Poppa ran out and picked him up and carried him for five or six blocks to Swope Settlement infirmary at 16th Campbell to have the leg set.

Swope Settlement in those days served as a community center and cultural drawing point for the people of the area. Jean took piano lessons here and became proficient for around ~~15~~ 15¢ per lesson. Hamilton School

was around the corner from Swope Settlement.

On Saturday nights 18th Street jumped with activity. Vendors with push carts sold hot tomasles, craw dads ("they're red hot"), or ice cream, and hawked their wares up and down the street. Patent medicine sellers would set up what looked like a prize fight ring at a side street with lights strung around the ring and a large beacon light in each corner of the ring. They would then proceed to peddle in their best "pitch" the patent medicines they carried most of which had an alcoholic base. It was all very interesting. On these nights in the hot mid summer when air conditioning was unknown and only one fan served the entire store we would sit out in front ~~and~~ on ~~sharix~~ chairs and when customers went into the store Poppa would follow them in to wait on them. In the winter time we had a pot bellied coal stove about half way back in the middle of the store which we used for heat. Some of our rooms upstairs had old gas jets for light which were contained in "J" shaped pipes against the walls. This was very dangerous and one had to be very careful due to the fire hazard.

Momma's management was truly remarkable. She knew that without capital we would never make it and she kept accumulating small amounts of money for more livable space. In 1920 we moved from over the store to a suitable brick older home at 2220 Charlotte which was a block south of Morse School. This house had sliding partitions which nested in the side wall when not in use. We did not live here very long. Jean graduated with honors from grade school at Morse School and we were very proud of her when one of the boys students also an honoree stood up and congratulated Jean for her honors. In 1921, Momma found a more desirable home at 28th Harrison where we moved to. This was in the Longfellow school district which was located at 29th Holmes. The home on Harrison was close to the Friedmans who lived at 27th Harrison. The Friedman's were our landsman from the old country and Momma maintained a close friendship.

In 1921 financial disaster arrived in the form of a depression which was temporary in nature but nevertheless affected many people. Paper values inflated by World War I shrank to their proper level and many businesses which owned goods bought at old prices with bills unpaid were forced to sell out or take bankruptcy. In the latter category for example Harry Truman with his partner Eddie Jacobson in a downtown haberdashery were affected not that we knew them at the time but the story came out when Truman became President. Sam's Shoe Repair & Mens Furnishings was greatly affected by not only by the drop in prices but also the depression which caused business to fall off to a trickle. Very discouraged Poppa decided to sell the store and look for something better. Finding a buyer he was able to sell the store at a fraction of its worth a short time before. Irony of fate! Two weeks after Poppa sold the store, King Lumber Company behind the store was burned completely to the ground and the flames also took all the stores including Poppa's store. If Poppa had held out just another few weeks he would have recovered much more in insurance than what he had sold the store for.

Momma was looking ever southward for better living conditions and she now looked to a better neighborhood. We had made good friends while living at 3220 Charlotte where we had moved from the house at 28th Harrison. The house ~~at~~ on Charlotte served our needs until the early fall of 1922. On Charlotte across street lived the Kasile Kusnetzky's (Tillie). This was a young married Jewish couple, very lovely people, intelligent, warm and understanding likewise their children, Rose, Sarah, and Leon.

Also across street at 322 the Charlotte address were a fine Italian family the DeMarea's with sons Mike, and Joe, next door to them the Fritz's with daughterx (Barrel, and Lantzen. Down the street in the 33rd street block of Charlotte lived the Kreitmans, and the Reisbergs with many daughters.

After we moved into the house at 3220 Charlotte, Poppa established a shoe repair shop ~~xxxxxxx~~ repairing shoes only in a small store not too far from the home. ~~am~~ This store was located in the middle of the block on the south side of 33rd street between Troost and Forest. Across street was the Hyde Park Dairy stables where the horses that pulled the dairy wagons of this large dairy were stabled. Next to the dairy was a vacant lot which set fairly high above the street level and which served as a marvellous play area for neighborhood childred to dig; trenches and caves criss crossed the lot. Having the store close to home made it convenient to have warm meals for Poppa and also was within walking distance. But after about a year Poppa decided the potential in this neighborhood area on a side street was too small and he gave up this store.

In 1922 the older sons were setting the pattern of their careers, Jack was in the wholesale dry goods and furnishings field with Kalis Alport Company at 9th Broadway where he called on city accounts as a salesman. Momma took \$500 of her hard gathered savings and gave it to Hy to enter a partnership with Sam Goller who also obtained \$500 from his parents and with the \$1000.00 established a job printing business called the East Side Press at 4014 East 15th Street. Chuck had obtained a clerical position with the Kansas Flour Mills which looked promising. Jean and Mary attended high school. Is and Dave attended Hyde Park Grade School at 34th and Gillham Road in 1921 and 1922. The principal of the school was an old time career educationalist named Mr. Parker who was a very strict administrator with rigid rules. In appearance he looked like his description, stiff collared, jowels, and ~~a~~ pince-nez glasses. Is was in the 5th Grade and Dave in the 2nd Grade. One day while walking to school in the morning Mr. Parker happened to be walking just ahead ~~of~~ and a boy behind ~~xx~~ threw a rock which struck the principal. The principal ~~turned~~ turned around and the first person he faced was Is and assumed that Is was the culprit. ~~TKX~~ Is was taken into his office and summarily put back one grade into the 4th Grade! The ~~adi~~ edict stood. Years later when Is excelled in sports people assumed that it came naturally. This was not true as Dave always claimed that Is had a years head start on the competition when he had ~~xx~~ to do it all over again between the 4th and 5th Grades!

Together with other young Jewish men in their age group Hy and Chuck together with Sam Goller and other ~~late~~ clean cut fellows organized a club which they called the Tafruth Club for the pursuit of cultural, social, and athletic endeavours particularly the latter and especially in basketball. Basketball was not Chucks main sport as he was an expert swimmer of Olympic Caliber the back stroke being his specialty although he could do just about do aything in the water trick stunts and all and strong and fast in the overhand stroke. In the latter he won the Junior AAU annual Labor Swim of 20 miles down the Missouri River in the year 1919 and won many medals in other races and once swam against Johnny Weismuller when he appeared in Kansas City. Weismuller was the Olympic Title Holder of the time. But Chuck was a very good guard in basketball also and the Tafruth Club defeated all comers in the Jewish Four Club League. Later several members of the ~~Traf~~ Tafruth Club played with the Y.M.H.A. Varsity which was the best Jewish team in the city. Chuck and Sam Goller made the team.

In the fall of 1922, many Jewish families were moving into an area of what then was considered the southeast section of the city called the Oak Park section which was located between 40th Street and 43rd street from Prospect on the East to Benton Boulevard on the East. It was here in the fall of 1922 that the Vile family moved into a two story with attic and sleeping porch residence at 4027 Chestnut. The house was roomy enough for the 9 people in the family containing 3 rooms and a kitchen on the first floor (front room, dining room, library study, kitchen) and 3 bedrooms on the second floor with a single bathroom. Behind the back bedroom was a long open sleeping porch and after awhile at some expense Momma arranged for the sleeping porch to be completely glassed in with windows. This served as sleeping quarters for the younger boys. The attic on the 3rd floor walk up contained two bedrooms but had ~~the~~ sloped ceiling of the eaves of the roof. Here at last was sufficient room for all. Momma was thrilled we were able to purchase this large home in a nice neighborhood. Only in America could Jewish immigrants from Poland be able to prosper so well in a period of 15 years. Her driving force and will and desire for her family made the dream a reality. Pappa of course had led the way!

The house on Chestnut had several drawbacks. It set on a lot which was 8 feet above the street level and therefore there was a slope of 30 degrees up to the front lawn. This was fine for good drainage but presented a problem in loading coal into the coal bin in the basement for the central basement heating unit which burned coal. In those days gas fed furnaces were considered dangerous and expensive, and were the exception. It was therefore necessary to have a truck deliver coal, unload it on the street and then haul it up the terrace to the coal bin window which dropped into the basement. After a year or so Momma contracted with a ~~gar~~ builder specializing in erecting single car free standing garages with drive ways, and a long drive way was constructed on the south side of the home which led to the garage in the rear. In this manner a coal truck could unload coal next to the coal chute window and the garage served either Jacks, or Hys auto in cold weather. Hy had owned a side curtain cloth top Chandler touring car in 1922 with front and rear seats. Jack generally drove autos furnished by his company in his sales job.

One of the prime considerations Momma had in selecting the new residence was the proximity of a synagogue and the Kerem Israel Synagogue on the corner of 39th Montgall served the purpose. This one story building with seating for 750 people was an orthodox congregation that maintained a Hebrew and Sunday school and had morning and evening services.

For the next 15 years the house on Chestnut served as home. In 1922 Hy met and dated Bella Wengrover who with her family lived at 3419 Garfield. The two were married in 1923 and spent their honeymoon in ~~at~~ Noel, Mo. Hy was the first member of the second generation of the Vile family to get married and we were all thrilled ~~for him~~. The Wengrovers held a dinner for the newlyweds at their house but since the Wengrovers did not keep kosher it was with some trepidation that Momma and Poppa with all of us attended the dinner. However, Mrs. Wengrover forewarned by Hy was careful not to mix dishes and we found the food delicious. For their first home the newlyweds rented an apartment on 22nd street slightly west of Prospect.

That year 1922 found Jack and Chuck in ~~their~~ their jobs, Hy in his business, Jean taking a clerical job with National Cloak & Suit Company (later National Bellas Hess) at Independence and Hardesty. Mary entered Central High School, and Is and Dave attended Kumpf School at 44th Wabash.

There were several Jewish families in the area. In our block lived the Zitrons and the Wolfs. The next block south contained the Krigel and Metzger families. Next door to us lived the Nathan Prices whom we came to know. One block west on Montgall lived the Shears, and in the 41st street of Montgall lived the Gibians, Gladstones and Novorrs. In the 41st Street block of South Benton one block east lived the Friedmans (Itka) cousins of the Friedman who lived at 27th Harrison (Arvamoshe and Velvel) across street from them lived the Talmans. Further south on 43rd Chestnut lived the Barewins whose daughters Jean & Fannie became good friends of our Jean. The Barewins also had three sons, Hayman, Max and Rafael.

After closing up the shoe repair store on 33rd street east of Troost, Pappa returned to 18th Street and opened up a combined shoe ~~xxx~~ ~~xxx~~ repair shop and mens furnishings store in the 1100 block of East 18th street on the north side of the street. This store was between Forest and Tracy and had a side entrance the store being rather narrow. Here he did fairly well as we were getting into the mid 1920's the era of the Coolidge dollar. During all these years Pappa had kept the dietary laws to the extent of always taking his lunch from home in a small pot which in yiddish we called a "tepple". His day commenced at 7 in the morning, he opened the store at 9 a.m. and stayed every night until 8 PM, his 6 day week covered 72 hours. In the days before automobiles came into general use he rode the street car back and forth ~~xxx~~ in later years Jack would drive him to the store in the morning. In later years on Saturday night one of the boys would try to make it a point to pick him up at closing time so he wouldn't have to ride the street car.

In 1924 the company for whom Jean worked National Bellas Hess held a company picnic at Fairmount Park and Jean was asked to be in the bathing suit contest which she ~~wansented~~ consented to appear. ~~xx~~ Jean accompanied by brother Dave rode the street car on east 9th way east to the park. While the girls paraded in their suits Dave watched from ~~the~~ above ~~side~~. Jean was one of the best employees ever employed in her department at this company. Her salary in those days was around ~~\$xx~~ \$14 to \$15 per week which was considered good.

Across the street from our home on Chestnut lived the Kennedy family whom we became friends with. The father Captain Kennedy of the Kansas City Police Dept was in charge of the 19th Baltimore branch of the department. They had one son Mike and four daughters Jerry, Monica, Margie, and Clementine. Clementine and our Mary were about the same age and attended Central High School together. Mary graduated Central High School in 1926 and obtained a clerical job with Vulcanizers Supply Company which was owned by Mike Arnold husband of the oldest Kennedy daughter Jerry.

Is also attended Central High School and showed great promise on the basketball team. He developed into a very good baseball catcher and played with the best amateur teams including top teams in the Ban Johnson League where he played with Franklin Ice Cream and the Marty Raming teams. One of the pitchers he caught in an all star game of the Ban Johnson League was Morton Cooper who later went on to play with the St. Louis Cardinals and eventually was elected to the Major League Hall of Fame. Is could have pursued a professional career and one time was offered a job in the minor leagues but turned it down as it would have been for less money than he was earning in the printing field. Is ~~had a rifle arm~~ and was a very good catcher, and had a rifle arm.

~~1929 was an eventful year. In four successive months starting in June, Jack, Chuck, Jean and Mary were married. Jack to Dorothy Krigel, Chuck to Lillian Aks, Jean to Manuel Finkelston, and Mary to Harry Finkelston.~~

1929. The year was one of the most notable in American History particularly in economics and it was also a landmark year for the Vile clan. It had been almost 25 years since Poppa had arrived in the United States and this was the year four members of the family were married. On October 29, 1929 "Black Friday" in American history the stock market collapsed and the subsequent drop in values led to unemployment and the Great Depression of the 1930's. Poppa lost \$4,000,000 but not in the stock market crash but during four straight months of the year starting with June of 1929. If you are mystified of how he lost the Four Million let me explain. Poppa loved all of the children and many times explained, "if someone offered me a million dollars for any of my children I would tell them to go in dreared (go to hell)!" Therefore when Jack, Chuck, Jean, and Mary were married he dropped a bundle but he was rewarded later with many bundles from heaven (grandchildren) of whom he was just as proud. Don't take this literally as he actually gained with his new sons and daughter in-laws.

Jean: Married to Manuel Finkelston at our home on Chestnut, June 16, 1929

Chuck: Married to Lillian Aks at her home 718 Euclid, July 7, 1929  
~~75th-Euclid, XXXXX, XXXXX~~

Mary: Married to Harry Finkelston (Manuels brother) at the synagogue chapel. August 19, 1929

Jack: Married to Dorothy Krigel at the synagogue 43rd Prospect. This was the first wedding ever held at this congregations newly acquired synagogue. Later became Kehilath Israel Congregation. The wedding date September 29, 1929.

With ~~xxxx~~ the marriages Momma and Poppa had to make quite an adjustment in life style as now there were only two unmarried sons living at home but fortunately all the married couples were able to visit frequently and Momma always prepared food on Erev Shabbos (Friday night supper) for all and what meals they were! All the Yiddishe Momma specialties and then some. Matze Balls (Knadloch), Chopped Liver (Gehockte Leber), Blintzen, Gefilte Fish, Chicken Soup, Borscht, Eldsel, Hummentaschen, Strudel, Cholla Bread, Salmon Salad, Flanken Steak. These were just a few of the delights offered at her table.

On Passover Seder's Pappa delighted in leading the services and it was always an occasion everyone looked forward to.

There was much happiness and this was cause for rejoicing. However, the economic news was bad and became much worse as the years went by.

Poppa closed the store on 18th Street and even left the city for a brief period when he journeyed to Omaha, Nebraska and where he worked for wages as a shoemaker. He was very restless during the early 1930's and finally opened another store also in the 1100 block of East 18th except on the south side of the street. Due to the depression the area became less desirable to the extent that he had to buy a metal telescopic accordion style gate which he placed across his front window glass at night. Shortly before opening this store he worked for awhile for Sam Zeff, a shoemaker in the Rosedale section of Kansas City, Kansas on Southwest boulevard.

In the early 1930's Pappas health began to fail as he suffered from diabetes and his physical condition deteriorated from the former robust person he had been. Yet he was never a burden and determined to always do the best he

could. Business was so bad that on many days he would not see a customer all day and he was always glad to see the many peddlers who used to drop in to see him and possibly sell him shoes with good uppers for around 25¢ a pair. Among the peddlers was some colorful characters like "Label the Rayter" (Red Haired Looie). Around the corner of 18th Troost was an old friend also a shoemaker Mr. Vice whom we all knew (Mr. White). Sometimes a few cronies would drop in and they would have a game of cards usually pitch. In the old days Momma used to refer to these cronies as shnorers. However this was relaxation for Poppa and enabled him to pass the hours. At home he would play dominoes and it was really a delight to watch him play the game with Momma.

During those depression years many a day Poppa would not even take in a single dollar. Poppa always left the house before anyone else and it was his custom to always leave a few dollars underneath his pillow for Momma to use as living expenses for the day. He had been doing this for many years and now his source of revenue had dried up. But yet he kept at his occupation doggedly. On rare instances looking back now ~~that~~ there was some small joy. One time during a particularly bad week Poppa was working on rebuilding a pair of shoes and he had pried the heel off to replace it and lo and behold he found a \$20.00 bill! He could hardly believe his eyes as this was equivalent to two weeks income. And ~~there~~ there was danger. One time two young blacks noting his age and condition worked him over with their fists and took what little change he had. Poppa said very little about this. In the old days they would not have dared as he would have actually picked them up bodily and thrown them out of the store.

All of us have visual images of Poppa in those days coming home at night (particularly Is and Dave) after a long day at the store. Many years ago I wrote about this. He would ~~aget~~ get off the street car at 41st Prospect two blocks east and walk up the steep hill from Montgall to Chestnut with a paper bag (containing the metal small pot which had contained his lunch which he always left with in the morning) cradled in the crook of his left arm. When he reached the top of the hill on Chestnut he paused for a second or two to catch his breath and then he would proceed to our home.

In the middle 1930's Jack made ~~at~~ a point every morning when Poppa's condition worsened to ~~kaka~~ drive him to the store whenever possible. In late ~~1934~~ 1935 Poppa gave up this store in the 1100 block of 18th.

In 1936 Jack with Herman Greenstein as partner established the Herman-Vile Company and was able to help Poppa by supplying him with mens furnishings for a store that he opened up just east of 18th Charlotte on the south side of the street. This kept Poppa busy all through 1937 and in February 1937 he was able to come to the wedding of Is to Lottie Mandelbaum at Lotties ~~home~~ apartment home at 3701 Paseo.

Doctor Ringel (George Ringel) had been our family physician for many years and had been taking care of Poppa. During 1937 Poppa had a corrective nasal operation by Dr. Evan Connell and thereafter his condition worsened. He had half heartedly never been enthusiastic with the many insulin injections all of us had administered and he did not fully observe his rigid diet. On June 20, 1937 Poppa passed away at Research Hospital and our pillar of strength "heighor gleichor semmen" as Momma called him (tall straight Sam) was ~~kakam~~ taken. We all loved our father just as much as our mother.

The passing of Poppa left the big house on Chestnut with just Momma and Dave and it was evident that it was too large for just two people to live in and it was disposed of. It could not be sold as there were no takers

as the mortgage was in excess of the value of the home and since Poppa had passed away as owner it was reclaimed by the mortgage holder. Today the home is still livable and probably valued at five times the value of 1937. None of us ever go back to the old neighborhood as to do so brings back memories and "shteckloch" (needles in the heart).

~~Withxxxxxxx~~ Momma and Dave found a cottage type home in the 33rd block of Wayne just up the street from Lottie and Is's fine apartment at 3219 Wayne. Momma was very lonely away from her old neighborhood and friends in the Oak Park area most notably, "Shandel" Mrs. Louis Kolkin, and Mrs. Dave Ginsberg both of whom lived in the 3900 block of Wabash, there at 39th Olive in an apartment lived Mrs. Boresow and then there was Mrs. Krigel, Dorothy Vile's mother who lived in the 41st Block of Chestnut. All these people and more had been friends of Mommaas and she now missed their company.

In 1938 Momma and Dave lived with Is and Lottie in their apartment at 3219 Wayne after giving up the small house in the block one block south and then in 1939 a small clean apartment was found with two bedrooms at ~~3702~~- 3702 Wabash which served very well. In late 1942 Dave was drafted into the army and Momma was now alone. Fortunately Momma had her friends in the area and the synagogue at 39th-Olive-was-close-by- 39th Montgall was close by. And her children were in constant attention.

Dave and Myra Sadle of Washington, D.C. were married in Annapolis, Maryland on June 29, 1946, in the Rabbi's home. One day later Dave was discharged from the army. Momma was extatic and happy just as she was when Jack was discharged after World War I 28 years earlier.

Upon Dave and Myras return to Kansas City they lived for a brief period with Momma at 3702 Wabash until they found an apartment as ~~thark~~ their was a scarcity of housing due to all the soldiers being discharged and lack of building during World War II due to the war effort.

It was apparent that Momma would have to have a more convenient address closer to her friends and daughter Jean who now lived in an apartment on east 39th between Olive and Park. And an apartment was found at 3846 Olive which served fine. The rent kept going up and their was always the possibility that a tenant could be evicted at any time due to the demand for apartments which were at a premium. At this time in the late 1940's Hy who like all of us were apprehensive about Mommas well being performed one of his noble deeds. Hy has been the benefactor of so many magnificent kindnesses to all of us but his accomplishment now ~~all~~ filled us all with tears of joy. Hy bought the apartment at a premium price and thereby insured that his mother would have a place to live! There were several other Jewish families that lived in other apartments of the same building who not doubt benefitted, by the fact they now had a friendly landlord.

was with  
Momma had thirteen fine grandchildren and she/delighted ~~in~~ all of them. She was very proud whenever one of the older grandchildren were bas or bar mitzvah'd and was always in attendance. On Friday nights she prayed over the candles (benched licht) as she had been doing since a young girl ~~and~~ and it was with reverence whenever we watched her perform this rite.

Momma had one admonition which she told me many times in Yiddish which I have never forgotten "vase ~~xxxx~~ vus dum hus tzu tun" which means "know what you have to do". It is a saying to follow by which she meant "do what you know what is right". At one time she told me wistfully "davileh vilst tzu fourgessen nicht dem mommeh?" "son will you forget your mother when she is gone?"

Mommas love for her children was boundless. When they were in their formative years she was very strict with them and she ran what they call in the U. S. Navy "a very tight ship". She would not knowingly countenance any lies or dishonesty and followed the Torah as her guide. These ideals she imbued in her children. Although she respected wealth when it was ill gotten she spoke disparagingly of such people. The Yiddish word "ehrloch" meaning "honest" ~~is~~ was often used by her. She reveled in the success of her children in their careers. She asked very little for herself but gave a lot. The same went for Poppa, everything that he ever made he gave to Momma for the betterment of her children. He was not a carouser, or a boozier, and his social life was very narrow. Most of his years was ~~devoted~~ devoted to steady work as a shoemaker. He worked with his hands ~~many~~ many ~~thousands~~ thousands of ~~times making and~~ shoes for people to wear. Lacking ~~an~~ an education in America his adopted country he did the best he could with what he had and gave 100% ~~of his ability~~. No more could be said of any man.

Mommas passing on November 2, 1952 was the saddest day for all of her children. Each of her children have treasures in ~~her~~ their memory of her and all have tender reminiscences. There was the time when Dave was 11 years old and came down with Scarlet Fever. The prescription by the Doctor was keep him in bed for two weeks in a darkened room. So Dave was placed in the girls bedroom and given their bed to recuperate in. For two weeks Momma went up and down stairs administering to her youngest child, lovingly, tenderly, smilingly, devotedly, she was. All of the children could tell stories like this.

In the old days Momma was a ~~member~~ supported of the Jewish Home For the Aged (Moshev Skanim) which was housed in a large older home at the corner of 28th Troost. There she would visit with the inmates and chat with them to lighten their hours. Her son Hy ever conscious of his mothers devotion to the aged has carried on this tradition to this day and his support is evident in the modern facility the Jewish Geriatric Home at 7801 Holmes considered one of the finest in the country.

JACK VILE

DOROTHY KRIGEL

Married, Sept. 29, 1929

Children:

PHYLLIS HAROLD SALTZMAN Married, Dec. 25, 1949

Grandchildren

RICKI SALTZMAN SHERRI

Married, Aug. 27, 1972

MARSHA BETH

KEN BOYD

Married, Feb. 23, 1975

MICHAEL VINCENT

LAWRENCE SALTZMAN

HY VILE

BELLA WENGROVER

Married, May 22, 1923

Children:

SERENA ESTHER

JERRY METZGER

JOSEPH E. GRINPAS

Married, May 14, 1967

MICHELLE METZGER

DICK HOWSER

IRVING LEVIN

Married, July 12, 1975

JANA HOWSER

JILL HOWSER

CARROLL METZGER

BRIGHTBILL

JONES

LAUREL EVE JONES

RAE ALENE

JAMES H. BLOCK Married, May 2, 1947

CANDICE BLOCK, CYNTHIA BLOCK, DAVID BLOCK

JOEL DAVID VILE

SUE KROSS Married, June 21, 1959

STEWART VILE, SHELDON VILE, DIANE VILE, RACHEL VILE

LESLIE ANN

JEFF PERLMUTTER

HOWARD SCHULTZ

Married July 1, 1962

JAYNIE SCHULTZ, DANIEL SCHULTZ, ANDREW SCHULTZ

CHUCK VILE

LILLIAN AKS

Married, July 7, 1929

Children:

DONNA

MORRIS COHEN

Married, Oct. 26, 1952

SALLY ANN BRUCE LOESER Married, June 25, 1978

TERRI, KARLA

MARY VILE

HARRY FINKELSTON

Married, Aug. 19, 1929

Children:

MARVIN

JANICE HIMMELSTEIN

Married, May 18, 1952

DR. MARK FINKELSTON LESLIE JACKSON Married June 15, 1975

ADAM, CAROL ANN FINKELSTON, LORI BETH FINKELSTON

JEAN VILE

MANUAL FINKELSTON

Married, June 16, 1929

Children

SHIRLEY

ROBERT ZLOTKY

MARRIED May 11, 1958

JEFFREY, SHERRI, AMY

MICHAEL

BEVERLY ROSENTHAL Married Aug. 16, 1970

BRIAN, SHANA

ISADORE VILE

LOTTIE MANDELBAUM

MARRIED, Feb. 28, 1937

Children

DR. STEPHEN ALAN VILE

PATTI WITTENBERG Married June, 23, 1963

RICHARD SCOTT, MELISSA LYNN, BRIAN PETER

KAREN SUE

GLEN KELLY

Married, June 9, 1973

SHAUN MEGAN

DAVID VILE

MYRA SADLE

Married, June 27, 1946

Children

ROBERT, JEFFRY