

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 *Executive Chef*

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Maxime "Max" Chalmin (October 7, 1909 - April 30, 1977) Executive Chef

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. Once completed, he returned to France but vowed to return to the United States to start a new life. After the war which he spent in Vichy, France with his new wife Marcelle and newborn son, he left France behind to pursue his dream. In 1948, he landed (again) in New York harbor with his wife and a 4 year old son to begin this saga. It was to be the fulfillment of a lifelong dream and the beginning of another.

As a young man, raised by a widowed mother in central France, he was always restless as he pursued his passion of being a chef. In France at the time, "apprenticeships" involved working and studying under leading chefs and travelling to other countries to learn new cuisines and cooking methods - which he did. He loved and learned in these "apprentice stages" in Paris, the Cote d'Azur, Cuba, America and Morocco (where he almost left his new family were it not for a last minute visa to the US!).

I still vaguely remember our first months/years after arriving in Flushing, NY. As a 4 year old, it was easy for me to learn English - not so for my parents. My father was then "Sous Chef" at the prestigious Plaza Hotel in New York City. We then moved on from place to place as my father progressed up the ranks in the culinary world. To West Virginia (The Greenbrier Hotel), Cleveland (The Union Club), Los Angeles (The Ambassador Hotel), St. Louis and finally back to New York (The Park Lane Hotel). I was 10 and longing for stability!

It came time when my father became Executive Chef at the Park Lane and subsequently at the ever-famous [Toot's Shores](#) restaurant. We finally had found stability when my parents bought our first home on Long Island, New York, and he became the Executive Chef at the United Nations - a position he held for nearly 10 years. We are very proud of We lived in New York until he retired in February 1967 and bought a restaurant in Belgium ("Le Val Vert"). He returned to the U.S. in 1972 and finished his career teaching Culinary Arts at the prestigious [Culinary Institute of America](#) (CIA, Hyde Park, N.Y.) and finally at [Johnson & Wales Culinary College](#) (Providence, R.I.) where he taught until he died in 1977, passing on his knowledge to future chefs.

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## 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 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. [Read more](#)



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### Maxime “Max” Chalmin *Chef de Cuisine*



Maxime “Max” Chalmin (October 7, 1909 - April 30, 1977) Chef de Cuisine

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 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, à Cuba, et au Maroc. Un visa de dernière minute pour les USA lui a été octroyé.

Je peux vaguement me rappeler nos premiers mois et nos premières années à Flushing, New York. A 4 ans, Il m'a été facile d'apprendre l'Anglais, mais mes parents out eu plus de mal. Mon père était alors « sous-chef » au prestigieux **Plaza Hotel** à New York. Nous le suivons dans sa carrière qui progressait dans le monde culinaire. De l'Ouest de la Virginie (Le Greenbrier Hotel), à Cleveland (Union Club), Los Angeles (Ambassador Hotel), St. Louis et finalement ce fut le retour à New York (Park Lane Hotel). J'avais 10 ans, attendant de nous fixer un peu, je rêvais de stabilité!

Elle vint quand mon père est nommé « Exécutive Chef » au Park Lane Hotel et par suite au très fameux Toot's Shore Restaurant. Nous avons enfin trouve la stabilité et mes parents ont achetés leur première résidence à Long Island N.Y. Mon père devient alors « Exécutive Chef » aux Nations Unies, poste qu'il conservera pendant presque 10 ans. Nous resterons à New York jusqu'à sa retraite en 1967. Il acheta alors un restaurant en Belgique près de Bruxelles - "Le Val Vert", exploite pour presque 6 ans.

Il retourne à New York en 1972 et finira sa carrière en enseignant les Arts Culinaires à l'école prestigieuse «**Culinary Institute of America**» (Hyde Park, NY) et au «**Johnson & Wales Culinary Collège**» (Providence, R.I.) ou il a enseigné jusqu'à sa mort en 1977, transmettant son savoir aux futures cuisiniers américains. Lui aussi ayant transmis son savoir à beaucoup de futures chefs aux Etats Unis.

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Rihei Onishi, a journalist for the Jiji Shimpō, a Tokyo daily newspaper, first came to the United States with his wealthy wine-merchant cousin, Toraichi Onishi, in 1903. They were impressed with the possibilities of growing rice in Texas and purchased approximately 300 acres of land to do so. [Read more](#)



## Rihei Onishi *Journalist and Rice Farmer*

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Rihei Onishi, a journalist for the *Jiji Shimpō*, a Tokyo daily newspaper, first came to the United States with his wealthy wine-merchant cousin, Toraichi Onishi, in 1903. They were impressed with the possibilities of growing **rice in Texas** and purchased approximately 300 acres of land near the property of the Saibara's, a Japanese rice-farming family that had already settled in the area.

Onishi was instrumental in leading Japanese immigrants to Texas. In 1903 he returned home and brought the first group of rice-farming immigrants to Texas the following year. During their first year of operation, they grew a Japanese short-grained variety of rice that was respected for its hearty nature. That type of rice grew very well in the rich Texas soil and yielded a far greater output than was produced by other Texas rice farmers.

The farming venture soon became well known, but the fact that most of the immigrants who populated the Onishi farm were men created a problem of stability. Without wives, the men could not be expected to remain on the farm and build their own future in Texas. To resolve this problem, Onishi returned to Japan in 1909 to recruit women who would marry his workmen. Many of the women who returned with him came to be known as "picture brides," because they agreed to marry men they had never met. Their only "contact" came from photographs that were

Rihei Onishi () Journalist and Rice Farmer

exchanged between the prospective bride and groom. Once both parties were in agreement, a wedding ceremony was held in Japan (without the groom) that enabled the bride to go to America. This wedding process was critical after 1908, because the **Gentlemen's Agreement** made it impossible for Japanese women to enter the United States unless they were married to American men.

The Onishi family continued to prosper during the era of World War I. However, when the Great Depression hit and the price of rice dropped, many Japanese rice farmers failed and they left Texas. The ones who remained formed an organization to pool their money and loan it to those who most needed help. By this time, Rihei Onishi had moved his family to Massachusetts and only his sons remained in Texas. (This studio portrait was taken c.1910 and was obtained from the Institute of Texan Cultures, 86-299.)



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## Rihei Onishi [Kaeda Akiyama] () ジャーナリスト・米農家 /node/548134

東京のジャーナリストであった大西理平は、1903年に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、そこで米栽培をするために約300エーカー（約367,253坪）の土地を購入しました

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### Rihei Onishi ジャーナリスト・米農家



Rihei Onishi () 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あった約300エーカー（約367,253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壌で立派に育ち、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。彼ら女性の唯一の「接点」は、花嫁候補者と花婿候補者の写真交換だけでした。両者が締結を承諾してから、花嫁がアメリカに、おけるように花婿不在の結婚式が日本で行われました。日本人女性はアメリカ人と結婚しないと、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繁栄を続けましたが、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:86-299)

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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:86-299)



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**Constantine "Connie" Foltis** [Constantine Foltis Memorial Foundation] (Dec. 1929 - June 16, 2011) Naval Architect /node/434039  
 Constantine "Connie" Foltis was born in New York City on December 1, 1929, and died at Bailey Family Center for Caring of Community Hospice in St. Augustine, Florida, on June 16, 2011. Those who knew him at the center would never forget his generosity, talent, laughter, friendship, love, and compassion. [Read more](#)



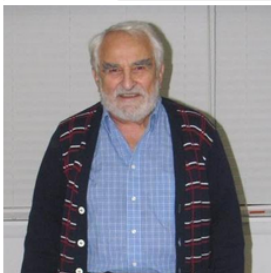
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## Constantine "Connie" Foltis *Naval Architect*

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Constantine "Connie" Foltis (December 1, 1929 - June 16, 2011) Naval Architect

Constantine "Connie" Foltis was born in New York City on December 1, 1929, and died at Bailey Family Center for Caring of Community Hospice in St. Augustine, Florida, on June 16, 2011. Those who knew him at the [Center](#) would never forget his generosity, talent, laughter, friendship, love, and compassion. He was one of the friendliest people one would ever meet. His spirit lives on through the lives he touched and through the [Constantine Foltis Memorial Foundation](#) named in his honor. His will instructed his family to bury his ashes at sea.

Connie's father and mother immigrated to the United States from Russia and Scotland, respectively. Connie's father grew up in a Greek community in Russia and sailed around the world until he landed in New York City where he started in the food business pushing a donut cart. He quickly built a [chain of 33 restaurants](#) famed in New York City. Greek culture dominated family and business.

Connie grew up in Flushing, New York, with his two older sisters named Helen and Jeannie. Connie's extended family summured each year at the family summer home on [Shelter Island](#) near the Hamptons on Long Island. He and his family adored Shelter Island, which remained a central focus throughout his lifetime. Here he found his passion for sailing and pursued his love for photography. He took thousands of pictures of sights and people, often developing them himself in his darkroom.

Connie excelled at school where he focused mainly on technical subjects. After graduating from Brooklyn Tech High School, he went on to obtain degrees in [Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering](#) at the University of Michigan. He began his career in naval architecture at the Rosenblatt Shipyard in Seattle.

Connie married after graduating from college and raised two daughters, Christine Robinson and Rosemary Foltis, who live in the Washington Metro Area. He taught them to sail and ski as well as other interests. Connie sailed, took photographs, skied downhill skier as he lived and traveled around the U.S., Europe, and the Caribbean.

Connie began his 30-year Federal Government career as a marine engineer and naval architect at the Maritime Administration in Washington, D.C. Here he received a Department of Transportation Award for Superior Achievement. Prior to his retirement, he helped create a design for offloading cargo ships still used around the world.

Connie always sailed, raced and taught family members and friends to sail. He sailed at the [University of Michigan Sailing Club](#) where he made life-long friendships. He later sailed at clubs near Seattle, in Maryland, in Virginia, and in Florida. He timed his retirement to sail back from England with friends. Later, he sailed and lived on his 52-foot yacht, Nightwind, before setting down roots in Palatka on the St. Johns River near St. Augustine, Florida.

Connie helped others throughout his lifetime. Brought up with animals, Connie often gave homes to them. He volunteered to help schools, served on boards, and provided expert advice to many public and private groups. Connie shared good times and bad with his friends and family, sharing laughter and helping many through hard times.

The [Constantine Foltis Memorial Foundation](#) raises awareness and support to foster the healing bond between people and animals. The foundation [partners](#) with related organizations and causes that help both people and animals recover from hard times.

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**Constantine "Connie" Foltis** [Constantine Foltis Memorial Foundation] (Dec. 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 Κοινωνική Φροντίδα Τέλος Ζωής στην πόλη του Αγίου Αυγουστίνου της Φλόριδα 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. [Read more](#)

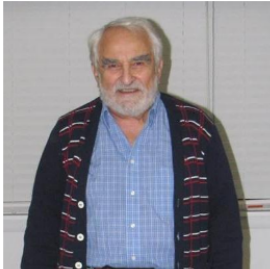


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## Constantine "Connie" Foltis *Ναυπηγός*



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 Φλόριδα 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 Φόλτης 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 έπλεε σε όλο τον κόσμο μέχρι που έφθασε στη Νέα Υόρκη, όπου ξεκίνησε στον τομέα του φαγητού σπρώχνοντας ένα καροτσάκι με ντόνατς. Έχτισε γρήγορα μια αλιεύια 33 εστιατορίων φημισμένα στη Νέα Υόρκη. Ο ελληνικός πολιτισμός κυριαρχούσε την οικογένεια και την επιχείρησή.

Ο Κόνι μεγάλωσε στο Φλόριντς της Νέας Υόρκης μαζί με τις δύο μεγαλύτερες αδελφές του που ονομάζονταν Χέλεν και Τζίν. Η εκτεταμένη οικογένεια του Κόνι παραθέριζαν κάθε χρόνο στο εξοχικό της οικογένειας στο Σέλτερ Άιλαντ κοντά στα Χάμπτονς στο Λονγκ Άιλαντ. Και ο ίδιος και η οικογένεια του λήρναντο το Σέλτερ Άιλαντ, το οποίο και παρέμεινε επίκεντρο ενδιαφέροντος κατά όλη τη διάρκεια της ζωής του. Εκεί ανακάλυψε το πάθος του για την ιστιοπλοία και επώδιε την αγάπη του για τη φωτογραφία. Τράβηξε χιλιάδες φωτογραφίες

αφοσιώτων και ανθρώπων, τις οποίες συχνά επεξεργαζόταν και εμφάνιζε ο ίδιος στο προσωπικό του στατικό δάλαμο. Ο Κόνι ήταν διακριμένος μαθητής στο σχολείο όπου ασχολήθηκε κυρίως με τεχνικά μαθήματα. Μετά την αποφοίτηση του από το Τεχνικό Λύκειο του Μπρούκλιν, συνέχισε με την απόκτηση πτυχίων Ναυπηγού και Μηχανολόγου Ναυτικής από το Πανεπιστήμιο του Μίσιγκαν. Ξεκίνησε την καριέρα του ως ναυπηγός στο Ναυπηγείο Ρόσενμπλατ στο Σιάτλ.

Μετά την αποφοίτηση του από το πανεπιστήμιο, ο Κόνι παντρεύτηκε και ανέθρεψε δύο κόρες, την Κριστίν Ρόμπινσον και την Ρόζμαρι Φόλτ, οι οποίες κατοικούν στην μητροπολιτική περιοχή της Ουάσινγκτον. Τις έμαθε ιστιοπλοία και σκι καθώς και άλλα χόμπι. Ο Κόνι ήταν ιστιοπλόος, φωτογράφος, σιέρη χιονοδρομίου, και έζησε και ταξίδεψε στις ΗΠΑ, την Ευρώπη και την Καραϊβική.

Ο Κόνι ξεκίνησε την τρικομματική θητεία του με την Ομοσπονδιακή Κυβέρνηση ως Μηχανολόγος Ναυτικής και Ναυπηγός με την Διοίκηση Ναυτικής στην Ουάσινγκτον. Εκεί και έλαβε το Βραβείο Ανώτερου Επιτεύγματος του Υπουργείου Μεταφορών. Πριν από την συνταξιοδότησή του, συνέβαλε στη δημιουργία σχεδίου για την εκφόρτιση φορτηγών πλοίων που εξακολουθεί να χρησιμοποιείται σήμερα παγκοσμίως.

Ο Κόνι πάντα ασχολούταν με την ιστιοπλοία, συμμετείχε σε αγώνες ιστιοπλοίας, και δίδασκε την ιστιοπλοία σε οικογενειακά μέλη και φίλους. Άνηκε στον Όμιλο Ιστιοπλοίας του Πανεπιστημίου του Μίσιγκαν όπου και έκανε δια-βίου φίλους. Αργότερα άνηκε σε ομίλους ιστιοπλοίας κοντά στο Σιάτλ, στις πολιτείες του Μέριλαντ και της Βιρτζίνια, και στη Φλόριδα. Συνέδεσε την συνταξιοδότησή του με την διεκπεραίωση ιστιοπλοϊκού ταξιδιού από την Αγγλία μαζί με φίλους. Αργότερα, έπλεε και έζησε πάνω στο γιοτ 52-πόδι του, *Nightwind* (Νυχτερινός Άνεμος), πριν εγκατασταθεί στην Παλάτσα στον ποταμό του Αγίου Ιωάννη κοντά στην πόλη του Αγίου Αυγουστίνου στην Φλόριδα.

Ο Κόνι καθ' όλη του τη ζωή βοηθούσε τους άλλους. Έχοντα μεγαλώσει κοντά σε ζώα, ο Κόνι συχνά τα υιοθετούσε. Ήταν εθελοντής σε σχολεία, μέλος συμβουλίων, και εμπεριστασιακά για πολλούς δημόσιους και ιδιωτικούς οργανισμούς. Ο Κόνι μοιραζόταν και τις καλές και τις κακές στιγμές με τους φίλους και την οικογένειά του, με γέλιο και χαρά και βοηθώντας πολλούς στις δύσκολες στιγμές.

Το Ίδρυμα Κωνσταντίνου Φόλτης συμβάλει στην ευαισθητοποίηση και προώθηση του θεραπευτικού δεσμού μεταξύ των ανθρώπων και των ζώων. Το Ίδρυμα συνεργάζεται με συναρκες οργανισμούς και κινήματα που βοηθούν τόσο τους ανθρώπους όσο και τα ζώα να συνέρθουν από δύσκολες στιγμές.



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**Albert "Chew" Kullen [Marilyn Ehrlich] (December 27, 1909 - July 30, 1966)** Businessman /node/443997  
 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. [Read more](#)

**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 1948 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, and his efforts, along with those of the machine operators he represented, were driving forces in its creation. He was an annual sponsor of the baseball league and of numerous causes to improve the health and well-being of his fellow county residents. Yet, above all, he was a man who always demonstrated fairness in his business dealings that even the most formidable critics of his industry admired.

Chew Kullen died in 1966 of a sudden heart attack while working at his Glen Bernie office. He left behind a legacy of integrity, honesty and leadership in an industry that would ultimately cease to exist in his area. (Photograph of Chew Kullen and Sam Kulchinsky from the Kullen Family Archives.)

Keyn meynung dos geshikhte arayn mame-loshn, [click aher](#).

To view the legacy story about Allan Kullen, [click here](#).



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**Albert "Chew" Kullen** (Marilyn Ehrlich) (December 27, 1909 - July 1, 1966) / אמריקאנעס געווארן אין באַלטימאָר, מערילענד. ער איז געווען דער עלטסטער פון פיר קינדער. די עלטערן, סעם און מערי קולטשיסקי, זענען געווען יידישע אימיגראנטן פון רוסלאַנד. אין צוגאב צו אַ ריכער אַפּשאַצונג פֿון זייער ירושה האָבן זיי געשאַנקען די קינדער אַן קולטשיסקי, זענען געווען יידישע אימיגראנטן פון רוסלאַנד. אין צוגאב צו אַ ריכער אַפּשאַצונג פֿון זייער ירושה האָבן זיי געשאַנקען די קינדער אַן קאָטש. [Read more](#)



**Albert "Chew" Kullen** געזעפטמאן



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

אלבערט "סט" קולען איז געבוירן געוואָרן אין באַלטימאָר, מערילענד. ער איז געווען דער עלטסטער פון פיר קינדער. די עלטערן, סעם און מערי קולטשיסקי, זענען געווען יידישע אימיגראנטן פון רוסלאַנד. אין צוגאב צו אַ ריכער אַפּשאַצונג פֿון זייער ירושה האָבן זיי געשאַנקען די קינדער אַן אויסצייכענענדיגן וואָס איז ייִדיש. קאָטש סטאָס בייִדע: נייגערע ברודער הערן און סוף זיינען געבוירן געוואָרן אין פֿאַרשיידענע חרטים, זענען זיי אויך געבוירן געוואָרן דעם 27טן יאָר און זיין טוועטטער טרה האָט חתונה געהאַט מיט אַ מאַן ווערן איז געבוירן געוואָרן דעם 27טן יאָר.

ס'איז אויפגעוואָקסן אין באַלטימאָר, אָבער ער האָט פֿאַרלאָסן "הוי סקול" פֿאַר אַן ער זאל קענען העלפֿן די עלטערן אונטערוואַקסן די משפּחה. ער האָט נישט אויף לאַנג דאָר אַבערגעצויגן קיין ניו יאָרק סיטי ווי ער האָט דאָר באַקענט מיט זיין וואַונדערליכער פֿרוי אירן, און ביז זיי איז געבוירן געוואָרן אַ סאַטערנער מעריל. נאָך דעם וואָס ער איז אַרומגעקומען קיין באַלטימאָר האָט ער אָנגעהויבן אַ קאַריערע אין דעם ביזנעס פֿון פֿאַרקויפֿן אַפּערייטמענטן, וואָס האָט דאָן אַרענגעקענט סלאָטי(ספּעלט) מאַשינען. אַ דאָנק זיין פּערזענלעכקייט האָט ער אויסגעזען פֿאַר אַ סך געשטאַט ווי אַן עסטער "דימאָן ריזען" וועלע מיטבאַזירט פֿון ענדערש ווענדונג קאָמפּאַני האָט ער גאָר פֿאַר אַן אויסגעלערנט דאָר אַן עטל אַ געבן מיט די סחירות פֿון זיין אַרבעט. פּונקט ווי אַ סך פֿון זיינע קולענען איז ער אויסגעפֿאַרט געוואָרן פֿון מענטשן יעדער גענערירורספֿאַרבינדונג וועלע זענען געווען באַזירט מיטן פֿאַסענדיגן פֿאַר אַמלענדיגע אַקטיוויטעטן. די רעזולטאָט פֿון יעדער אויספֿאַרטונג זענען שטענדיק געווען די זעלבע - נישטאָ קיין רעקעסיִווינג־פֿאַרבינדונגען, נישטאָ קיין שטייער־אויסצייכענענדיג, און נישטאָ קיין גענעסערשע אַקטיוויטעטן.

דורך לויטערען און אַן אינטעליגענצן אַ טאָ און גיט געוואָרן דער פֿרענדליכער פֿרעפֿערטער פֿאַר דער "סלאָטי" אינדוסטרי. שילב זיין וואַקסנדיקע חטיבות און דער פּאָליטישער אַרענאָ פֿאַר אַנעם סטאַטוס האָט ער אין 1946 זאָממען מיט זיינע ברודער, וועלע האָבן דאָר אויך קונטיניוירט געווען אין די וועלט פֿון רעקלאַמע און דראַקעריי. געענדיגט די פֿאַמיליע באַמפֿן אויף קולען. קולען איז גרינגער געווען אויסצורעדן ווי קולטשיסקי, באַזונדערס ווען ער איז אויסגעטראָסן פֿאַר לעבנסלונג פֿון "סלאָטי" זאָלן בליבן אינעם סטאַטוס. מער פֿון אלע גענערע האָט ער סטאַטיסטיש געוואָס און עפּלערט געווען וועגן די פּאַרטייזע עקאָנאָמישע וויקונגען וואָס "סלאָטי" האָבן געהאַט אויף ס'ו דעם לאַנד און ס'ו דעם סטאַטוס. אַרינגענענעטן שפּאַן הונדערטער נאָט־באַקלעטע סטעלעס פֿאַר זיין וויקונג אויף ער ערנדיקע קאָנטי אַז געווען פֿיל גרינגער ווי פּונקט זיין דער באַרסטער שטיבער פֿון זיין אינדוסטריע אינעם סטאַטוס. ער איז געווען אַן אַנדערמאָדלענער קומפּאַנע פֿאַר דעם נאָרע ערנדיקע שפּאַל, און זיינע באַזונגען, זאָממען מיט דער טירחה פֿון די מאַטריאַל־אַפּעראַטאָרס וועמען ער האָט רעפּרעזענטירט זענען געווען די טריבונקעלסן אין דעם שפּאַל־גרינדונג. ער איז געווען אַ יערלעכער ספּעציאַל פֿון דער בייסבאָל־ליג און פֿון פֿילמליקע וועקען אַ פֿאַרבינדונגן די געוואָסן און וואָלדן פֿון די חתומים פֿון זיין קאָנטי. אָבער אָדערס איז ער געווען אַ מאַן ווערן האָט שטענדיק געוואָרן ייִדישקייט אין זיינע ביזנעס־אַקטיוויטעטן וועלע זיינען באַזונדערס געוואָרן אַפּיל פֿון די שטרענגע קריטיקערס פֿון זיין אינדוסטריע.

ס'איז קולען אַ געטראָרען פּלענען אין 1966 פֿון אַ האַרץ־אַטאַקע שבעת אַרבעטן אין זיין גלעז בערז אָפּיס. ער האָט איבערגעלאָזט אַ ירושה פֿון אַרבעטקייט, ערלעבנישן און פֿירערשאַפֿט אין (און אינדוסטריע וועלע האָט לויפֿן אויסגעווערט אַן עקזיסטירן.) (בילד פֿון ס'טאָ קולען און ס'עם קולטשיסקי פֿון די אַרכיוו פֿון דער קולע משפּחה

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**Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo [ c. 1808 - 1890) Americans All ]** (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. [Read more](#)



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## Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo *Military Commander, Politician and Rancher*

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Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (c. 1808 - 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 a month, the U.S. flag was raised in California, and the new officials released Vallejo and allowed him to return home. Sadly, he found that during his imprisonment and loss of power, his rancho was looted of its cattle, horses and other assets by the **Bear Flaggers** and Captain John C. Fremont. Despite this action, Vallejo sided with the Americans in the Mexican War (1846–1848).

In 1848 Vallejo was one of eight Californios elected to the California Constitutional Convention. He then served three terms in the state legislature. Because his lands had been granted by the Mexican government, he spent much of the next decade successfully defending his land rights. He wrote his multivolume history of California to document the role played by Californios. The town of Vallejo, California, bears his name. In 1965, a Benjamin Franklin Class Ballistic Missile Submarine named for him as the **SSBN-658** was launched, and remained proudly in service until it was decommissioned in 1995. (The photograph is from the collection of The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, POR 2.)

Para ver esta historia en español, clic aquí.



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**Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (c.1808 – 1890)** *Comandante Militar, Político y Ranchero* y Rancho #344008  
 Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (c.1808–1890) fue uno de los líderes en la lucha de California por ser estado. A lo largo de su vida, fue testigo del gobierno de tres naciones en California. Nacido en una familia acaudalada de Monterrey, California, el octavo de 13 hermanos, ingresó al servicio militar a la edad de 16 años. [Read more](#)



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## Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo *Comandante Militar, Político y Ranchero*



Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (c. 1808 - 1890)  
 Comandante Militar, Político y Ranchero

Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (c. 1808–1890) fue uno de los líderes en la lucha de California por ser estado. A lo largo de su vida, fue testigo del gobierno de tres naciones en California. Nacido en una familia acaudalada de Monterrey, California, el octavo de 13 hermanos, ingresó al servicio militar a la edad de 16 años. Era soldado en 1826 cuando Méjico se apoderó de California, que estaba en manos de España, y Vallejo apoyó a los californianos que se rebelaron contra el gobernador mejicano. En 1829 lideró una misión exitosa contra una banda de indios fugitivos de una misión. En 1831 fue nombrado comandante del presidio en San Francisco. En 1835 fue designado comandante del cuarto distrito militar y director de la colonización de la frontera del norte, el comando militar más alto del norte de California.

Su siguiente logro importante ocurrió cuando el Gobernador José Figueroa le solicitó diseñar y establecer un pueblo en la misión Solano y lo autorizó a liberar a los trabajadores indígenas y a distribuir las tierras de la misión y los recursos a los colonos. Este plan de colonización tenía el objetivo de evitar que se siguiera extendiendo más el establecimiento ruso en Fort Ross. Como recompensa por su éxito, se le adjudicaron a Vallejo aproximadamente 44 acres en el Valle de Petaluma para establecer su propio rancho privado. Este emporio agricultor sumado a sus poderes civiles y militares ya reconocidos lo convirtieron en uno de los hombres más ricos e influyentes del momento en California.

En 1841 los rusos decidieron abandonar sus puestos de avanzada en Bodega y Fort Ross y ofrecieron vender el fuerte a Vallejo. Luego de varios meses de demora en las negociaciones, el fuerte fue comprado por John Sutter. Este revés reforzó la idea de Vallejo de que sería mejor para California estar bajo el gobierno de Estados Unidos que el de la Ciudad de Méjico. En 1846 un grupo de colonizadores rebeldes "atacaron" el pueblo de Sonoma, arrestaron a Vallejo y lo mantuvieron prisionero en el fuerte de Sutter. Luego izaron una bandera recientemente creada —la Bandera del Oso— sobre Sonoma. Al término de un mes, la bandera de Estados Unidos flameaba en California, y los nuevos funcionarios liberaron a Vallejo y le permitieron regresar a casa. Desafortunadamente, al llegar halló que durante su encarcelamiento y pérdida de poder, su rancho había sido saqueado por los partidarios de la Bandera del Oso y del Capitán John C. Fremont, quienes se llevaron todo su ganado, caballos y demás bienes. A pesar de esta acción, Vallejo tomó partido por los americanos durante la Guerra de Méjico (1846–1848).

En 1848 Vallejo fue uno de los ocho californianos elegidos para formar parte de la Convención Constitucional de California. Luego estuvo durante tres períodos en la legislatura del estado. Dado que sus tierras le habían sido concedidas por el gobierno mejicano, dedicó gran parte de la década siguiente a defender exitosamente sus derechos sobre estas tierras. Escribió su historia de California en varios volúmenes para documentar el rol que desempeñaron los californios. La ciudad de Vallejo, en California, lleva su nombre. En 1965 se lanzó un Submarino de Misiles Balísticos clase Benjamin Franklin que se denominó en nombre de él SSBN-658. Este submarino continuó en servicio hasta que fue desmantelado en 1995. (La fotografía pertenece a la colección de la Biblioteca Bancroft, Universidad de California, Berkeley, POR 2.)

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