

SAMPLE LEGACY STORIES ON OUR HERITAGE HONOR ROLL

www.americansall.org/node/566711



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Executive Summary

Americans All desires to conduct a pilot program in Howard County high schools. We have also been in contact with Montgomery and Prince George's counties and the District of Columbia. We will use the lessons learned from the pilots to expand our outreach in Maryland and then implement the program nationwide.

[Americans All](#) has created unique, multi-purpose, multi-media [storytelling](#) tool that benefits three separate, but interconnected, groups: [students](#) (create virtual yearbooks for clubs and teams they participate in, and access discounts); [schools](#) (a turnkey revenue generator), and local business/professional service providers (additional exposure). Our web-based app is free; [easy to install](#), access and update; and the stories can be published in [multiple languages](#) on our site.

If students have already created a story, they can repurpose it by adding additional photographs and other media, and publish it in multiple languages on various landing pages on our site. Importantly, intergenerational knowledge of one's family history is associated with [positive mental health, wholeness and well-being](#).

[Click here](#) to view the "Howard County Summary Proposal" to create a pilot program in its high schools.

[Click here](#) to view a tutorial on "How to create a story on an individual (or group) for the Heritage Honor Roll.

[Click here](#) to learn "How to create the text for a legacy story and storytelling for younger children".

[Click here](#) to view information on "How storytelling can benefit a student's positive mental health, wholeness and well-being.



Heritage Honor Roll

Every individual, group and business has a story worth telling. A legacy story can be presented in text and through photographs, home movies and other video and audio mediums. It can also be published in multiple languages and include hyperlinks to other Web sites important to the honoree. The Heritage Honor Roll may contain more than one legacy story for an individual or a group—or the legacy story may appear in more than one language—because members have opted to recognize different contributions of the same individual or group or wanted to share the story in their native language.

Leveraging the public's interest in legacy preservation enables Americans All to continue to pursue our education mission. We gift 80 percent of unapplied gross revenues from business membership fees and Social Legacy Network subscription fees to local communities.

See our [Sp](#) **Every story has an introductory summary on this page.**

[Click here](#) to view the benefits of using an Americans All Heritage Honor Roll legacy story to best keep your loved one's memory alive, forever.

[Click here](#) to view a cost-benefit analysis of a newspaper obituary and an Americans All Heritage Honor Roll legacy story.

[Click here](#) to view our "Event, Anniversary and Memorial Announcement" Tool.

About the Heritage Honor Roll

To find a legacy story about an individual or a group on our Website, type "www.americansall.org/node/" followed by its six-digit identification number as shown here: www.americansall.org/node/566231 or insert the name of the individual or group in the "Search" box at the top of each page and click on Search.

Search by: and
Language State

and or
Last Name of Individual First Name of Individual Group Name

Maxime "Max" Chalmin [Chalmin Family] (*October 7, 1909 - April 30, 1977*) Executive Chef /node/548408
 My father, Maxime Chalmin, was born in Coulandon, France, in October 1909. In his late teens and beyond, and after a series of "apprenticeship" assignments as was the professional development protocol in those days, he came to the United States as a cook at the Belgian Pavilion at the 1939 New York World's Fair.
[Read more](#)

Maxime "Max" Chalmin [Chalmin Family] (*October 7, 1909 - April 30, 1977*) Chef de Cuisine /node/434148
 Mon père Maxime Chalmin, est né à Coulandon, un petit village au Centre de la France, en Octobre, 1909. Après sa scolarité et plusieurs années de formation, il se dirige vers le métier de la restauration et comme cela se faisait à l'époque) comme cuisinier au pavillon
[Read more](#)

**Stories can be published
in any character set**

Constantine "Connie" Foltis [Constantine Foltis Memorial Foundation] (*December 1, 1929 - June 16, 2011*) Ναυπηγός /node/548538

Ο Κωνσταντίνος (επίσης γνωστός ως Κόνι) Φόλτης γεννήθηκε στη Νέα Υόρκη την 1η Δεκεμβρίου 1929, και απεβίωσε στο Οικογενειακό Κέντρο Φροντίδας Bailey για Κοινοτική Φροντίδα Τέλος Ζωής στην πόλη του Αγίου Αυγουστίνου της Φλόριντα στις 6 Ιουνίου 2011. Όσοι τον γνώριζαν στο κέντρο δεν θα ξεχάσουν ποτέ την του γενναιοδωρία του, το ταλέντο του, το γέλιο του, τη φιλία του, την αγάπη του, και την ευσπλαχνία του.

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Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo *Military Commander, Politician and Rancher*



Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (c. - 1890) Military Commander, Politician and Rancher

Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (c. 1808–1890) was a leader in the struggle for statehood for California. During his lifetime, he witnessed three nations rule California. Born to a wealthy family in Monterey, California, the eighth of 13 children, he entered military service at age 16. A soldier when Mexico took over California from Spain in 1826, Vallejo (va-YAY-ho) supported [Californios](#) (native-born Californians) who rebelled against the Mexican governor. In 1829 he led a successful mission against a band of runaway mission Indians. In 1831 he was named commander of the presidio in San Francisco. In 1835 he was appointed commandant of the fourth military district and director of colonization of the northern frontier, the highest military command in northern California.

His next major accomplishment came when Governor Jose Figueroa asked him to lay out a [pueblo](#) at the Solano mission and authorized him to free the Indian workers and distribute the mission lands and assets to settlers. This colonization plan was designed to prevent further extension of the Russian establishment of [Fort Ross](#). As a reward for his success, he was given approximately 44 acres in the Petaluma Valley to develop as his own private [rancho](#). This agricultural empire and his already-established civil and military powers made him one of the wealthiest and most influential men of his day in California.

In 1841 the Russians decided to abandon their outposts at Bodega and Fort Ross and offered to sell the fort to Vallejo. After several months of delays in the negotiations, the fort was purchased by John Sutter. This setback reinforced Vallejo's belief that California would be better served if it were ruled by the United States rather than Mexico City. In 1846 a group of unruly frontiersmen "attacked" the pueblo of Sonoma, arrested Vallejo and imprisoned him in Sutter's fort. They then raised a newly designed flag—the Bear Flag—over Sonoma. Within

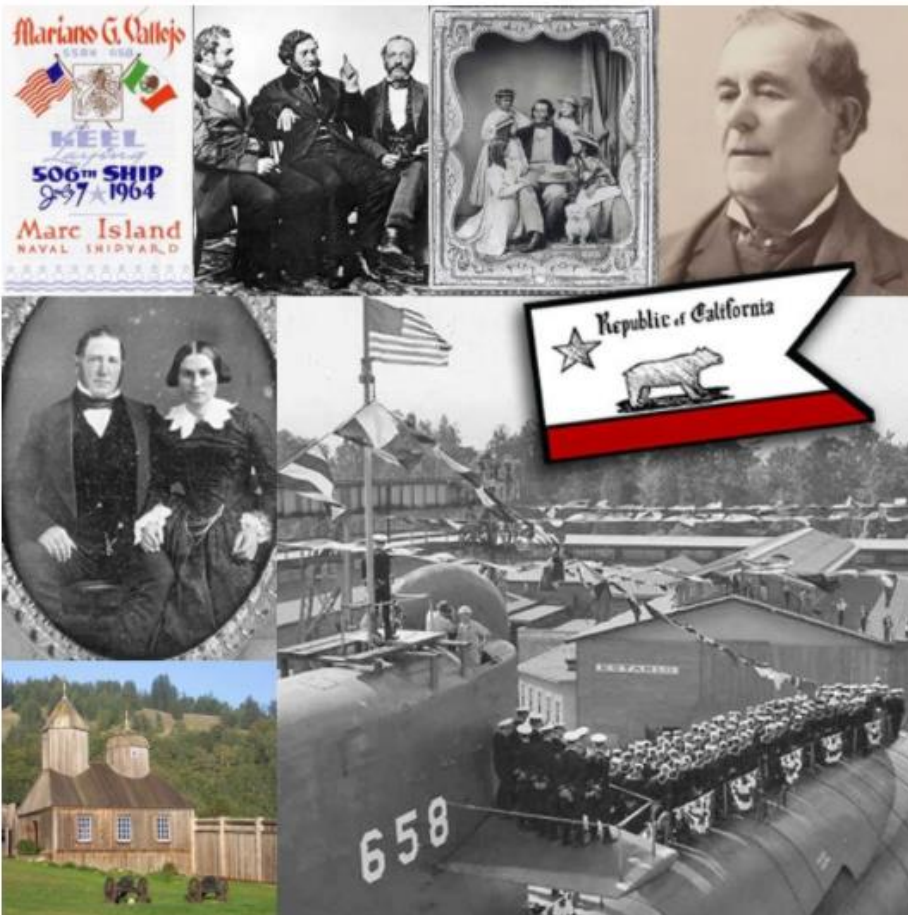
Sadly, he found that during his imprisonment

Captain John C. Fremont. Despite the

In 1848 Vallejo was one of eight Calif

Spanish version
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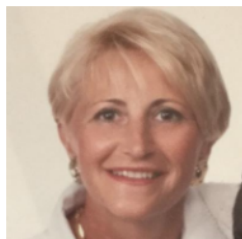
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Marie-Claire Jeanne (Baudin) Miller



Marie-Claire Jeanne (Baudin) Miller (August 25, 1940 - December 20, 2015)

Marie-Claire was born in Jargeau, France, on August 25, 1940, daughter of Georges and Marie Louise Baudin and middle sister to Micheline, Monique, Marie-Noëlle and Marie-Christine. Her devotion to the people she cared about is the character trait that best distinguished her in life and for which she will long be remembered. She always deflected attention from herself, preferring instead to visit, speak with, listen to, tend to and keep in touch with others whom she held dear.

She met her husband, Stephen B. Miller, in France during his US Army tour of duty. Demonstrating remarkable courage, at age 27, Marie-Claire left her beloved France and close-knit family to embark on a new life with Steve in America. She moved to the United States knowing no one but her husband. Yet she bravely embraced her new language, new country and new religious traditions and created an amazing life with Steve, to whom she was totally devoted for 48 years.

Marie-Claire and Steve loved to travel and loved adventure. They enjoyed spending time together at concerts, the theater, art shows and the movies. Marie-Claire even sat through hundreds upon hundreds of hockey games, not because she loved hockey but because Steve loved hockey and she loved Steve. Her devotion to a friend with whom she worked in Orleans, Leone Tanner, was rekindled at a Charles Aznavour concert in 1967 and their friendship was sustained through a running, almost daily conversation for more than 48 years. Her continued contacts with her French friends in Club Amite, and with members of her bridge groups over the years were all part of her life.

Her three daughters—Corinne, Valerie and Sandra—also were beneficiaries of Marie-Claire's sincere devotion and boundless energy. She never missed a ballet recital, swim meet, talent show, track meet, tennis match or piano recital. Marie-Claire raised her girls—so close in age and sometimes trying—with patience and love. Later, she extended that warmth to her sons-in-law Kevin Smithers, Adam Hochman and David Rosenband.

Marie-Claire's devotion was perhaps most evident in her role as Mimi—grandmother to her eight grandchildren: Chloe, Felicia and Scarlett Smithers; Ian and Drew Hochman; and Margot, Spencer and Paula Rosenband. While many grandparents are content to lend an occasional hand or babysit a grandchild every now and again, Mimi took this job to the next level. She (and Steve) were "frequent fliers" on the highways between Rockville, MD, and New York and New Jersey, ensuring they stayed in close touch with the family's next generation. During these visits, Marie-Claire would often get down on the floor with her grandchildren to color, do puzzles and play games and cards.

In August 2015, the end was forever. She loved the

Marie-Claire was also years aided by e-mail was there, it was as if

All of Marie-Claire's From her name, to the

years and eventually becoming an American citizen, she never lost her French identity. She loved being part of the French community in Washington, DC, taking her children to the old French Embassy to celebrate Bastille Day and singing "La Marseillaise" with her French compatriots.

Marie-Claire Miller died suddenly on Sunday, December 20, 2015, in Miami, FL, of natural causes, with her husband Steve at her side. Their daughter Sandra Rosenband and family friend Roger Balsam delivered eulogies at her funeral on December 23. After the service and especially when friends came to pay their respects, the one common thread in their conversations was that Marie-Claire "was a lady." That was extremely comforting for family members because they always felt that when Tom Jones made a

French version

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Maxime "Max" Chalmin *Chef de Cuisine*



Maxime "Max" Chalmin (October 7, 1909 – April 30, 1977) Chef de Cuisine

apprendre de nouvelles méthodes de cuisine sous l'autorité de grands chefs. C'est ce qu'il a fait, il aimait apprendre durant ces stages à Paris, sur la Côte d'Azur. La dernière minute pour les USA lui a été octroyé.

[Read more . . .](#)

To view this story in English, [click here](#).

Mon père Maxime Chalmin, est né à [Coulandon](#), un petit village au Centre de la France, en Octobre, 1909. Après sa scolarité et plusieurs filaments comme apprenti (comme cela se faisait à l'époque) il se dirige vers le métier de la restauration et il arrive aux Etats Unis en 1939 comme cuisinier au pavillon Belge de [l'Exposition Internationale à N.Y.](#) Il est revenue ensuite en France, mais avec l'espoir de revenir ensuite en Amérique pour y démarrer une nouvelle vie. Après la guerre, qu'il passe à Vichy avec sa femme Marcelle et son jeune fils, il a quitté la France en 1948 pour enfin réaliser son rêve. En 1948 donc, il est revenu à New York avec sa femme et son fils de 4 ans, c'était l'aboutissement de son rêve et le commencement de sa vraie vie. Etant jeune homme, élevé par sa mère, veuve, il a toujours eu le désir de devenir «chef cuisinier».

En France, en ce temps-là, l'apprentissage consistait à travailler pour l'autorité de grands chefs. C'est ce qu'il a fait, il

English version
www.americansall.org/node/548408



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Rev. James William Charles Pennington *African-American, Presbyterian, Writer, Minister, Abolitionist, Civil War*

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Rev. James William Charles Pennington (c.1807 - October 22, 1870) African-American, Presbyterian, Writer, Minister, Abolitionist, Civil War

Louisiana, and equaled by none of the kind, except Virginia and Kentucky, and not by either of these in extent."

"My parents did not both belong to the same owner. This not only made me a slave but made me the slave of him to whom my mother belonged; as the primary law of slavery is, that the child shall follow the condition of the mother."

"When I was about four years of age, my mother, an older brother, and myself were given to a son of my master, who had studied for the medical profession, but who had now married wealthy, and was about to settle as a wheat planter in Washington County, on the western shore. This began the first of our family troubles that I knew anything about, as it occasioned a separation between my mother and the only two children she then had, and my father, to a distance of about 200 miles. But this separation did not continue long; my father being a valuable slave, my master was glad to purchase him."

"About this time, I began to feel another evil of slavery—I mean the want of parental care and attention. My parents were not able to give any attention to their children during the day. I often suffered much from hunger and other similar causes. To estimate the sad state of a slave child, you must look at it as a helpless human being thrown upon the world without the benefit of its natural guardians. It is thrown into the world without a social circle to flee to for hope, shelter, comfort, or instruction. The social circle, with all its heaven-ordained blessings, is of the utmost importance to the tender child; but of this, the slave child, however tender and delicate, is robbed."

"There is another source of evil to slave children, which I cannot forbear to mention here, as one which early embittered my life; I mean the tyranny of the master's children. My master had two sons, about the ages and sizes of my older brother and myself. We were not only required to recognize these young sirs as our young masters, but they felt themselves to be such; and, in consequence of this feeling, they sought to treat us with the same air of authority that their father did the older slaves."

"Another evil of slavery that I felt severely about this time was the tyranny and abuse of the overseers. These men seem to look with an evil eye upon children. I was once visiting a menagerie, and being struck with the fact, that the lion was comparatively indifferent to everyone around his cage, while he eyed with peculiar keenness a little boy I had, the keeper informed me that such was always the case. Such is true of those human beings in the slave states, called overseers. They seem to take pleasure in torturing the children of slaves, long before they are large enough to be put at the hoe, and consequently under the whip."

"We had an overseer named Blackstone; he was an extremely cruel man to the working hands. He always carried a long hickory whip—a kind of pole. He kept three or four of these, in order that he might not at any time be without one."

"I once found one of these hickories lying in the yard, and supposing that he had thrown it away, I picked it up, and boy-like, was using it for a horse; he came along from the field, and seeing me with it, fell upon me with the one he then had in his hand and flogged me most cruelly. From that, I lived in constant dread of that man; and he would show how

Born into slavery on the eastern shore of Maryland in 1807, James William Charles Pennington escaped from slavery in 1828 and settled for a time in New York and later became the first black student admitted to Yale, although he was not officially enrolled and is reported to only have limited use of the library. Although ordained as a minister in the **Congregational Church**, he later served **Presbyterian Churches** in a number of states. He wrote one of the first history books for African American teachers, *A Text Book of the Origin and History, &c. &c. of Colored People* (1841) and a memoir of slavery, *The Fugitive Blacksmith; or Events in the History of James W. C. Pennington, Pastor of a Presbyterian Church, New York* (1849)."

The following was written in London (1850), and is entitled *"My Birth and Parentage—The Treatment of Slaves Generally in Maryland."* *"In Their Own Words . . ."*

"I was born in the state of Maryland, which is one of the smallest and most northern of the slave-holding states; the products of this state are wheat, rye, Indian corn, tobacco, with some hemp, flax, etc. By looking at the map, it will be seen that Maryland, like Virginia her neighbor, is divided by the **Chesapeake Bay** into eastern and western shores. My birthplace was on the eastern shore, where there are seven or eight small counties; the farms are small, and tobacco is mostly raised."

"At an early period in the history of Maryland, her lands began to be exhausted by the bad cultivation peculiar to slave states; and hence she soon commenced the business of breeding slaves for the more southern states. This has given an enormity to slavery, in Maryland, differing from that which attaches to the system in Louisiana, and equaled by none of the kind, except Virginia and Kentucky, and not by either of these in extent."

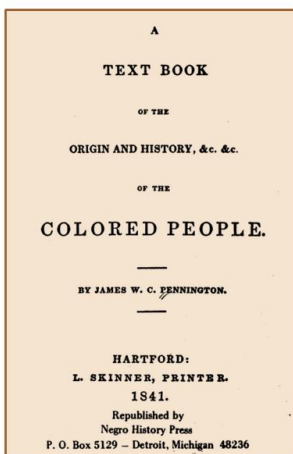
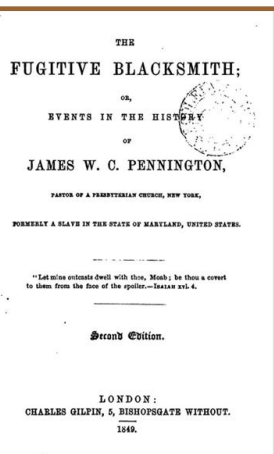
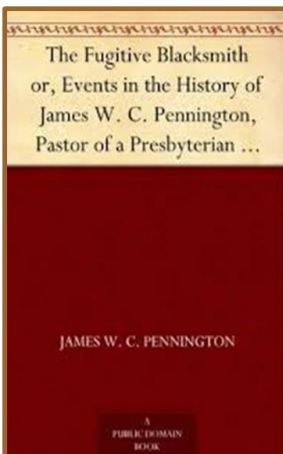
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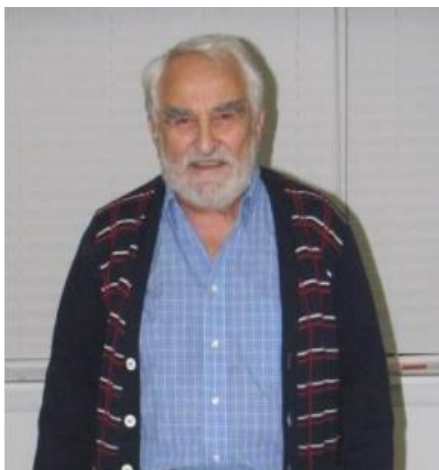
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Constantine "Connie" Foltis *Ναυπηγός*



Constantine "Connie" Foltis (December 1, 1929 - June 16, 2011) *Ναυπηγός*

Ο Κωνσταντίνος (επίσης γνωστός ως Κόνι) Φόλτης γεννήθηκε στη Νέα Υόρκη την 1η Δεκεμβρίου 1929, και απεβίωσε στο Οικογενειακό Κέντρο Φροντίδας Bailey για Κοινωνική Φροντίδα Τέλος Ζωής στην πόλη του Αγίου Αυγουστίνου της Φλόριντα στις 6 Ιουνίου 2011. Όσοι τον γνώριζαν στο κέντρο δεν θα ξεχάσουν ποτέ την του γενναιοδωρία του, το ταλέντο του, το γέλιο του, τη φιλία του, την αγάπη του, και την ευσπλαχνία του. Ήταν ένας από τους πιο φιλικούς ανθρώπους που θα μπορούσε να συναντήσει ποτέ κανείς. Το πνεύμα του ζει μέσα από τις ζωές που άγγιξε και μέσω του Ιδρύματος Κωνσταντίνου Φόλτη που ονομάστηκε εις μνήμη και προς τιμήν του. Η διαθήκη του ανέθεσε στην οικογένειά του να θάψουν την τέφρα του στη θάλασσα.

Ο πατέρας και η μητέρα του Κόνι μετανάστευσαν στις Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες από τη Ρωσία και τη Σκωτία, αντίστοιχα. Ο πατέρας του Κόνι μεγάλωσε σε μια ελληνική κοινότητα της Ρωσίας και έπλευσε σε όλο τον κόσμο μέχρι που έφθασε στη Νέα Υόρκη, όπου ξεκίνησε στον

τομέα του φαγητού σπρώχνοντας ένα καροτσάκι με ντόνατς. Έχτισε γρήγορα μια αλυσίδα 33 εστιατορίων φημισμένα στη Νέα Υόρκη. Ο ελληνικός πολιτισμός κυριαρχούσε την οικογένεια και την επιχείρηση.

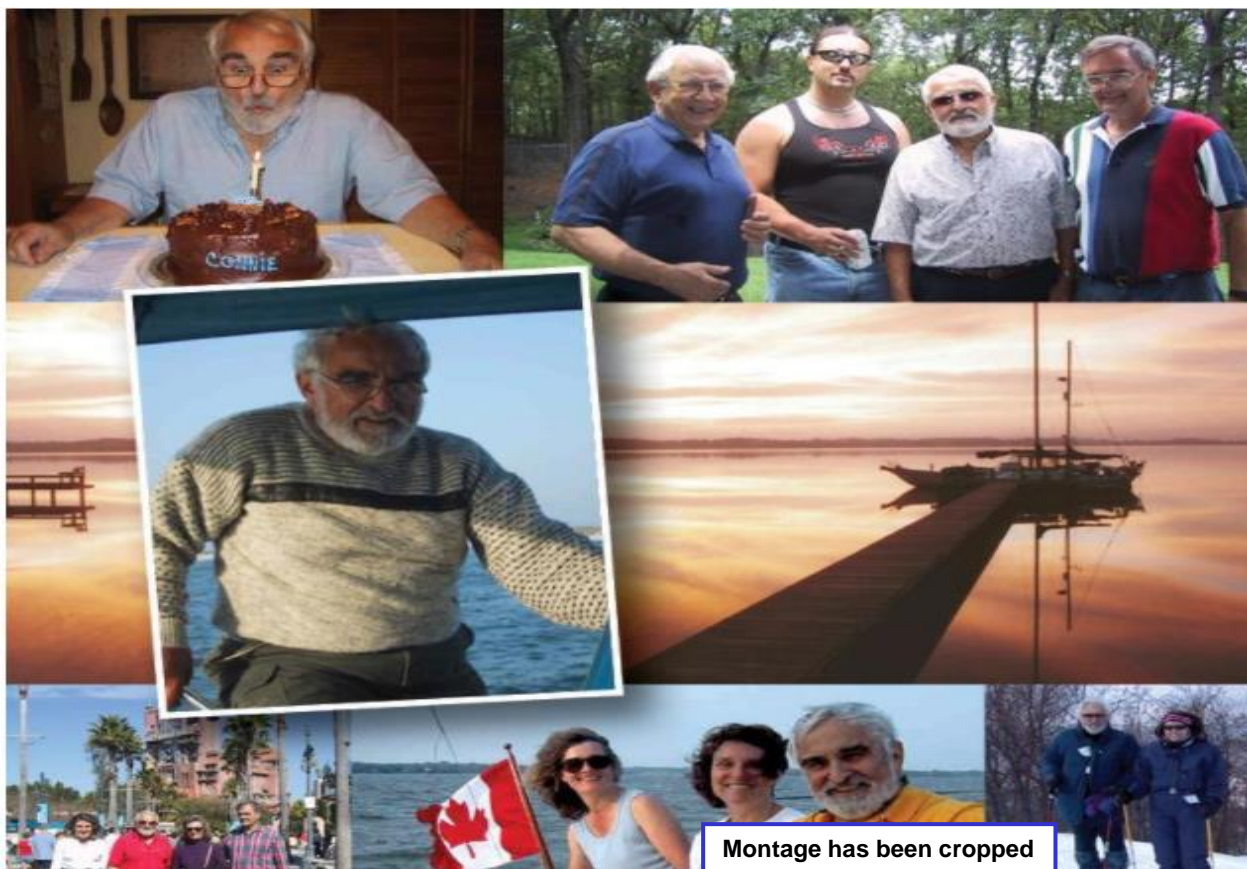
Ο Κόνι μεγάλωσε στο Φλάσινγκ της Νέας Υόρκης μαζί με της δύο μεγαλύτερες αδελφές του που ονομάζονταν Χέλεν και Τζίνι. Η εκτεταμένη οικογένει

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English version

www.americansall.org/node/548 53408



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Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment, 54th *Military, Civil War, Shaw, Glory, Fort Wagner, Carney, Hallowell, Medal of Honor*



Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment, 54th [Americans All Editorial Staff Massachusetts] (March 13, 1863 - August 4, 1865)
Military, Civil War, Shaw, Glory, Fort Wagner, Carney, Hallowell, Medal of Honor

On January 26, 1863, Secretary of War **Edwin M. Stanton** authorized Massachusetts Governor **John Albion Andrew** to create volunteer companies of artillery "for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, and such corps of infantry for the volunteer military service as he may find convenient. Such volunteers to be enlisted for three years unless sooner discharged, and may include persons of African descent organized into separate corps."

On February 2, the Governor sent a letter to Francis G. Shaw, a prominent Boston abolitionist, to enlist his help in convincing Shaw's son, Captain **Robert Gould Shaw**, to command the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. It would become the first regular army regiment of African American soldiers raised in the North. Captain Shaw, a commissioned officer in the Union Army, telegraphed his acceptance. Born in Boston on October 10, 1837, and admitted to Harvard College in 1856, Shaw had discontinued his studies in the third year to join the army. He entered the 7th New York National Guard, then received a commission as second lieutenant in the **2nd Massachusetts Infantry**, and was later promoted to captain. As a result of his appointment to command the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, he received the rank of colonel.

Once his appointment was confirmed, Shaw began to recruit his soldiers. He was assisted by Lt. Colonel Norwood Hallowell (see his story below) and the regiment became their training at **Camp Meigs**. Although Shaw was not convinced about the fighting qualities of this new regiment, he was impressed with their dedication and devotion to the task. Throughout his career, he devoted himself to proving that his African American soldiers could fight just as well as any white soldiers.

Governor Andrew enlisted the support of Mayor **George Luther Stearns** of Medford, Massachusetts, who had assisted abolitionist John Brown in his plan for giving freedom to the slaves. Stearns organized a committee for the task, and it included attorney **John M. Langston**, businessman, lawyer and shoe merchant **O.S.B. Wall** and abolitionist and statesman **Frederick Douglass**. Their appearances, speeches and personal contacts help increase the enlistments of black men for the Massachusetts cause. On March 2, 1863, Douglass issued his famous announcement, "**Men of Color to Arms**," and urgently requested that this enlistment opportunity be accepted. On June 26, 1863, Mayor Stearns wrote to Secretary Stanton, "My regiment is progressing handsomely, and black men begin to understand they gain nothing by standing off, but if they were to gain their rights and secure protection at the hands of the government, they must rally at its call."

Read More ...



Portrait image, Robert Gould Shaw Memorial, Boston, MA. 1. Colonel Robert Gould Shaw. 2. A printed broadside, written by Frederick Douglass recruiting men of color to enlist in the U.S. military in 1863. Signed by Douglass and 54 leaders in the Philadelphia African American community. 3. Morris Island, SC with Fort Wagner in red box. 4. Medford, MA Mayor George Luther Stearns. 5. The storming of Fort Wagner. 6. MA Governor John Albion Andrew. 7. Colonel Norwood Penrose "Pen" Hallowell. 8. Sergeant William Harvey Carney. 9. Black soldier in the 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment. 10. Sergeant Carney Memorial House, New Bedford, MA.



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Albert "Chew" Kullen *Businessman*

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Albert "Chew" Kullen (December 27, 1909 - July 30, 1966) Businessman

Albert "Chew" Kullen was born in Baltimore, Maryland, the oldest of four children. His parents, Sam and Mary Kulchinsky, were Jewish immigrants from Russia and, in addition to a rich appreciation for their heritage, they afforded their children a unique distinction. Although born in different months, each of Chew's younger brothers, Harry and Sol, were also born on the 27th and his sister, Sarah, married a man born on the 27th.

Chew grew up in Baltimore, but he left high school early to help his parents support the family. He briefly moved to New York City, where he met his future wife, Irene, and they had one daughter, Marilyn. Returning to Baltimore, he began a career in the vending machine business, which then included slot machines. To many, his personality made him seem like a real-life "Damon Runyon" character. Early on, as co-owner of Andrews Vending Co., he learned to cope with the downsides of his job. Like many of his peers, he was investigated by nearly every law enforcement agency concerned about the potential for illegal activity. The results of every investigation were always the same—no racketeering connections, no tax dodging, and no hoodlum activity.

Through sheer charisma and intelligence, Chew soon became the leading spokesperson for the slots industry. Because of his growing prominence in the state's political arena, in 1946 he and his brothers—who were also making names for themselves in the advertising and printing worlds—changed their last name to Kullen. Kullen was easier to pronounce than Kulchinsky, especially when Chew was advocating for legislation to keep slots legal in the state. More than anyone else, he was statistically aware and verbally vocal about the positive economic effects that slots had on both the county and the state, including generating hundreds of well-paying jobs.

His impact on Anne Arundel County was far greater than just being the most well-known advocate for his industry in the state. He was a tireless campaigner for the North Arundel Hospital, an annual sponsor of the baseball league, and a man who always demonstrated faith in his community.

Chew Kullen died in 1966 of a sudden heart attack, an industry that would ultimately cease to exist.

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To view the legacy story about Allan Kullen, click here.

Yiddish version

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Rihei Onishi ジャーナリスト・米農家



Rihei Onishi (J) ジャーナリスト・米農家

東京日刊紙の時事新報の記者であった大西理平は、1903年に裕福なワイン商人の従兄弟の大西虎一と初めて渡米しました。彼らは、テキサス州での米栽培の可能性に感銘を受け、すでに定住していた日本人農家の西原家の近くに約300エーカー（約387,253坪）の土地を購入しました。

大西氏は、日本人移民をテキサス州に連れてきた立役者でした。彼は、1903年に帰国し、その翌年に米を栽培する第1日本人移民農家集団を初めてテキサス州に連れて行きました。彼らは、1年目の農業活動で、豊富な収穫で評判が高かった日本の短粒米を栽培しました。このお米の種類は、テキサス州の肥沃な土地で立派に育ち、他のテキサス州の米農家よりはるかに豊富な収穫量をあげることができました。

この農業ベンチャービジネスは、すぐに有名になったといえ、大西氏の農場で居住していたほとんどの農民が男性だったことが安定性の大きな問題となりました。これらの男性は、妻を持たなければ、農場に残り、テキサス州で将来を築いてもらうことが期待できなかったからです。この問題の解決策として、大西氏は、彼の男性労働者と結婚したい女性を探すために1909年に日本へ帰国しました。彼がテキサス州に連れてきた多くの女性は、会ったことがない男性と結婚することに同意したことで、「ピクチャーブライド（写真花嫁）」と呼ばれるようになりました。彼・彼女らの唯一の「接点」は、花嫁候補者と花婿候補者の写真交換だけでした。両者が縁談を承諾してから、花嫁がアメリカにいくように花婿不在の結婚式が日本で行われました。日本人女性にはアメリカ人男性と結婚しないと、アメリカ合衆国に入国できないとの日米紳士協定が存在していたので、この結婚方法は、1908年以降、重要な役割を果たしました。

大西家は、第一次世界大戦中に景況を続けたが、大恐慌の到来で米の価格が下落し、多くの日本人の米農家が失敗に終わり、テキサス州を去りました。テキサス州に残った日本人は、資金を出し合って、支援を必要とする人達に融資するために団体を結成しました。このころの大西理平は、ご家族と共にマサチューセッツ州に移住し、息子達だけがテキサス州に残りました。（このスタジオ写真は、1910年に撮影され、テキサス文化研究所から入手しました：88-299）

To view this story in English, [click here](#).

English version

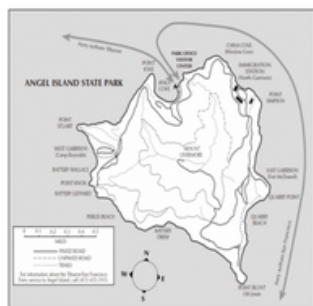
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Angel Island Immigration Station *Chinese, Immigration Station, American History*[View published](#) [Modify/Update](#) [Manage display](#) [Revisions](#) [Create this page in an additional language](#) [Node export](#)

Angel Island Immigration Station [Americans All California] (January 21, 1910 - November 5, 1940)
Chinese, Immigration Station, American History

Because most European immigrants who came to the United States passed through the admission process on Ellis Island in New York harbor, the Ellis Island Immigration Station is a famous historic site. Yet it was not the only major port of entry for immigrants. Between 1910 and 1940, Angel Island in San Francisco Bay was the location of a large and imposing government compound where immigrants seeking entry into the United States via Pacific routes were processed. Often referred to as the Ellis Island of the West, this one-mile-square state park is the largest island in San Francisco Bay. It was christened Isla de Los Angeles by a Spanish explorer, Juan de Ayala, in 1775.

Native Americans had used the island for thousands of years. In the early 1800s, Russian sea-otter hunters visited it. In the mid-1800s, the United States government began developing the island. Gun batteries on Alcatraz and Angel Islands formed the inner defense of San Francisco Bay. The island was a favorite dueling ground for San Franciscans during the mid-nineteenth century and was a military staging site during three wars.

Of the 1 million immigrants processed at Angel Island Immigration Station, approximately 175,000 were Chinese and 117,000 were Japanese. Immigrants also arrived at Angel Island from India, Italy, Russia, Armenia and Ireland. The average length of stay for a detainee was two weeks; the longest was 22 months. Between 75 percent and 80 percent of the immigrants successfully entered America through this station. See the video [Island of Secrets: Memories](#).

Entry to the United States

Gaining entry into the United States was complicated for the Chinese by the [Chinese Exclusion Acts](#) of 1882, 1888, 1892 and 1902 and the Immigration Act of 1924. These acts increased restrictions on Asian immigrants, especially laborers, until only students, teachers or merchants were admitted to America. Clearly discriminatory—no other national group was denied entry to the country—these exclusionary laws were prompted by racism and fear that laborers from China would take jobs away from European American workers. This fear was aggravated by a severe economic depression coupled with surges of new immigrants entering the United States from Europe.

Despite their early arrival in California and their contributions to the growth of the state, Chinese immigrants experienced growing prejudice in the 1870s. The first Chinese immigrants had worked in the [gold fields](#). When the wealth from the gold fields diminished, Chinese workers were recruited to build the [railroads](#) linking the East and West Coasts. In time, Chinese people settled into a variety of occupations in agriculture, fishing, business and light industry.

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1. Immigrants on ship waiting for arrival of the Health Service; 2. Chinese cooks came each day from San Francisco; 3. Oral interrogation by Immigration officials; 4. Dorm bunks were tiered three high and two across; 5. Chinese immigrants repacking luggage after disinfection; 6. Fog-warning bell, cast in 1910; 7. Partial page from a coaching book; 8. Katherine Maurer works with Japanese immigrants in her office.

Montage has been cropped

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