

When is a Ruby not a Ruby but still a Ruby?

So far in our research we have found several different origins of the RUBY name. We have two large Swiss families (whose name originated in RUBIE and apparently before that with Rubin). We have a large family coming from Devon whose origins we are yet to trace. There is one group of Rubys in Wiltshire who seem to have originated from a long line of ROBYs. We have a researcher working some Danish Ruby families and are aware of a large population in France. It's already clear to us that the name has multiple origins in multiple countries.

Interestingly, the most famous Ruby of all, was not a Ruby at all at birth but shortened his name to become one. This of course was [Jack Ruby](#), the man who shot Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin of president John F. Kennedy. However, it was not only Jack who legally changed his name but also his two younger brothers, who carried that name forward.

There is a lot of information on the internet about this man, including videos of the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, which was seen on live TV. The most comprehensive account of Jack Ruby's life is contained in The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, known unofficially as the Warren Commission, which was established in 1963 to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The Warren Commission's 888-page final report was presented to President Lyndon B. Johnson on September 24, 1964 and made public three days later. It concluded that Jack Ruby acted alone when he killed Oswald. Appendix 16: "A biography of Jack Ruby" detailed Ruby's life and activities and the web version is available at: <http://www.archives.gov/research/jfk/warren-commission-report/appendix-16.html#familyUse>



The family's name was originally Rubenstein or Rubinstein^[1,2,3,4,5]. In 1898, twenty-two-year old ^[1,3,5,6,7] [Joseph Rubinstein](#)^[8, 9] from the small town Sokolov near Warsaw in Poland^[5], had served 5 years in the Russian Artillery, detesting not only army life but the places he had visited (China, Korea and Siberia). He allegedly simply walked away. In the army he had learnt carpentry, the same trade as his father and brother. He had also picked up the habit of drinking excessively ^[5].

During that time, as was customary, his marriage to [Fannie Turek Rutkowski](#)^[8 9] was arranged by a professional matchmaker^[1,3,5,6,7]. Four years later, he left behind his wife, son [Hyman](#)^[1,2,3,4,5,11,12] and daughter [Anna](#)^[1, 2, 5] to travel to England and then Canada before entering the United States in 1903^[2, 3, 5]. A year or two later Fannie and two children, Hyman and Anna, joined Joseph in the United States. ^[3,5,10,12] The family settled in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois in the Jewish neighbourhood near 14th and Newberry Streets^[5].

On the 1910 census^[1], the family name is recorded as Rubinstein and their address is West 14th Street, Chicago. The place of birth for Joseph, Fannie and the eldest two children Hyman and Anna is given as Russia, as Poland did not gain independence until after WWI. The census shows that Joseph and Fannie had had two daughters that were born in Illinois. [Mary](#),^[1,2] (who was later known as Marion^[3,4,13]) was born in about 1906^[1,2,5,13], and [Eva](#)^[1,2,5,14], who was 11 months old on the 1910 census^[1]. This census also records that Joseph and Fannie had had [another child](#) that died, and according to The Warren Commission, it is thought that they may have lost another child later^[1,5].

At this time Joseph was working as a carpenter for a contracting company^[1] and, according to the Warren Commission^[5], he had joined the Carpenter's Union and remained a member for all his life. The 1910 census^[1] also shows that only Joseph was able to speak English. He was also able to read but neither he nor Fannie were able to write and do not appear to have attended school. Hyman was attending school.

Jacob Rubenstein^[2,5] was born the following year. The exact date is not clear but the date he used most often was 25th March 1911^[5]. Jacob had 3 younger siblings. The first two were Samuel^[3] (Sam^[2,5,15]), born on 29th December 1912^[2,5,15], and [Earl](#)^[4,16,17] on 16th April 1916^[1,2,3,4,5,16,18,19]. From 1916 the family lived at 1232 Morgan Street, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, USA^[5] and Jacob attended Smyth Grammar School^[5]. The youngest Rubinstein child, [Eileen](#)^[3, 4] was born on 11th July 1917^[2, 3, 4,5,19,20].

This family however was not harmonious, with many reports of Joseph and Fannie fighting, apparently fuelled by Joseph's drinking and Fannie's quick temper^[5]. From about 1915 this is evidenced by Joseph's frequent arrests for disorderly conduct and assault and battery charges, some of which were filed by his wife^[5]. However, from about 1913, the eldest child, Hyman was taking his mother to a clinic each month as she complained of a fishbone being lodged in her throat. This was diagnosed as a delusion. On 1st May 1916 this home life appeared to be having an effect on the behaviour of the eldest son Hyman as Chicago's Juvenile Court declared Hyman "incorrigible", a term covering a wide range of misbehaviour^[5].

The family is together at Morgan Street in the 1920 census^[2] (again the surname is spelt Rubinstein). Joseph is still working as a carpenter in the building trade^[2]. The youngest two children are recorded as Isadore (Earl) and Ida (Eileen). This census shows the language used in the household to be Yiddish. Joseph can now write as well as read as can all but the youngest two children, who are also attending school^[2]. However, Fannie is illiterate and about this time, went to night school to learn to sign her name^[5].

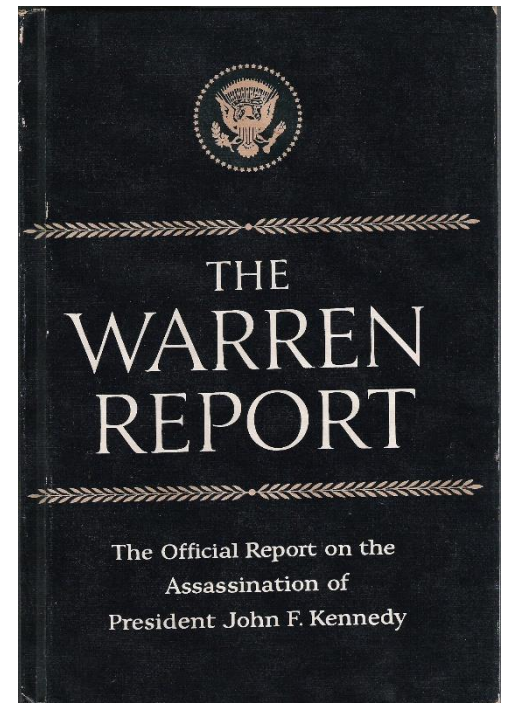
The following year, 1921, Joseph and Fannie split^[5]. Jacob, although attending Clarke School, Chicago, at least for a year, was already making some money. He "scalped" tickets to various sporting events and sold numerous novelty items and knickknacks, particularly those connected with professional and collegiate athletics, but the split seemed to have an influence on Jacob as on 6th June 1922, he was referred to the Institute for Juvenile Research by the Jewish Social Service Bureau because of truancy and being incorrigible at home. The Institute recommended that Jack be placed in a new environment where "his characteristics might be understood and where he might be afforded the supervision and recreation that would end his interest in street gangs". This is because the family lived near Italian sections, where there were frequent fights along ethnic lines. However, the records also suggest that Fannie was not coping, as in March 1923 the institute further advised the bureau that "placement in a home, where intelligent supervision and discipline can be given" was appropriate ^[5].

In July that year, when the children and Fannie were living at Roosevelt Road, Chicago, there was a Juvenile Court Hearing. The petition alleged that Fannie was not providing proper parental care. The Jewish Home Finding Society was appointed guardian. The four youngest children were placed in foster homes and Joseph was ordered to pay \$4 per week for each child's support. They were not always in the same foster home and it is unclear for how long they were fostered out. Jacob attended Schley Grammar School, Chicago, for the 1924 – 1925 year. The Juvenile Court Order was vacated, so the children returned to Fannie's care, although the case was continued in 1925, so that the order could be reactivated if necessary^[5].

In about 1927, Fannie's delusion of a fish bone being lodged in her throat returned and she re-attended clinic. A thyroidectomy 3 years later did not help, and the Michael Reese Hospital diagnosed psychoneurosis with marked anxiety state^[5].

Apparently, from about 1928, Joseph was unemployed ^[5]. However, on the 1930 census^[3] he gave his occupation as carpenter for a private business. He is also recorded as divorced. Samuel, aged 16 and not working, is recorded with him on this census. On the same census, Fannie is recorded as married. The head of the family is Hyman, the eldest son, who is working as a salesman in the security industry. The other member of the family in this household who is working is Marion, who is a mimeographer at a Bond House. Jack and his younger siblings are not working. Samuel is also recorded here on the census, so perhaps was living with his mother but visiting his father. Earl is recorded as Irving. Eva married Hyman Magid on 26th March that year^[5,17] and is with him and her in-laws. It is unclear where Anna is but was she probably married (possibly to Louis Brandt^[21]).

Events between the 1930 and 1940 censuses are obtained from the Warren Commission Report [5]. Eva's son Ronald Magid was born on 5th June 1931. Jack moved to Los Angeles in 1933 with some friends from Chicago and they sold a handicapper's tip sheet for horseraces at newly opened Santa Anita racetrack. He also worked as a singing waiter in LA. The group of friends then moved to San Francisco and when Eva divorced Abraham Magid in 1934, she and her son joined Jack and they all shared an apartment. In San Francisco Jack and his friends still sold tip sheets at Bay Meadows racetrack. He and Eva then worked as a door to door salespeople, selling subscriptions to San Francisco newspapers.





Chicago 1940s

While still in San Francisco, Eva married Frank Granovsky, also known as Frank Grant. In 1937 Jack was unemployed but made money scalping tickets and buying watches and other small items for resale at discount prices. During the Depression, Jack served a short jail sentence for the unauthorized sale of copyrighted sheet music^[5].

Back in Chicago during this time, Joseph may have moved back into the family home as early as 1936. Fannie was committed to Elgin State Hospital by order of the county court of Cook County and was there from 16th July 1937 until she was paroled on 17th October. However, things did not go well at home. Fannie had apparently become uncooperative, caused constant discord, was very noisy, and used obscene language. She was seen by a social worker because she

refused to leave the house and on 3rd January 1938 the Chicago State Hospital informed Elgin State that the family desired that she be readmitted to the mental hospital. She was discharged as she had improved on 25th August 1938. This time she did not return to the family but moved in with Marion. Sometime around 1937 or 1938 Jack returned to Chicago^[5].

Before changing his surname, Jack made an addition to his birth name. In 1937 he had become active in the local Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union. The local's financial secretary was his friend Leon Cooke, who was shot on 8th of December 1939. He died on January 5th 1940 and Jack adopted the middle name Leon in memory of his friend, although he only used it infrequently^[5].

On the 1940 census^[4], at Independence Boulevard, Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA are both Joseph and Fannie, who are recorded as married. Joseph is stated as being unable to work. With them are six single children: Hyman is 38 and a Warehouse Inspector for State Commerce Commission (Government worker); Marion aged 33 is a hostess in a restaurant; Jack, now 29, is secretary for a union (likely the Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union); Earl, 25, is a dry-cleaning agent and the youngest Eileen, aged 22, is a cashier at a drug store. Next to Marion's name is a circled cross, which means she was the person who gave the enumerator the information about the household. The Warren Commission^[5] refers to the address on the parent's alien registration forms filed late in 1940 as being Marion's. Fannie still appeared to be illiterate, signing her name on those forms with an X.

Eva on this census^[4] is at Roberta Apartment, 5522 S V Avenue, Sierra Vista Avenue, Los Angeles, California, USA. She and her husband Frank are recorded as Grant and she seemed to use this as her name after this^[4,5,22]. Also, with them is Eva's son from her first marriage. Frank is a colour technician at M.P Studio, and Eva is also working as a magazine saleslady.

Jack and Harry Epstein started a small firm in 1941 called the Spartan Novelty Company. It sold small cedar chests containing confectionery and gambling devices known as punchboards in various north-eastern states. Two other friends of Jack's were also involved. They all lived in hotels as they had no fixed address at this time. Jack continued the punchboard business via mail when he returned to Chicago late in the year^[5].

Other enterprises that Jack and his friends were involved in were designing and selling plaques commemorating the attack on Pearl Harbour, and busts of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Neither venture was particularly successful. In late 1942 and 1943 Jack was employed by the Globe Auto Glass Company and the Universal Sales Company^[5].

The Rubenstein boys all served in the army. Hyman served in the Field Artillery, Samuel served in the Air Force Intelligence and Earl was in the Navy. In 1941, Jack was eligible for draft but appeared before a local board and his enlistment was deferred. Later his reasons for deferment were no longer valid and following an unsuccessful appearance before the appeal board, on 21st May 1943, he joined the U.S. Army Air Forces. He was therefore, the last of the Rubenstein brothers to enlist. After basic training, he went on to advanced training as an aircraft mechanic. He also passed marksmanship and sharpshooter tests and attained the rank of private first class^[5].

On 4th April 1944, Fannie Rubenstein was admitted to Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, USA with a heart condition. It became complicated by pneumonia and she died a week later. She was buried at Westlawn Cemetery, Chicago, Norridge, Cook County, Illinois, USA^[5,10,21].

Jack Rubenstein received the good conduct medal and was honourably discharged from the Army Air Forces on 21st February 1946. Jack's three brothers had been discharged from the military before him. Earl had set up the Earl Products Company and Jack joined his three brothers in the enterprise and oversaw sales. The company manufactured and sold small cedar chests, distributed punchboards and made aluminium salt and pepper shakers, key chains, bottle openers, screwdrivers, and small hammers. The company did not make much profit and this and the fact that Jack sold products from other companies led to arguments. Hyman left first but Jack stayed with company until the end of 1947. Sam and Earl eventually bought out Jack^[5].

Earl had got married on 8th January 1947 to [Margie Lee Greene](#) (Margelee Greene) in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois^[16,17]. On 26th October 1947, Eileen got married to a Mr Kaminski or Kaminsky (forename unknown). They later had 2 daughters, one born 1956, the other about 1952 ^[5,20].

Eva had a successful restaurant on the west coast and during the war had visited Dallas. Towards the end of 1945, she leased a building there and in 1947 opened The Singapore Supper Club, which her brothers part-financed. Jack moved to Dallas to help Eva run the club. There are suggestions this club may have been a front for gambling activities and maybe involved in selling drugs, but nothing was proven. Chicago criminals probably frequented the club but so did the sheriff of Dallas ^[5].

It was in 1947 that Jack, Earl and Sam legally changed their surname from Rubenstein to Ruby. Earl said this was because everyone called him Ruby anyway and also that a former employer advised that it was better to have a non-Jewish name on mail orders for Earl Products^[5].

When Jack changed his name on 30th December 1947, he included the middle initial "L" for Leon that he had adopted seven years earlier. He secured a decree from the 68th Judicial District Court of Dallas. His reasons for the name change as given in his petition to the court were that as well as his already being well known as Jack L. Ruby, Rubenstein was too long and mis-understood ^[5].

On 4th February 1949 Jack Ruby was arrested for disturbing the peace and paid a \$10 fine. In August of that year, while operating the Silver Spur Club, he was suspended for five days on a charge of "Agents – Moral Turpitude" ^[5].

Jack continued to manage the Singapore Supper Club with Eva, but she soon returned to the west coast and only made occasional trips to Dallas. Jack changed the club's name to The Silver Spur Club and it became a dance hall that served beer. Also, while operating The Silver Spur Club, Jack sold discounted costume jewellery and at the 1951 Texas State Fair he sold sewing machine attachments^[5].

In about 1952 he managed a talented young black boy, "Little Daddy" Nelson, who appeared at the Silver Spur, the Vegas Club, and the Bob Wills Ranch House. Jack took him and his parents to Chicago to obtain a television appearance for him, but another woman there claimed to be the boy's mother and Jack was advised to abandon the venture^[5].

Throughout 1952 Jack borrowed money to buy the western type nightclub called Bob Wills Ranch House with a former associate from the Spartan Novelty Company. However, he was not able to run both clubs and abandoned his interests in the Ranch House and to cover debts transferred the Silver Spur to the Ranch owners. Following this Jack seemed to have a period of depression and stayed for three or four months in the Cotton Bowl Hotel in Dallas, refusing to see his friends. He returned to Chicago but only stayed six weeks and when he returned to Dallas became the owner of The Silver Spur again^[5].

On 26th July 1953, Jack was arrested as he was suspected of carrying a concealed weapon, but no charges were filed, and he was released on the same day. Also in 1953 he received a five-day suspension because of an obscene show^[5].

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

NOTE: Extra copy. Inclusion not verified by official report. Return to file. This is sensitive.

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It is my sworn statement that one Jack Rubenstein of Chicago noted as a potential witness for hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities is performing information functions for the staff of Cong. Richard M. Nixon, Rep. of California. It is requested Rubenstein not be called for open testimony in these aforementioned hearings.

Sworn on this day 24 November 1947

[Signature]
Staff Assistant

1Date 1/6/64

HAROLD L. HELM, 11216 Flamingo, employed Dallas Entertainment Guide, whose name appears on Carousel Club Pass Card # 239, furnished the following information:

He met JACK RUBY approximately six months ago in connection with his business, which is selling advertising in the Dallas Entertainment Guide.

He said just prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, RUBY offered him a pass to the Carousel Club and told him it would be mailed to him within a few days. He said he has not received the pass to date.

HELM advised all of his contacts with RUBY were in connection with his business and he had no social dealings with RUBY. He said he found RUBY to be an individual who is extremely difficult to "pin down."

HELM advised LEE HARVEY OSWALD was unknown to him. He said he did not see OSWALD in RUBY's club and his first recollection of seeing OSWALD was when he viewed him on television.

on 1/6/64 at Dallas, Texas DL File # 44-1639
by Special Agent JAMES J. WARD and ROBERT E. BASHAM /lp Date dictated 1/6/64
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In 1953 he briefly managed a motion picture house, the Ervay Theater and also obtained an interest in The Vegas Club. This nightclub employed a dance band, occasionally had striptease acts and served food and drinks, including alcohol. He jointly operated the club until September of the same year and then a joint investor managed the club until arguments ended in his selling his share in the club to Jack in June 1954. In the same year his associate was convicted of sodomy and served an eight-year sentence in a Texas penitentiary^[5].

Also in 1954, Jack Ruby received a ten-day suspension for allowing a drunkard on his premises and on 18th February 1954, he was suspended for five days because of an obscene striptease act at the Silver Spur, and for the consumption of alcoholic beverages during prohibited hours. On 1st May Jack was again arrested for allegedly carrying a concealed weapon and violating a peace bond. Again no charges were filed and he was released on the same day. On 5th December 1954 he was arrested for allegedly violating state liquor laws by selling liquor after hours; the complaint was dismissed on 8th February 1955^[5].

Jack about this time became interested in the sale of pizza crusts to Dallas restaurants and may have sold an arthritic preparation, as well as manufacturing and selling "Miniron," a liquid vitamin

formula. In 1955, Jack sold the Silver Spur Club^[5].

Sam Ruby sold his interest in Earl Products Company in mid-1955 and moved to Dallas. Sister Eva had suggested he could work as a builder there. However, he became a partner in an ice cream business which was unsuccessful^[5].

On 2nd August 1955 Marion Carroll neé Rubenstein died in Boca Raton, Palm Beach, Florida USA but was buried at Westlawn Cemetery, Chicago, Norridge, Cook County, Illinois, USA, where her mother was buried^[13,19,22,23].

In 1956, on 26th March Jack Ruby was suspended by the liquor board for ten days because several of his checks were dishonoured^[5].

In 1956 Eva Grant neé Rubenstein was living at 864 S New Hampshire, Los Angeles, California, USA^[24].

On 24th December 1958 Joseph Rubinstein died in Chicago and was buried next to Fannie at Westlawn Cemetery, Chicago, Norridge, Cook County, Illinois, USA^[5,6].

In 1958/9, Jack tried building and selling log cabins at a Texas lake resort. Early in 1959, he investigated selling jeeps to Cuba. Other ventures including providing entertainment for a Dallas hotel, promoting records for musicians and selling English stainless steel razor blades^[5].

On 21st June 1959, Jack Ruby was arrested for allegedly permitting dancing after hours; the complaint was dismissed on 8th July 1959^[5].

Towards the end of 1959, Jack and a partner established a private club called The Sovereign Club. As a private club, it was able to sell liquor to its members under Texas law. The club was not a success and Jack obtained many loans from family and friends. On the insistence of one of these associates club membership was stopped and striptease became the attraction rather than alcoholic spirits. The club was also renamed as The Carousel Club. It was one of three downtown Dallas burlesque clubs and employed an assistant manager, a master of ceremonies, a band, four strippers, three or four waitresses and a porter. They served champagne, beer and pizza. Things did not run smoothly as there was a rapid turnover of employees, disputes with unions, and trouble with Internal Revenue^[5].

Eva Grant in 1959, was living in San Francisco, California^[5].

In 1960 on 21st August, Jack Ruby was arrested again, this time for allegedly permitting dancing after hours. He posted a \$25 bond and was released that day. He was arrested twice at the start of 1963: on 12th February on a charge of simple assault but found not guilty on 27th February; on 14th March, he was arrested for allegedly ignoring traffic summonses and a \$35 bond was posted. On 23rd October 1961 he

had received another three-day suspension because an agent solicited the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption on licensed premises^[5].

Earl had moved to Detroit, Michigan, in 1960^[5].

The carnival show "How Hollywood Makes Movies," appeared at the Texas State Fair in October 1963 and Jack assisted the producers. Also, around this time, he was looking to open a new club in Dallas. He also attempted to sell "twistboards," an exercising device consisting of two square fibreboards separated by ball bearings. He ordered several dozen and had two thousand promotional flyers printed, against his brother Earl's advice. One of his strippers demonstrated the twistboards at the Texas Products Show during the first week of November 1963 but this venture was also unsuccessful^[5].

Between 1950 and 1963 Jack Ruby received 20 tickets for motor vehicle violations. He paid four \$10 fines and three of \$3. In 1956 and 1959 he was placed on six months' probation as a traffic violator. Jack was also frequently suspended by the Texas Liquor Control Board^[5].

On 24th November 1963 millions of Americans watching live TV witnessed Jack Ruby fatally shoot Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, in the Dallas Police Headquarters, while he was being transferred from the city to the county jail.

Jack's trial began on 4th March 1964 and 10 days later he was convicted of murder with malice and sentenced to death.

On 23 July 1964 when Eileen Kaminski neé Rubinstein gave her testimony to the Warren Commission, she was living at 6724 North Talman, Chicago 45, Illinois USA^[20].

Ruby had motioned for a change of venue before the trial and sought an appeal. On 5th October 1966, the court ruled that this motion for a change of venue should have been granted. However, four days later Jack was admitted with pneumonia to Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas; the following day metastatic lung cancer was diagnosed. He suffered a complication of this and died from a pulmonary embolus on 3rd January 1967^[5,25, 26]. Earl Ruby is recorded as the informant on the Texas Death certificate^[27]. Jack was buried at Westlawn Cemetery, Chicago, Norridge, Cook County, Illinois, USA, Violet section Plot 2 lot 9, next to his mother^[25].



Hyman Rubenstein died on 25th of November 1970 in Chicago and was buried next to Jack Ruby^[11,19,28].

Eva in 1981 moved back to LA and was living at 2278 Linda Vista, Los Angeles, CA, 90032 USA^[29]. The following year she lived at 91344 Granada Hills, Los Angeles, California, USA^[19] and died on 20th of November that year^[14,19,22,30]. She was also buried at Westlawn Cemetery, Chicago, next to sister Marion^[14].

Eileen Kaminski neé Rubenstein died in Chicago in 1985^[19].

Between 1996 and 1999 Earl R. Ruby (the middle initial is not on other records) was living at 4941 Fairway Ridge Cir, West Bloomfield, Michigan, USA^[16,31] and he was at 48034 Southfield, West Bloomfield, Oakland, Michigan USA^[19] when he died on 6th February 2006^[16,18,19]. He was also buried, 6 days later at 12 noon, at Westlawn Cemetery, Chicago^[16].

The announcement in the Chicago Tribune ^[16] gave details of his family and therefore the continuance of the Ruby name. He was “survived by wife Margelee, née Greene, son Robert (Judy) Ruby, daughters Denise Ruby Reuven and Joyce Ruby Berman (Clifford), and grandchildren Steve and Suzanne Ruby, Shony Reuven, and Robert and Gabriel Berman”.

The other brother who carried forward the surname Ruby was Sam who had son: the Warren Commission Report states that one of the reasons for Sam’s move to Dallas was because of his son’s asthma^[5].

Therefore, we can see the “birth” of these Rubys in 1947. Two of the three men who changed their name had a son and both of them had at least one son too, so this Ruby branch continued.

Sources

1. 1910 Census – US
2. 1920 Census – US
3. 1930 Census – US
4. 1940 Census – US
5. The President’s Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (known as The Warren Commission) appendix 16.
6. Find a Grave: Memorial 121803687 (Joseph)
7. Birth record – son
8. Death certificate – son
9. Social Security Applications – daughter
10. Find a Grave: Memorial 121249130 (Fannie)
11. Find a Grave: Memorial 125361821 (Hyman)
12. US Naturalization Records.
13. Find a Grave: Memorial 125362023 (Marion)
14. Find a Grave: Memorial 125362165 (Eva)
15. Cook County Illinois Birth Index
16. Find a Grave: Memorial 120432020 (Earl)
17. Cook County Illinois Marriage Index
18. U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File
19. US Social Security Death Index
20. Testimony to The Warren Commission
21. Illinois Death Index
22. U.S. Social Security Applications and Claims Index.
23. Florida Death Index
24. California Voter Registrations
25. Find a Grave: Memorial 911 (Jack)
26. Texas Death Certificate
27. Death certificate – brother
28. Cook County Illinois Death Index
29. US Public Record Index
30. California Death Index
31. US Phone & Addresses Directories