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Ann Levine Wolff Scrapbook

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Anna "Ann" Eva Levine Wolff
November 12, 1890 - April 3, 1980

Anna "Ann" Edith Levine Wolff

born Nov 12, 1890 and died April 3, 1980

ERIC BLOOM ON GREAT AUNT ANN AND NANA BETTY:

Aunt Ann always looked so neat in appearance. Her hair was so perfect and she always had a smile on her face and had a kind way about her. In later years she had a little congestive heart failure and I would go with Nana & Papa to Audrey & Sidney's house, so Papa could give Aunt Ann a special shot for her condition. Also, I think Nana & Aunt Ann talked on the phone 3 or 4 times a day. When Audrey & Sidney went on trips, Aunt Ann would stay with Nana & Papa on Winchester St. I remember how Nana took care of Aunt Ann; she would put a number of pillows on her bed, so Aunt Ann's head would be propped up to make her breath better. Nana had such love and respect for Aunt Ann. When Aunt Ann & Uncle George lived in Brooklyn, Betty & Sara Lee visited them quite often. They would go shopping for clothes, jewelry, & antiques. They knew prices because they grew up in the retail business. You know Levine's originally carried women's clothes, but Grandpa discontinued carrying them because his five daughters were taking his stock for themselves. Boy, did they love clothes & jewelry! All five sisters carried themselves like their mother. Sarah was the role model.

TEMA CUSHNER ON AUNT ANN, UNCLE GEORGE, AND COUSIN HAROLD WOLFF (AS TOLD TO ERIC BLOOM):

On March 27, 1949, Tema & Lenny were married in Boston, drove to New York, and on to Washington, D.C. for their short honeymoon. After the honeymoon, Lenny had to get back to Brooklyn to finish up his internship and Tema had to get back to Waterville to graduate from Colby in May. Before separating, they stayed with Aunt Ann, Uncle George, and Cousin Harold in their Brooklyn, New York home. Tema said she was the only person who had spent part of her honeymoon in Brooklyn. But, she and Lenny had a wonderful time being with the family. Aunt Ann, Uncle George, and Harold were "so gracious and kind to us."

SARA LEE BLOOM ON AUNT ANN, UNCLE GEORGE AND HER DADDY EDDIE (AS TOLD TO ERIC BLOOM):

When Aunt Ann & Uncle George moved to Boston, my mom was so jubilant. Aunt Ann & Uncle George moved in with Audrey, Sidney, & Billy; they lived in a small apartment off Beacon St. in Brookline. Many a time, I would baby sit for Billy. Eventually, they all moved to a house in West Newton. Aunt Ann & Uncle George were very low key with even temperaments. Uncle George , a doctor, was handsome & funny. He told the best Jewish jokes with a Yiddish accent. Uncle George, in an endearing way, called Aunt Ann, Mrs. Wolff.

Being the oldest child of 8, I think Aunt Ann was the 2nd matriarch of the family, after Grandma. She helped bring up, along with Aunt Frieda the younger siblings. Once Aunt Ann & Uncle George moved to the Boston area, they spent their entire summers in Waterville at "The Big House" & their days out at camp. Also, Uncle George's sister & brother-in-law, Dorothy & Willie Mandlebaum, would rent a cabin at Marston's Camps and spend some time with everyone at the LEVINE CAMP. Willie, a dentist, would bake SCHNECKEN (Yiddish word for pecan rolls) in the camp kitchen. They continued to come to camp even after Uncle George had died; they had a strong connection to our welcoming LEVINE FAMILY. Additionally, Uncle George liked to go fishing with cousin Louis Shiro (Marcia Shiro Beckerman's father & Peter & Linda Beckerman's grandfather.)

Uncle George and my Dad Eddie, were brothers-in-law to the Levine siblings, but they were just like additional brothers. Teddy, Frieda, Ludy, Pacy, Evelyn, & Bibby had great respect and admiration for these two doctors. Whenever there was a medical problem, George and Eddie would be called in for advice. "What do you think George? What do you think Eddie?" Uncle George died in the early 1950s, so my Dad became the chief medical officer for the extended Levine Family. Did he get calls! He, always said, "Don't worry, everything will be fine." He was a great kidder and did he like to tease the Levine sisters and Gisele. Gisele and my Dad had a "mutual admiration society." He called her "Frenchie."

You know, Uncle George Wolff was not religious. He did not care if his son, Harold, had a Bar Mitzvah or not. Aunt Ann insisted her Harold have a Bar Mitzvah, so she brought him to Waterville and he

had his Bar Mitzvah, with his LEVINE FAMILY in attendance, at the "OLD SHUL on" Kelsey St.

BILL SHUTZER (AS TOLD TO FAY) ON ANN, HAROLD, AND AUDREY:

She was an adoring grandmother. I remember her making her famous spaghetti recipe. (I have to edit here. I used to make a spaghetti sauce from scratch that I cooked all day. Once in a hurry, I opened a jar of sauce and served it to Bill. He was delighted. "THIS is the way my mother and grandmother make it!" I never made the all day sauce again!)

She also gave me baths. She was my second mother. She loved to read and whenever I visited (Fay speaking) she asked to borrow whatever novels I had, the racier the better. She was aware of every detail. Uncle Harold (her son) called her every day at 9:30 and 4:30 exactly. He must have been watching the clock!

Harold was very gentle and easy to get along with. He would come over for dinner on Friday nights, eat a huge meal and then go into the den, unbutton his pants, and fall asleep in a chair.

I remember my mother (Audrey) would drive my grandmother (Ann) to spend time with Betty and sometimes she'd spend the night. She loved to go out on Sunday nights. She loved the scrod at Ken's and always ordered the same thing.

ERIC BLOOM ON AUNT ANN: Nana told me (and was verified by my Mom) that Aunt Ann attended Mount Merici in Waterville. Most of her friends were Gentile. She was like a Yankee! She loved to come up with names. Harold Wolff's middle name was Melville. Mom thinks she came up with your Dad's Middle name, "Avery". She came up with Aunt Bibby's middle name "Adair". Mom, also, thinks that she came up with the name "Glenyce". Did you know that Pacy's middle name was Jerome? Also, Glenyce once told us that Frieda invented her own middle name, "Margaret" We, always thought Evelyn's middle name was Lucille. Her middle name really was "Mae." A picture from her High School year book says Evelyn Mae! I'm named after Evelyn, so I think I'll make up that Eric Lloyd Bloom stands for Evelyn Levine. Aunt Ann & Uncle George Wolff marriage reception was at The Augusta House in Augusta, Maine. Every time I went by that building with Nana, she told me this

Levine History. Rose Wolman Frucht introduced Aunt Ann & Uncle George.





COLBY COLLEGE

Department History

Class English History

Date May 5, 1936

Name Harold M. Woelff

~~11/11/36~~

B-

Kindly respond

Waterloo, Maine

at their residence, Thirty-five Ficonic Street

One thousand nine hundred and fourteen

on the evening of Tuesday, January twenty-seventh

Dr. George S. Coffey

to

Anna Edith

marriage of their daughter

request the pleasure of your presence at the

Mr. and Mrs. William Levine

January 28, 1914

Waterville Morning Sun

WOLFF-LEVINE HOME WEDDING

Happy Event at Home of Parents.

Bride the Eldest Daughter of
William Levine.

Groom a Practising Physician in
Brooklyn, N. Y.

One of the most charming of the season's weddings took place last evening when Miss Annie E. Levine was united in marriage with Dr. George S. Wolff of Brooklyn, N. Y., at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Levine on Tenth street. With full observance of custom the service was impressive and was witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Shabtai Hanger, assisted by Rabbi Steinberg of Holyoke, Mass., the single rite service being used. The ceremony was performed in the front parlor of the home which were attractively decorated with smilax, palms and cut flowers. Music was furnished by Pullen's orchestra of five pieces.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by her bridesmaid by her sister, Miss Freda Levine. Theodore N. Levine, brother of the bride, was the best man. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white, brocaded charmeuse with beaded garniture, wearing a veil with Charlotte Corday cap ornamented with lilies of the valley. She carried a bridal bouquet of white roses with pendant lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid was attired in pink chiffon over blue silk. She carried pink roses. Mrs. William Levine, the bride's mother, wore a gown of black charmeuse brocaded with trimmings of white chiffon and touches of rose. Mrs. Wolff, mother of the groom, was attired in black chiffon over white satin. The bride's travelling suit was of green broadcloth with trimmings of Fitch fur.

Immediately following the ceremony Lewis L. Levine, a cousin of the bride, made the customary address on behalf of the parents, in which he expressed the true wish of the family and friends that happiness should follow the lives of the young couple in their new home. He spoke as follows:

"To say farewell on such an occasion as this is one of the hardest things we are called upon to do.

"When the old ways have been pleasant, when the home ties are strong and when the time comes to leave father and mother, it requires a great deal of suffering for the girl to bid her parents goodbye, but it costs the fond parents far more pain to give away their first-born.

"Whether for better or for worse we are forced to make a change as the years go by. We are called by duties, stern voices, and by love's welcomed bidding to work out our life's problem.

"How pleasant it would be if the family circle were never to be broken: how much we would like to continue our life just as we are and how much our parents would like to preserve the home forever. The mother, who has undergone so much of suffering, who has spent so much of toil to rear the little one who has used so much of love to guide the girl into womanhood, is loath to give her away. It almost breaks her very heart strings. It is an act, above all others, of true unselfishness. It is a supreme example of self sacrifice.

"Yet it must be so, for God has so ordained that man and woman shall leave father and mother and that the twain shall be as one.

"We know that she will be happy. May no cloud of shadow or of grief overshadow their married life. May he keep her as the jewel of his heart and may they love each other forever and forever.

"Two volumes bound in one complete

With thrilling story, old but sweet;

No title needs the cover fair. Two golden hearts are bound there."

A wedding dinner with full course was then served.

The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Levine and is one of the most charming young ladies in this city and enjoying the friendship of a large circle. She received her education in the public schools of this city and for several years has been associated in business with her father in the millinery department of his store on Main street. The groom is a prominent and rising young physician in Brooklyn, N. Y. He, also, has a host of friends in this city, being a young man of talented ability.

Out of town guests present at the wedding included Mr. and Mrs. P. Levine and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Poorvu, Roxbury, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. John N. Levine, Skowhegan; Mr. and Mrs. A. Wolman, Gardiner; Mr. and Mrs. H. Oshornowsky and family, Stanley and Gladys Augusta, and Mr. and Mrs. Wolff, parents of the groom of Brooklyn, N. Y.

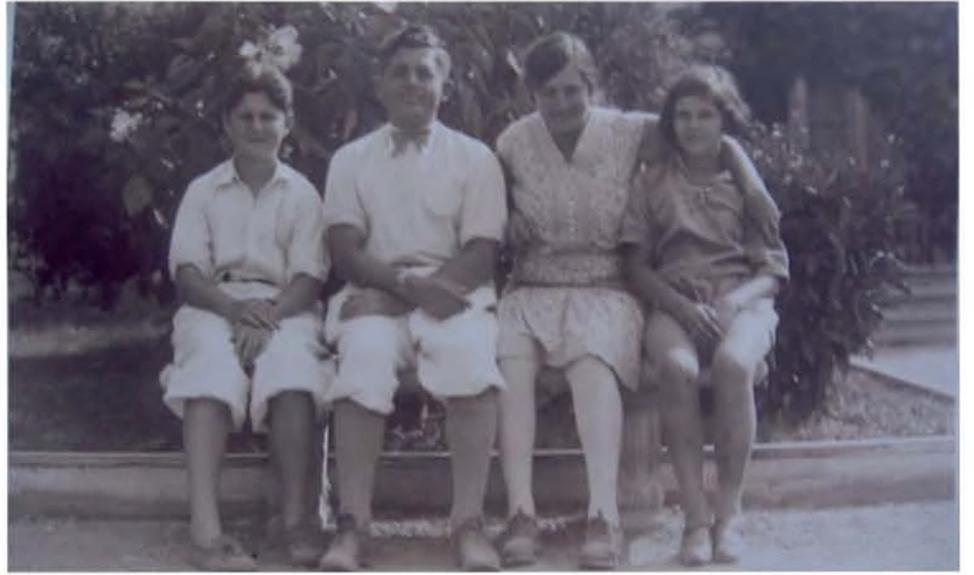
Dr. and Mrs. Wolff left on the evening train for their wedding trip which will include Boston and Washington, D. C. They will reside on their return in Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD















June 28, 1942





PRIVATE HAROLD WOLFF

Private Harold Wolff, grandson of William Levine, Waterville, Me., merchant residing at 33 Ticonic street, is shown in the photo above as he took part in the 42-mile march of Medical Replacement Center personnel from Camp Lee, Va., to the new station of the Center at Camp Pickett, Va.

The march was initiated by Brigadier General William R. Dear, MRTS commander, as a practical move for gasoline and rubber conservation.

Minimum estimates show that 5,000 gallons of gasoline, 300,000 the miles were saved by the decision of General Dear to walk to Pickett.









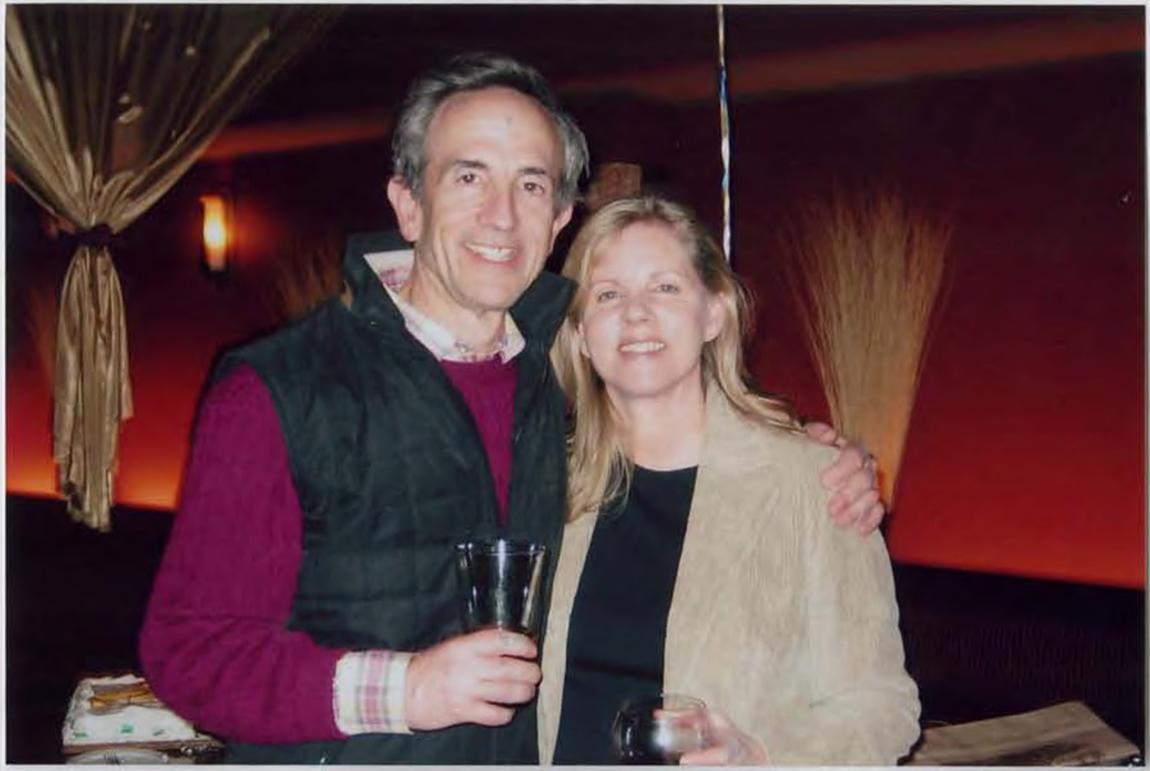




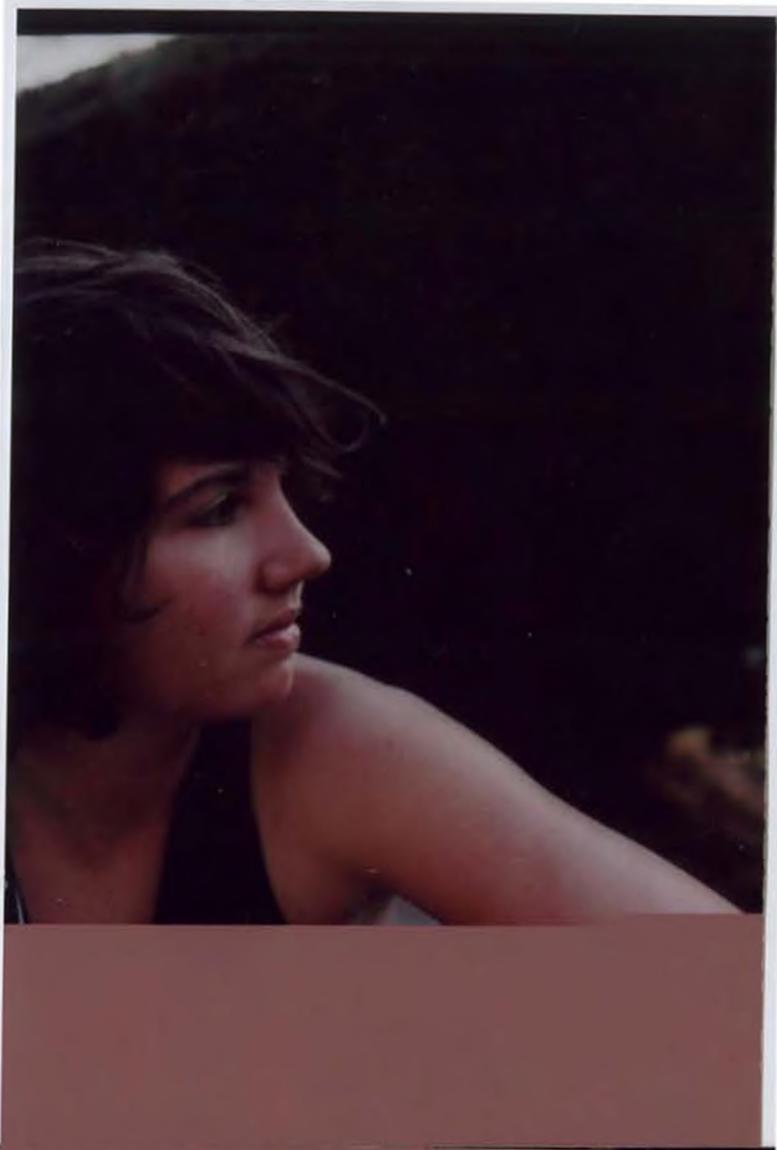












Anna “Ann” Levine Wolff’s Legacy:

- Megan Ann Shutzer, great granddaughter of Anna “Ann” Levine Wolff

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COLBY COLLEGE

Department History

Class English History

Date May 5, 1936

Name Harold M. Woelff

~~Harold M. Woelff~~

5

B-

C. Warren Hastings, the first Governor General of India according to Winfield Stratford was not acting as a representative of his country but, was acting in the capacity as the representative of the East India Company. Prior to Hastings' activities in India, the English government had no control whatsoever in India. The chartered East India Company held all responsibility and it wasn't long before there was much confusion with the native tribes. Lord North was very influential in establishing good interference in India and it was thought by all that when Warren Hastings was sent there, the problem would be solved. However, Hastings, although he did as much, if not more than

Clive in India, worked for his own personal profit and also for the East India Company. Hastings was brought to trial on the grounds of impeachment and according to Wingfield Stratford, this was fair. Hastings however got himself acquitted of the charges brought against him. He was ably defended by that great English orator Edmund Burke!! That the author brings out the point that Hastings actions in India were probably the only means in which he could possibly save India for England. He points out that bribery to the native tribes was necessary but he cannot favor Hastings for helping the East India

Burke attacked
Hastings with

Company and thinking of their
welfare before that of England's
d. The Luckenbach of Art - This period
in English History which represents
the cultural background of the
18th century is one of the greatest
of all times. The stage was
developed by persons such
as David Garrick, responsible
for the footlights, and Mrs Siddons
who was the great leading lady
of the day. In the field of
writing, we have Addison
and Steele writing essays
and also the pamphlets of
topics of the times. In the
field of literature we have
Pope, the great poet, Fielding,
R. Richardson, Smollett, Sterne
in the novel. In the opera,
if we can call this opera,

A really was more of a better
type of music than before, we
have Handel. Painting, both
portrait and landscape painting
were very popular - Gainsborough
was one of the leading men
in this field.

This "Rochester of Art" in
the 18th century probably
was the best that English
history has known.

Wingfield Stratford points
out that this type of life
probably made up for the
other side of the picture in
the 18th century where
drinking and gambling
were predominant.

(a) Walpole, according to Retue was one of the most practical and most corrupt men of his day. Retue thinks a great deal of what Walpole did for England but he criticizes very much the means with which he accomplished those ends. Walpole accomplished great things for England. He kept peace, kept the house of Hanover on the throne, developed commercial prosperity. Walpole was a very crude individual, coarse, and played dirty politics throughout his life - Every man had his price according to Walpole and he followed this policy in his career. He also was a financial wizard.

11
(*) "Bonnie Prince Charlie," the Stuart Pretender to the throne of England was not a very strong character according to Petrie. He was very weak and just thought of his good times. Perhaps if there were another Stuart instead of Prince Charlie, the Stuarts might have replaced the Hanovers on the throne of England.

c Pitt the Elder, according to Petrie was perhaps the greatest minister in England who understood military politics. He saved the American colonies for England against France and aided the Prussians in the war on the continent. If any

men in English history can be painted out as responsible for the winning of English Colonies it was Pitt the Elder, also known as Chatham.

d- George III was the first Hanoverian who wanted to really become a reigning monarch. His mother always taught him to "Be King". He wasn't very capable and only thought of himself as the only man who could run the Government. He dismissed all of his best ministers and appointed men like Bute whom he could control. It was George III's actions which led to popular opinion against the

King and strengthened the power of the House of Commons and the Cabinet

(e) Pitt the Younger was a great parliamentarian. His activities in India^{affairs} solved a great problem for England and he also solved the great financial problem that was confronting England. Unlike his father, he was a man of peace

II.

(2) The South Sea Bubble - The South Sea Company received the charter to have trade with South America. Because of the treaty of Utrecht they benefited a great deal. They assumed the public debt and their stocks rose very

very high until the company collapsed. After investigation it was found out that many leading men were involved in it, being bribed by stock payment.

③ The Agricultural Revolution was a great change in the farming life in England. Men like Tull, Townshend, Young and Bakewell greatly aided the farmers in developing new systems and more economies in farming. The old process of the 3 field system was changed and the enclosure system was used. Arthur Young, failed as a practical farmer but his books & theories greatly aided the

Farming Industry in England
Bakerwell developed the
idea of growing better cows
so that the meat could
be used. Ironstead worked
with the turnips.

④ The Rise of Methodism - The
Anglican Church which was
supreme in England was full
of corruption. The lower
clergy were not properly taken
care of and the upper clergy
were not very good. So
at Oxford John Wesley and
his brother Charles along
with George Whitefield started
a movement for better
policies in the Church. The
movement was a humanitarian
one & soon attracted attention
all over England & the world.

They favored the abolition of slavery and the establishment of Sunday Schools. The movement spread all over the world, especially England & America and there were a great deal of followers.

⑤ The Immediate Consequences of the Industrial Revolution were those of substituting machine power for hand power, the growth of the factory system, the rise of Industrial centers in the N.W part of England, the arise of the slum districts in those cities. The Industrial Revolution brought about large scale production, lowering of costs of production and the division of labor. It

also gave rise to the Capitalist
system and the new
class of society - the capitalist
& the laborer. It made
the laborer dependent on his
boss. Child labor was
predominant & also women
working in factories.

⑥ The Englishmen were at
first in favor of the French
Revolution - men like Fox,
Pitt, Wordsworth were in
sympathy with the
movement - Burke was
always against it. But
when the action became
too bloody the attitude
in England changed. Public
opinion was against the
Reign of Terror & what
followed there upon.

COLBY COLLEGE

Department _____

Class _____

Date _____

Name *H. M. W. J.* _____

Act of Union -

This was due to the
repeal in Ireland. Ireland
was granted previously a
parliament of its own but
it was controlled by men
in England & it didn't work
because of the American &
French Revolutions, uprisings
started in Ireland. Wolfe Tone
led his Society of United
Ireland but was defeated.
England, however realized
that something had to be
done & so the Act of Union
which came Ireland 32
representatives to the House
of Lords and 100 representatives
to the House of Commons.
This united Ireland & England
& settled a great problem for

the time being

- ① Peterloo - A protest against the economic & political conditions in England. There was a great mob at this Peterloo Massacre. It was a quiet affair at first but it was put down later.
- ③ Wilkes was writing grievances against the King & his ministers in the North Briton Review. He was impeached from parliament & fled the country. Popular opinion was with him, he was elected to parliament, but the charges against him were wiped out.

⑥ Continental System was the blockades attempted by England and Napoleon on each other's trade. England issued the orders of Cumulation and Napoleon issued the Berlin + Milan Decrees

⑧ Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle ended the war of the Austrian Succession. Protestantism was to be supreme in England, previous boundary lines to be recognized + Pragmatic Sanction to be recognized. Maria Theresa's husband to be

⑨ the Holy Roman Emperor
Trafalgar the great naval victory of Nelson over Napoleon. The French Emperor knew that England

*Napoleon wants
at Trafalgar*

was the country to defeat
& so he planned to capture
the British Isles. Nelson
met Napoleon at Trafalgar,
off Spain & defeated him
badly. Nelson was
wounded badly at
this battle.

*so badly that
he died*