

The President's Corner

by Alex E. Friedlander

With this issue of *Dorot*, JGS is pleased to welcome Joy Rich as the new editor. Joy brings a wealth of experience to her role, both as a professional genealogist and as Director of the Library for many years at the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. We thank our readers for their patience over the last few years as the journal fell far behind in its publication dates, even with several double issues. During the next twelve months, *Dorot* will be published on an accelerated schedule until the issue date catches up with the actual date of publication. Thanks go to Steven W. Siegel who initially assumed the role of "acting" editor for the Spring 2001 issue when I stepped down from the editorship after eleven years, only to find himself "acting" in that capacity for three years. Thanks are also due to Maralyn Steeg who has been responsible for the layout and design for the last three years.

After a one-year breather, the popular "Beyond the Basics" all-day seminar resumed this year, in a more weather-friendly time slot (mid-May instead of early March). The seminar this year was, for the first time,

co-sponsored by the Center for Jewish History and its constituent agencies. JGS member Bob Friedman, director of the Center for Jewish History Genealogy Institute, coordinated the event and graciously donated much time to the effort along with Claus Hirsch and Michael Levine from the JGS Executive Council. In addition to the usual breadth of subjects and expertise presented at the seminar, the final session doubled as the regular monthly meeting for May and featured Steven Morse as the guest speaker. Steven's lecture was accompanied by copious projected illustrations from his various website utilities.

We had a bonus presentation four days after the "Beyond the Basics" seminar, when Yale Reisner talked about the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw. Yale moved to Warsaw several years ago to run the Institute and had some fascinating stories and valuable information to convey. His presentation was co-sponsored by YIVO and the Center Genealogy Institute.

Anyone who does not yet own the new, fully revised edition of *Genealogical Resources in New York* is missing a valuable reference tool on their shelf. Relying on the first edition, published fifteen years ago, would be like trying to use a fifteen-year-old airline schedule for your next trip to Salt Lake City. If you have not yet obtained your own copy of this landmark publication, copies are still available at a discount to JGS members. JGS is truly indebted to our former president, Estelle M. Guzik, for her singular efforts in producing this book.

As most of you probably know by now, New York will be the site of the 2006 annual international conference on Jewish genealogy. Efforts to secure an appropriate site and begin planning for the program, facilities, and resources are well under way, under the

In this issue...

The President's Corner	1
JGSNY News	3
JGSNY Program Reports 2003/2004	3
Metro Area Respository Round-up	6
Volunteers Needed	9
International Conference on Jewish Genealogy	10
Upcoming Events	11
Notes from All Over	12
Researching in London	13
Next-Gen Genealogy	15
Online News	17
New, Recent, and Noteworthy Publications	21
JGS Friends	23

DOROT

The Journal of the
Jewish Genealogical Society

Editor Joy Rich
Editorial Assistant Milton J. Lowenstein
Layout & Design Maralyn Steeg
Contributors

Randall C. Belinfante	Rob Kuijsten
Warren Blatt	Milton J. Lowenstein
Robert Friedman	Joan M. Lowry
Gloria Berkenstat Freund	John Martino
Lucille Gudis	Joel Ratner
Estelle M. Guzik	Marian L. Smith
Mark Halpern	Elizabeth F. Stabler
Andras Koltai	Miriam Weiner

Ira Wolfman

© 2003 Jewish Genealogical Society, Inc.

DOROT (ISSN 0886-2796) is published quarterly
as Fall, Winter, Spring and Summer issues.
Subscription is by membership only.

ADVERTISING RATES FOR DISPLAY ADS

Full page \$150 • Half page \$80
Quarter page \$45 • Eighth page \$25

JGS, Inc. is a not-for-profit, tax-exempt organization.
Address all correspondence to:

JGS, Inc.,
15 West 16th Street, New York, NY 10011
JGS Phone: 212-294-8326
E-mail info: info@jgsny.org
Web site: www.jgsny.org

JGS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Alex Friedlander, President
Gloria Freund, Vice President-Program
Lucille Gudis, Vice President-Membership
Paul H. Silverstone, Treasurer
Linda Cantor, Secretary
Estelle M. Guzik, Past President (1997-2001)

Wendy Almeleh	Claus W. Hirsch
Valery Barazov	Michael L. Levine
Adam Bronstein	Hadassah Lipsius
Tina B. Carver	Michael Pertain
Stewart Driller	Steven W. Siegel

Founding President:

Dr. Neil Rosenstein (1977-79)

Correction

In Tina Carver's article, "Genealogy 101: The 12-Step Approach," published in the Spring-Summer 2003 issue of *Dorot*, step 12 on page 21 reads: "Don't constantly be thinking about the next steps: Plan on Genealogy 102." It should read: "Constantly be thinking about the next steps: Plan on Genealogy 102."

The President's Corner continued

capable leadership of the conference committee (Lucille Gudis, Linda Cantor, Hadassah Lipsius, and Claus Hirsch). Any members who wish to help out are more than welcome to contact the committee. In addition to the usual variety of activities and resources planned for the conference, we are looking into the possibility of initiating one or more new New York-based computerized databases to be available in time for the conference.

The continued closure of the Family History Center on Columbus Avenue near Lincoln Center has been a source of disappointment to many genealogists. Several JGS Executive Council members, including your president, are continuing to communicate with various parties in both Salt Lake City and locally in an attempt to find solutions (short-term and long-term) beyond the current limited alternate access at the Center for Jewish History and The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society have succeeded in releasing some of the films that were on indefinite loan at the closed center to the new FHC in Queens.

As I have stated in the past, the success of JGS in fulfilling its goals is due to the time and effort expended by the members of the Executive Council and our volunteers. My own efforts are only a small contribution to JGS's accomplishments. In addition to the people mentioned above, I want to thank Linda Greenman and Gerald Dunsky, who stepped down from the Executive Council at the end of last year, for their help. Gerald was a welcome presence on the Council for many years and would have remained but for a long-term recuperation and rehabilitative process following his surgery; we wish him well and hope to see him at future meetings. Linda served for a shorter period, before having to resign due to competing commitments, but was no less valued for her contributions. We are fortunate to have elected Tina Carver and Michael Pertain as their replacements.

I look forward to seeing you at future meetings and events and to continuing to serve you and the genealogical community.



Boston HIAS Case Files

Another project the Jewish Genealogical Society funded in 2003 has been completed, this one the microfilming of a portion of the Boston Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society's case files, held by the American Jewish Historical Society. Individual case files concern refugees HIAS assisted with immigration and naturalization matters from 1930-1977. In 1977, HIAS closed its Boston office, and all functions were transferred to the New York office.

No two files contain exactly the same information. A file may contain biographical data, correspondence between HIAS and the government, an arrival record, a ship record, an affidavit of support from the "sponsor," a birth date, the relationship to the sponsor, an application for a Petition for Naturalization, an extension of a visa application, a birth

record, a police record, or a date of a divorce with the name of the first spouse. Some files only contain a request to locate an immigrant with a response from HIAS that the search was unsuccessful. The approximately 12,000 files are arranged alphabetically. Most records are of immigrants from Europe, but there are many from Latin America, India, China, Israel, and elsewhere.

The grant made by JGS funded the filming of the first twenty of the 233 boxes of case files, those for surnames beginning with letters A through E. The microfilm copies of the contents of those twenty boxes are available for viewing in the reading room of the Center for Jewish History. ☆

(Reported by Estelle M. Guzik)

JGS New York Program Reports: 2003/2004

October 26, 2003

Warren Blatt, JewishGen's Vice President for Editorial and Content Management and its editor-in-chief, answered the question "Jewish Given Names: Why Is Mordecai, Mortka and Also Max?" This introduction to Jewish first names focused on practical issues for genealogical research.

Ancestors had many different given names and nicknames in various languages and alphabets, sometimes making Jewish genealogical research difficult. In explaining the history and patterns of Jewish first names and how to recognize ancestors' names in genealogical sources, Mr. Blatt discussed religious and secular names; origins of given names; variants, nicknames, and diminutives; double names (unrelated pairs, kinnui, Hebrew/Yiddish translations); patronymics; name equivalents; Ashkenazic naming traditions (naming of children); statistics on the distribution and popularity of given names in various regions and times; spelling issues; Polish and Russian declensions; interpretation of names in documents; and the Anglicization of immigrant Jewish names: adaptations and transformations. His interactive computer slide presentation contained over one hundred slides. An earlier version of the slides can be seen online at www.jewishgen.org/InfoFiles/GivenNames.

November 16, 2003

Mark Halpern, Director of JRI-Poland (www.jri-poland.org) and its AGAD Archives Coordinator (www.jewishgen.org/jri-pl/agad) spoke on "Understanding Your Galician Vital Records." Galician researchers have been acquiring family records from repositories in Poland

and Ukraine. Over the last five years, the work of Jewish Records Indexing-Poland has made these records more readily available.

In 1877, legislation was created to structure and standardize the collecting of Jewish records. Prior to that, the format had varied widely from one town to the next, and the information provided was fairly sparse. After 1876, the form and the information requested on it were standardized, but the amount of information still varied from one Administrative District to another.

Post-1876 records contain more genealogically relevant information, with birth records having the most. On some, the father's parents' names were included. Important events that changed the civil status of the individual were subsequently recorded, such as the civil marriage of the parents (which legitimized the person), the person's marriage or death, or a name change.

Marriage records noted the occurrence of previous civil events, such as the birth of the bride or groom or the marriage of her or his parents. Many Jews never participated in a civil ceremony, while others had civil ceremonies many years after their religious marriage.

Death records, other than those for a single or married man, usually identified a relative. For a single woman, the father's name was given; for a married woman, the husband's name; and for children, the father's and/or mother's name, although this was not always adhered to. ☆

JGS New York Program Reports: 2003/2004 continued

The Austrian government considered marriage a civil event, while Jews considered it a religious event. Never in nineteenth and early twentieth century Galicia did these polar opposites meet. The government, in its attempt to assimilate Jews, passed a law allowing only one son in a Jewish family to legally marry. In addition, onerous taxes were levied on Jewish marriages. These laws were a further disincentive for Jewish couples to consider a civil marriage ceremony, a religious marriage being the accepted norm. Not until later in the nineteenth century were more Jewish civil marriages registered, usually for legal reasons, such as inheritance or to facilitate emigration.

If the parents did not marry in a civil ceremony, the marriage was not officially registered with the government. When a couple without an officially registered marriage bore children, the children were considered illegitimate. This practice was consistent throughout Galicia. However, the recording of the child's surname was not consistent. The child was sometimes given the mother's maiden name, sometimes the father's surname, or, sometimes, no surname at all. Furthermore, the identification of a child's surname on a birth record had no relationship to the use by the family or the individual of the mother's maiden name throughout the child's life.

Likewise, the recording of the father's name was not consistent. In some cases, the record did not show it. In others, the father's name was shown in the remarks column accompanying a witnessed statement of paternity. Sometimes the father was identified in the father column, even though the birth was identified as illegitimate. In possibly twenty to thirty percent of birth records, the parents' subsequent civil marriage ceremony was noted on the birth record. The notation had the effect of legitimizing the birth after the fact. This notation provided the place of the civil wedding and the year and also identified the document number and volume, which should allow researchers to obtain a copy or an extract of that civil marriage.

January 18, 2004

Hadassah Lipsius, Jeffrey Cymbler, and Lucille Gudis previewed the International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies' 24th International Conference on Jewish Genealogy, described more fully in **International Conference on Jewish Genealogy**, which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Ms. Lipsius furnished information on the conference's program and the accommodations available in Jerusalem for attendees. She described the IAJGS facilities as

well as sites of genealogical interest in Jerusalem and elsewhere in Israel that will be accessible to attendees. Detailed information about the conference is available online at www.ortra.com/jgen2004.

Mr. Cymbler discussed research opportunities at several genealogical facilities in Israel, concentrating on the Ghetto Fighters' House, the Holocaust and Jewish Resistance Heritage Museum. Founded in April 1949, it is located in a kibbutz north of Haifa. Mr. Cymbler provided an online demonstration of its website (www.gfh.org.il) which contains a Holocaust and pre-WWII searchable archive of photographs, family and personal information, and localities, principally in Eastern Europe. Much of this information is not available elsewhere.

Ms. Gudis, with the permission of Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, presented a demonstration of its Hall of Names database. The database will be available on Yad Vashem's website (www.yad-vashem.org.il) in June. It will contain information on approximately three million victims of the Holocaust, with information taken from Yad Vashem's Pages of Testimony (described by Yad Vashem as "symbolic tombstones"), original documents and listings in its archives and library, and major published sources.

Information on two million of those who perished is currently available in person at Yad Vashem or via e-mail at names.research@yadvashem.org.il. To conduct a search, the searchers will need to be supplied with as many of the following pieces of information as possible: first and last name, place of birth and/or permanent residence, and date of birth. Searches cannot be done by last name alone. The turnaround time for requests is two weeks. A basic search costs \$10.00, unless no information is found.

February 15, 2004

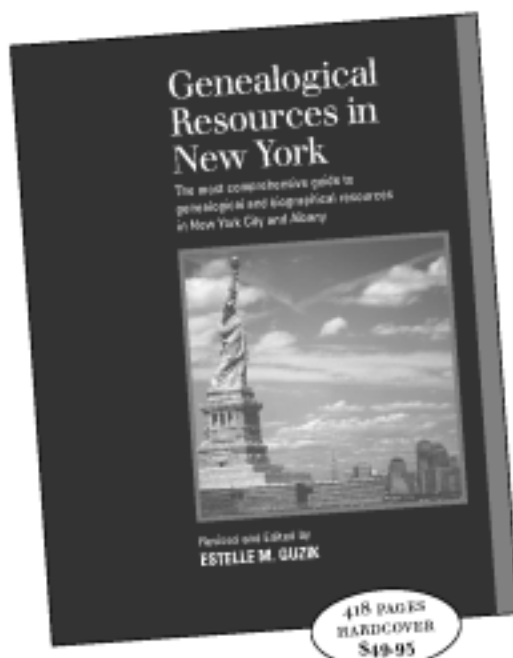
Gary Mokotoff, co-owner of the genealogical publishing company Avotaynu (www.avotaynu.com), previewed **The Avotaynu Guide to Jewish Genealogy**, a book he co-edited with Sallyann Amdur Sack. A description of the book appears in **New, Recent, and Noteworthy Publications** elsewhere in this issue.

March 28, 2004

Rabbi Michael Schudrich (SHOE-dritch), Halachic Coordinator for the Polish Jewish Cemeteries Restoration Project, discussed restoration projects in Polish cemeteries in general and in Ozarow in particular. Rabbi

(continued on page 8)

THE DEFINITIVE KEY TO THE CITY...
Genealogical Resources in New York



Details on More than 80 Facilities

Building on *Genealogical Resources in the New York Metropolitan Area*, published in 1989 by the Jewish Genealogical Society, this handsome, hardcover volume puts the details of more than 80 facilities at your fingertips, including:

- **52 Government Agencies**
 County Clerks, Courts, and Board of Elections
 NYC Municipal Archives
 National Archives
 New York City and State vital records
- **50 Libraries and Archives**
 New York Public Library
 Academic libraries and archives
 Genealogical and historical societies
 Jewish institutional resources
 New York State Archives and Library

Keep Up to Date

In recent years, new sources of genealogical information have emerged and are described for the first time in *Genealogical Resources in New York* in a concise, consistent format.

For each facility, you'll find: facility name, address, phone number, e-mail address, hours of operation, description of holdings, geographic scope, finding aids, access and copying facilities.

What's more, you'll know which repositories hold genealogical and biographical materials, local historical and newspaper collections, maps and gazetteers, census records, probate records, naturalizations, name changes, vital records (birth, death, marriage), voter registrations, and more—all helping to make your visit or requests most productive.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND TABLE OF CONTENTS, CHECK OUR WEBSITE:
www.jgsny.org/newbook.htm

Genealogical Resources in New York

418 PP. • HARDCOVER • ISBN 0-9621865-1-7 • PRICE: \$49.95

Quantity _____ x \$49.95 ea. = **Book Cost** \$ _____

SHIPPING: USA (UPS ground service) **Shipping** \$ _____

\$8 for the first copy

\$2 for each additional copy

Foreign delivery is \$19 for each copy

Subtotal \$ _____

SALES TAX: (including shipping) **Sales Tax** \$ _____

NY residents add 8.625% sales tax

OH residents add 6.25% sales tax

TOTAL \$ _____

Mail Orders

Jewish Genealogical Society
 c/o BookMasters
 P.O. Box 388
 Ashland OH 44805



Telephone Orders

800-247-6553 toll-free
 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

Internet Orders

www.jgsny.org/newbook.htm

Fax Orders

419-281-6883

Check or money order enclosed (payable to Jewish Genealogical Society)

Credit card (circle one) Visa Mastercard American Express Discover

Credit card number _____ Expiration date (MM/YY) _____

Name on credit card _____ Signature _____

BILLING ADDRESS: Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Daytime phone number _____ E-mail address (for confirmation purposes only) _____

SHIPPING INFORMATION: Name _____

Street (No P.O. Boxes) Same as billing address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Metro Area Repository Round-up

Family History Center, Woodside

All of the microfilm and microfiche that JGS placed on indefinite loan at LDS's Family History Center at Lincoln Square has been moved to a new Family History Center in Woodside. About 1,800 reels of microfilm, including Hamburg Passenger lists and indexes to New York City vital records, are available. The new FHC opened on April 10th at 40-24 62nd Street, Woodside, NY 11377, near the 61st Street station of the #7 subway in Woodside. Its hours of operation are Monday, 10-4, Tuesday, 1-7, Thursday, 10-4, and Friday, 2-6:30. The telephone number is 718-478-5337. Volunteers are needed to assist researchers who wish to view these records. The Lincoln Square FHC closed on December 1, 2002. It (or one elsewhere in that area) may reopen in a year or more.

National Archives, Northeast Region

Naturalizations

Declarations of Intention and Petitions for Naturalization filed in the U.S. Southern and Eastern District courts are currently being microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah. The records are in the facility of the National Archives-Northeast Region in Manhattan. To date, records of the Southern District Court for 1824-1942 and the Eastern District Court for 1865-1937 have been filmed. GSU plans to microfilm records of both courts to 1945. The microfilm will be available for use at the completion of the project. www.archives.gov/facilities/ny/new_york_city.html Please note that there are underscores in the URL after the words "new" and "york."

Indexes

Access is available at NARA to two indexes currently being computerized by the Genealogy Federation of Long Island. One, not yet available online, is the New York City Groom Index, 1928-1932, searchable by name or by Soundex code. A search of either a surname and given name or just a surname results in a display showing last name; first name; middle name or initial; month, day, and year of the marriage; county in which the marriage occurred; certificate number; and Soundex code. The other is an index to deaths New York City reported in 1891-1911, searchable by name and year and/or county or by Soundex code. See **Online News** elsewhere in this issue for a description of the online version of this index.

New-York Historical Society

Due to delays in the renovation of the New-York Historical Society's building, the Department of Prints, Pho-

tographs and Architectural Collections will remain closed to the public until further notice. For specific questions about New York City architects or buildings which may be answered by reference sources in the library's general collections, call 212-873-3400, ext.225 or ext. 226. Picture research in the print room is not available at this time. To order reproductions of print room collections, call 212-873-3400, ext. 282. Reproductions can be made from existing negatives only; new photography is not possible at this time. For updates, visit their website, www.nyhistory.org, or call them at 212-873-3400, ext. 225 or ext. 226.

County Clerk's Office, Kings County

The Genealogical Society of Utah has completed the microfilming of Declarations of Intention for 1907-1924, held by the County Clerk's Office of the State Supreme Court of Kings County. The filming of Petitions for Naturalization for 1907-1924 continues, with Petitions up to 1921 completed. After 1924, Brooklyn residents were naturalized in the U.S. District Court of either the Eastern or Southern District. JGS created a complete index to the 1907-1924 records. www.jgsny.org/brooknats.htm

City Register's Office, Manhattan

Effective April 1st, the cost of a copy card for making copies from microfilm and microfiche, formerly free, is \$1.00. The cost of copies increased from \$.25 to \$1.00 each. The office is now open from 9:00-4:30 rather than 4:00.

Surrogate's Court, Kings County

The cost of making photocopies at Kings County Surrogate's Court has increased from \$.15 per page to \$.25 per page. The staff can provide change to researchers, but it is advisable to come equipped. For the staff to retrieve pre-1975 case files from the record room in the basement, request forms must be presented to them between 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.

YIVO

Vilna Collection

by Joel Ratner

YIVO's "Vilna Collection" is now available on microfilm to researchers. The finding aid that has been developed can be requested in person at the YIVO library. The Vilna Collection consists of record series covering the following time periods:

Metro Area Repository Round-up continued

Records of the Kehillah 1800-1844

Series I..... Tzedakah Gedolah - 1844-1919

Series II..... The New Kehillah [Di Yidishe Kehile] - 1919-1940

Series III Miscellaneous Materials - various years

The earliest records, 1800-1844, are not listed in the finding aid but consist of the following:

- Agreement with the Talmud Torah, 1825
- Materials on Relations w/ the Christian Butchers Guild, 1800-1806
- List of Taxpayers
- Legal Documents
- Correspondence

The **Series I** records of the Tzedakah Gedolah deal with the following subjects:

Subseries 1 – Administrative Documents

Subseries 2 – Kosher Meat Tax Matters

Subseries 3 – Financial Records

Subseries 4 – General Correspondence

Subseries 5 – Bequests

Subseries 6 – Religious, Burial and other Community Life Matters

Subseries 7 – Court Cases

Subseries 8 – Military Service Matters

Subseries 9 – Property Records of Ts. G.

Subseries 10 –Passover Aid & other Charity Matters

Subseries 11 –Merger of Ts. G. and the New Kehillah

The **Series II** New Kehillah records are detailed below.

Subseries 1 – Jewish Aid Committee

Subseries 2 – Elections to the Kehillah

Subseries 3 – Kehillah Managing Committee

Subseries 4 – Kehillah Personnel

Subseries 5 – Finance Department

Subseries 6 – Department of Social Welfare

Subseries 7 – Department of Children's Welfare: Orphanages, School Kitchens, Camps

Subseries 8 – Education & Culture Department

Subseries 9 – Public Health Dept. & Zwierzyniec Children's Hospital

Subseries 10 –Production & Economic Department

Subseries 11 –Religious Department

Subseries 12 –Juridical Department

Subseries 13 –Nutrition Department

Subseries 14 –Jewish Refugee Relief Committee

The **Series III** Miscellaneous Materials collection contains:

- Miscellaneous lists of names w/ Vilna addresses [Y, R]
- Extract from the family by family list of the Naliboki Jewish Community, 1874
- Extract from the family by family list of the Malaty Jewish Community, 1905 (one-page fragment)
- Seizure of students from the Vilna Jewish Seminary, 1854
- Kehillah elections – lists of candidates & voting stations, 1918

The categories enumerated above are comprised of some 500 individual folders, the details of which can be found in the finding aid. The index to these records can be found at YIVO if one references record group "RG10." Anyone wishing to examine these records should make an appointment with Vital Zajka at the YIVO Archives. Mr. Zajka can be reached by e-mail at vzajka@yivo.cjh.org.

Records Temporarily Unavailable

Construction on storage floors at YIVO has made some of its landsmanshaftn and HIAS collections unavailable for three weeks to three months. The list of Record Group (RG) names and numbers for these collections is on the JGS website at www.jgsny.org. First click "New York Landsmanshaftn and Other Jewish Organizations." Then click "YIVO's catalogued landsmanshaftn collection." The landsmanshaftn RGs are: 251 through 254, 659 through 748, and 1295 to the end. The HIAS RGs are: 245.7 [Postwar Europe, Series 4 to end], 245.8 [[UHS], 245.9 [HIAS Chile], and 246.1 [USNA]. www.yivoinstitute.org

Joel Ratner is Coordinator, Vilna District Research Group, JewishGen

Landsmanshaftn Records

By Estelle M. Guzik

YIVO has acquired additional records of landsmanshaftn, burial societies, and other organizations. The records are being rapidly cataloged by the YIVO staff. The records on this list have been accessioned, cataloged, and assigned record group (RG) numbers. They are now available for research by the public. The list below has been added to the JGS website, bringing the total there to 978 organizations. Several synagogues and other Jewish organizations are included on the website if their YIVO files contain records pertaining to burials or if they have a cemetery plot in the New York metropolitan area. Some organizations are listed as sponsors, donors, contributors, or friends.

Landsmanshaft -----	Record Group
Agudas Achim Aid Society -----	RG 1639
Amshenover Independent Benevolent Society -----	RG 1624
Bronx Bakers Mutual Aid Association -----	RG 1627
Brothers in Unity Bruder Verein -----	RG 1634
Brothers of True Friendship -----	RG 1648
Chevra Bnai Jacob Anshei Shereshow -----	RG 123, folder 79
Chevra Sheares Israel Bohushe Stefanisher Klaus -----	RG 1659
Chief Rabbi Leib Knepper Benevolent Association -----	RG 1643
Chyrower Young Friends Aid Society -----	RG 1658
Congregation Agudath Achim Anshe Borisoff -----	RG 1637
Congregation Beth David Agudath Achim -----	RG 1636
Congregation Chevra Molodestno -----	RG 1619
Congregation Dorshei Tov Anshei Pinsk -----	in RG 780
Congregation Volin Peoples of Matziv -----	RG 1654
Erste Chmelniker Unt. Verein -----	RG 1655
Erster Atiker Bessarabian KUV -----	RG 1631
Erster Nadwornaer KUV -----	in RG 1622
First Awritchever Society -----	RG 1647
First Chorostkower Kranken Unt. Verein -----	RG 1662
First Elizavetgrader Benevolent Association -----	RG 1635
First Haliczzer Benevolent Association -----	RG 1629
First Independent Kishenever Ladies Benevolent Society -----	RG 1644
First Independent Oddesser Society of Brownsville -----	RG 1657
First Korosmezover Sick & Aid Society -----	RG 1652
First Nadworna Sick Benevolent Society -----	RG 1622
First Plancher Benevolent Society -----	RG 1585
First Tluster Brothers Benevolent Association -----	RG 1623
Independent Chevra Me Mokow -----	RG 1630
Independent Chodorover Young Men's Benevolent Society -----	RG 1625
Independent Horodoker Benevolent Aid Association -----	RG 1651
Independent Podolier Society of Brownsville -----	RG 1663
Independent Webster Ladies Benevolent Society -----	RG 1660
Joseph Family Society -----	RG 1642
Korelitzer Society -----	RG 1628
Kozienietzer Aid Society -----	RG 1638
Lapitzer Independent Benevolent Society -----	RG 1618
Lezansker Young Men's Benevolent Society -----	RG 1649
Lodzer True Brothers Benevolent Society -----	RG 1661
Louis Solomon Benevolent Society -----	RG 1617
Lubener Benevolent Society -----	RG 1621
Max S. Levine Society -----	RG 1650
New Bessarabian Aid Association -----	RG 1664
Olshaner Progressive Association -----	RG 1656
Poritzker Voliner Society -----	RG 1646
Radiant Monitor Association -----	RG 1620
Roumanian Gomle Chesed Verein -----	RG 1653
Schkuder Young Men's Aid Society -----	RG 1613
Schloime Family Society (desc. Schloime Breslavsky) -----	RG 1587
Tolochiner Friends Association -----	RG 1626
Tremblowa Brotherhood Benevolent Society -----	RG 1645
Unipar Benevolent Association (K of P) -----	RG 1641
United Order of True Sisters -----	RG 1573
Vitebsk Benevolent Association -----	RG 1640
Zosler Protective Association -----	RG 123, folder 80m

Estelle M. Guzik is JGS Past President (1997-2001) and compiler and editor of Genealogical Resources in New York (New York: Jewish Genealogical Society, 2003).

Schudrich showed the twenty-eight minute video, **Return to Ozarow – Mending a Broken Link**, which deals with the restoration of one devastated cemetery. The video was produced by dedicated volunteers and contributors in the United States and Canada who financed the restoration, with some help from the U.S. Army. The volunteers and contributors either emigrated from Ozarow or had relatives from Ozarow that died in the Holocaust. The video, a record of their restoration work, is intended to spur on others who may wish to undertake similar efforts in other shtetls.

Polish cemeteries have been neglected for over seventy years. They are overgrown, headstones are toppled and broken, and boundary markers are gone. Many headstones can no longer be read. Virtually all of the cemeteries lack the kind of dedicated supporters of restoration who persevered through the process in Ozarow.

There are about 1400 Jewish cemeteries and mass graves in Poland, and the restoration of the cemetery in Ozarow is an exception – most are not even close to restoration. Mass graves, where the identities of most victims are unknown, are far down on the list for restoration. The Polish populace and the mayors of most Polish cities and towns are, in general, cooperating with restoration efforts where they have been undertaken, even if only because restoration brings economic activity to their towns. An effort has begun to build a database of the names and dates on the remaining headstones, but progress has been slow.

Rabbi Schudrich presented statistics about the postwar Jewish population of Poland. About ten percent of the prewar population survived the Holocaust, and about ninety percent of those emigrated. Most of those who remained converted to Catholicism, but a few continued to secretly practice Judaism. Since 1989, when the Iron Curtain fell, the secret Jews have emerged, and some converts have returned to Judaism, a religion they hardly remembered. ☆

Volunteers Needed

Genealogy Federation of Long Island – Marriages and Naturalizations

The Genealogy Federation of Long Island is looking for volunteers to work on two of its newest projects. One of the projects is creating a database indexing brides' marriage certificates held by the New York City Municipal Archives. Because their microfilmed copies of the indexes are extremely difficult to read, the Municipal Archives has loaned the original cards to the Federation for volunteers to work from. Volunteers would do the typing into their home computers using Excel, a spreadsheet program, or a word processing program.

Another database will index Eastern District Court naturalizations held by the New York City branch of the National Archives. Volunteers are needed to go to the National Archives to photocopy the naturalization cards. The cards would then be given to volunteers to type.

When the databases have been completed, they will be searchable on the website of the Italian Genealogical Group at www.italiangen.org. If you can assist with typing or photocopying, please call John Martino at (631) 368-8174 or e-mail him at JohnM16881@aol.com.

(Reported by John Martino)

Vilna District Research Group – 1858 Revision Lists

The Vilna District Research Group, under the auspices of the LitvakSIG, has taken on the task of procuring, translating, and distributing the 1858 Revision Lists for towns in the Vilna district. The procurement of the Vilna city records began in 1998 and was completed in 2000. To date, more than 19,000 records have been translated. Nearly 3,000 pages containing approximately 26,000 names are waiting for translation.

The group is working with records for other towns as well. Revision Lists exist for the following Vilna District towns: Boguslavishok, Ciobiskis, Gelvan, Mikalishok, Malat, Musnik, Novygorod, Nemenchin, Podberezhe, Shirvint, Snipishok, and Vilna. These revision lists span the years 1765-1858, although not all lists for every town have survived.

In addition, birth, marriage, divorce, and death records are available for: Boguslavishok, Ciobiskis, Gelvan, Gedrovitz, Intorik, Leibishok, Maishagola, Michalishok, Malat, Musnik, Novygorod, Novo-Vileisk, Nemenchin, Podberezhe, Rudamin, Solechniki, Sheshol, Shirvint, Snipishok, Stundishki, Turgeli, Vilna, and Yonishkis. These records span the years 1854-1915 for some towns, although there are many years for which records have not survived. Vital records for the city of Vilna date back to 1837. The LitvakSIG has a companion project to translate these records. Vilna vital records for the year 1883 have already been translated.

Six other districts existed within Vilna province [gubernia] during Imperial times. Records for Vilna gubernia towns not listed above are covered by the following district research groups: Trakai, Svencionys, Vileika, Oshmiany, Lida, and Disna. Contacts for these groups as well as Kovno gubernia districts are available at the LitvakSIG home page under "Research Groups."

Anyone interested in obtaining information on the work of the Vilna District Research Group can contact Joel Ratner. Joelrat@aol.com ☆

(Reported by Joel Ratner)

Notes from All Over (continued from page 12)

Master Index of International Tracing Service

Yad Vashem's microfilm copies of the Master Index of the International Red Cross Tracing Service (ITS) at Arolsen, Germany, (www.its-arolsen.org) are being digitized. A tracing service first formed in 1943 by an initiative of the Headquarters of the Allied Forces and implemented by the British Red Cross in London, ITS is the central archives for documents about the millions of victims of Nazi persecution. Managed by the International Red Cross since 1954,

the service has collected millions of documents about Jewish and non-Jewish Holocaust victims. A substantial portion of the ITS collection is on microfilm at Yad Vashem as Record Group M 8, "International Tracing Service, Arolsen." Comprised of 5,457 reels of microfilm (Yad Vashem's largest record group), it includes extensive lists of victims as well as copies of original documents from various concentration camps. The index cards in the Master Index contain information about those millions of individuals. The records were copied for Yad Vashem in 1956. ☆

International Conference on Jewish Genealogy

The International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies' 24th International Conference on Jewish Genealogy, sponsored by the Israel Genealogical Society, will take place in Jerusalem from July 4th to 9th. IAJGS is a non-profit umbrella organization for more than seventy-five national and local JGSs worldwide.

The conference will offer parallel sessions of about 150 lectures plus in-depth studies; computer workshops, discussion panels; plenary sessions; small group tutorials; continuous, self-running PowerPoint presentations; a Family Finder; and Resource, Computer, and Vendor/Exhibition rooms. Pre- and post-conference tours to such places as Jewish National and University Library, Central Zionist Archives (which will permit special access to the records of the Jewish Agency Search Bureau for Missing Relatives), and Mount of Olives Cemetery will be arranged.

Lecture topics include beginner's training, tools and methods, Holocaust research, genetics and ethical issues, archives and libraries, cemeteries, language and paleography, Solitreo and other archaic scripts, onomastics, historical forces and patterns of migration, early immigration to Eretz Israel, genealogy and the Internet, Sephardic and Mizrahi genealogy, rabbinical sources and dynasties, family sagas (family stories), and family research at school.

Some of the geographic areas examined are Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine; Austria, Germany, and Switzerland; Central and South America; Poland; Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, and Slovakia; Eretz Israel; Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen; Ethiopia and Southern Africa; Canada and the United States; and the British Isles and Scandinavia.

Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. During the conference, it will hold a special memorial dedicated to the Shoah. It will also present lectures on the vanished communities, methods for researching those killed, and its newly-developed databases. Individual consultations for researchers will be provided. A sizeable portion – if not all – of the Mas-

ter Index of the International Red Cross Tracing Center at Arolsen, Germany, will be available as digital pictures. An evening event will include a tour of the new Historical Museum and the Hall of Names and a ceremony at the Valley of the Lost Communities.

In the article "Genealogical Projects of the Israel Genealogical Society Prepared for the 24th IAJGS International Conference on Jewish Genealogy," published in the Spring-Summer 2003 issue of *Dorot*, Mathilde A. Tagger detailed projects undertaken by IGS for the benefit of attendees. They are: "Memorials for Vanished Communities;" "1875 Last Census of the Jewish Population of Eretz Israel, Ordered by Sir Moses Montefiore;" "Helkat Mehokek: Translated Index of 8000 Hebrew Inscriptions on Gravestones Found in Mount of Olives Cemetery for Years 1740-1906;" "Indexing of the Names Researched by the Late Dr. Paul Jacobi: Found within the Numerous Typed Monographs Printed Out by Dr. Jacobi;" "Sephardic and Mizrahi Genealogical Research in Israel, A Guidebook;" "Index of Family and Private Archives at the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People;" and "Archives and Archival Material for Genealogical Use: An Update." "Name Changes in the Palestine Gazette, 1921-1948," has since been added. These items will be distributed on a CD-ROM to conference participants. Descriptions of the projects are on the IAJGS website.

The website also brings together general information and descriptions of the resources of twenty-one archives and museums in Israel, such as the Israel State Archives, the Jerusalem City Archives, Yemenite Jewish Heritage House, The American Joint Distribution Committee Archives in Jerusalem, and Ghetto Fighters' House.

The official language of the conference is English. A few lectures will be in Hebrew, with simultaneous translation into English. Lectures and printed material will be in English.

A tentative program is online at www.isragen.org.il/ROS/prog2004.pdf. Online registration is available at www.ortra.com/jgen2004, by e-mail, or by fax. ☆

Upcoming Events

Local

June 5:

The Genealogical Society of New Jersey will hold its annual educational conference on Saturday, June 5th. Co-sponsored by the New Jersey Historical Society, the program will feature a full day of lectures and presentations, a Society and Book Fair, and door prizes. The public is invited to attend.

Speakers are John Philip Colletta, author of *They Came in Ships: A Guide to Finding Your Immigrant Ancestor's Arrival Record* and *Finding Italian Roots: The Complete Guide for Americans*; John Celardo, Acting Regional Facility Director and Senior Archivist, National Archives Northeast Region in Manhattan; Charles F. Cummings, Assistant Director for Special Collections, Newark Public Library, and Newark City Historian; Joseph R. Klett, Chief of the New Jersey State Archives; Chad E. Leinawever, Director of the Library, The New Jersey Historical Society; and Rebecca Preece, Genealogy Librarian, New Jersey State Library.

The all-day event will take place at Rutgers University Center for Law & Justice, 123 Washington Street, Newark, NJ 07102. The fee for the program, which runs from 8:30 to 4:00, is \$48.00, which includes a box lunch. Additional information is available on the GSNJ website. The deadline for early registration is May 20th, which guarantees lunch and a printed syllabus. To register, mail payment to Mr. C. Arthur Lawton III, Genealogical Society of New Jersey, P.O. Box 1476, Trenton, NJ 08607. www.gsnj.org

June 20-23:

Librarians from Judaica libraries in research institutions, national libraries, museums, archives, universities, synagogues, day schools, Bureaus of Jewish Education, and Jewish community centers will participate in the 39th Annual Convention of the Association of Jewish Libraries. The convention will be held in Brooklyn's New York Marriott at the Brooklyn Bridge from Sunday, June 20 through Wednesday, June 23.

The preliminary schedule of events and sessions includes such topics as **Treasures from the Center for Jewish History; Jewish Family History Research; Digitizing Yizkor Books at the New York Public Library; Reading and Writing Jewish Biography; Contemporary Racist and Judeophobic Ideology Discovers the Khazars; or, Who Really Are the Jews?; Coming to America: A Living History; The Other Lower East Side: the Sephardim in America, 1654-present; and Not Set in Stone: Finding Information about American Synagogues.**

Vendors will display an assortment of current Judaica materials – including books, videos, CDs, periodicals, computer software, art, jewelry, and other teacher and library-related materials and services – at the Booklovers' Judaica Festival from June 20 through 22nd. There will also be storytellers and Jewish choral musicians. The local Jewish community is invited to visit the exhibits on Sunday, June 20. www.jewishlibraries.org

National

May 19-22:

Sacramento: A Golden Prospect – Annual National Genealogical Society Conference in the States, Sacramento, California. www.eshow2000.com/ngs

July 11-17:

National Institute on Genealogical Research, Washington, DC. An intensive study opportunity for experienced genealogists, archivists, historians, and librarians interested in using federal records for genealogical research. www.rootsweb.com/~natgenin

September 8-11:

The 2004 conference of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, entitled "Legends Live Forever: Researching the Past for Future Generations," will be held in Austin, Texas, from September 8 to 11, 2004. The co-sponsors are the Texas State Genealogical Society and the Austin Genealogical Society. Online registration is available through FGS's website. www.fgs.org

International

July 4-9:

24th IAJGS International Conference on Jewish Genealogy, Jerusalem. Sponsored by the Israel Genealogical Society. English is the official language of the conference; some lectures will be presented in Hebrew with simultaneous translation into English. www.ortra.com/jgen2004

July 10-15, 2005:

25th IAJGS International Conference on Jewish Genealogy, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Summer 2006:

26th IAJGS International Conference on Jewish Genealogy, New York City. ☆

Notes from All Over

INS MiDAS Index

Marian Smith, Immigration and Naturalization Historian (Washington), reports that the Master Index Digital Application System (MiDAS), an effort begun several years ago to digitize the Soundex master card index to circa 48 million INS records from 1906-1975, is well on its way to completion. The last batch of digitized index cards was loaded into the computer in February 2004. (Computerization of later records was already completed.) More adjustments have to be made before the database is ready, but, for all practical purposes, digitization of this Soundex index is complete. No decision has been made yet on whether it will be opened to the public.

The index covers forty-four different INS record groups including:

- Certificates of Naturalization files (C-files), 1906-1975 (A search can be made by surname or Certificate number but not by Petition number.)
- Alien Registrations files created after 1944 (A-files)
- Visa applications, July 1, 1924-
- Hearings (appeals only)
- Chinese files

The next phase, which has already begun, is the entering of World War II Alien Registrations for 1940-1944 (another 5.5 to 6.5 million records) into MiDAS. Non-citizens fourteen years old or older who lived in or arrived in the United States after June 1940 filled out Alien Registration Form AR-2 and filed it at post offices around the country. Some of these people may already be in the MiDAS system if they filed again or if they later became naturalized citizens. For specific information about the contents of these forms and how to request copies, see www.genealogyforum.rootsweb.com/gfnews/february02/theme80202.htm.

Finally, Ms. Smith reports that her agency is making long-term plans to digitize old files (as opposed to indexes), probably starting with the C-files, and attach them to the corresponding MiDAS entries. If this is done, users will be able to click on the search result "hit" and actually view the file/records.

Note: The MiDAS database does not include the following naturalization records that were not required to be filed with Washington.

Pre-1907 naturalizations. There was no requirement that a copy of approved naturalizations be filed with the federal government until 1906.

Petitions that were not approved by a local, state, or federal court or were not completed by the applicant. In Brooklyn, this constituted more than 25% of the total Petitions filed.

Declarations where no Petition was filed. In Brooklyn, there were almost twice as many Declarations as Petitions filed. Becoming a naturalized citizen was a costly process. Immigrants often did not have sufficient funds to complete the process. See Suzanne Wasserman's article, "Our Alien Neighbors — Coping with the Depression on the Lower East Side." *American Jewish History*, vol. 88, no. 2, June 2000, published by the American Jewish Historical Society.

(Reported by Estelle M. Guzik)

Jewish Life in America, 1654-2004

In 1654, the Portuguese conquest of Brazil led to the expulsion of its Jews. With just one month's notice, the twenty-three Jews fled from Recife, Brazil; they became the first Jews to settle in what is now the United States. "Celebrate 350: Jewish Life in America 1654-2004" is the national umbrella organization for the celebration of this occasion. To quote from its website, "With a September 2004 launch, the national Jewish community will initiate a year-long series of programs marking 350 years of communal life in America. Celebrate 350: Jewish Life in America 1654-2004 will coordinate this year-long celebration. As the hub of an extensive network of organizations and programs, Celebrate 350 provides resources, stimulates ideas, and links the many projects, programs, and enterprises marking the event. The commemoration dates itself from the landing in New Amsterdam (today's New York City) in 1654 of a small group of Jews from Recife, Brazil. Fleeing persecution and seeking refuge, this first boatload was the vanguard of millions of Jews to follow." A month-by-month calendar of events can be viewed at www.celebrate350.org/dan/calendar.php.

Search Bureau for Information about Immigrants

The Central Zionist Archives's Search Bureau for Information about Immigrants offers one of the two services formerly provided by the Jewish Agency's Search Bureau for Missing Relatives. Although correspondents can learn whether or not a particular person immigrated to Israel, CZA will not try to locate that person.

The bureau can be contacted by phone: (02) 620 4800; fax: (02) 620 4837; e-mail: familyresearch@jazo.org.il; or mail: P.O. Box 92, 4, Zalman Shazar Ave., Jerusalem 91920 Israel.

(continued on page 9)

Researching in London

By Lucille Gudis

During a recent trip to London, I decided to search for some vital records I needed. I arrived in London on a Monday evening and rushed off the very next morning to the Public Records Office (PRO), which holds birth, marriage, and death records as well as the British censuses. My first step was to look up the names in the index. Upon finding several in the marriage and birth indexes, I planned to order copies of the documents at a cost of seven pounds per document. However, payment of the seven pounds is required before you are permitted to look at a document. If the name is common, they suggest that you write additional identifying information on the back of the request form, such as father's name, mother's name, and father's occupation. The records are stored in Southport, near Liverpool and quite a distance from London. The clerk told me the records would be available in four business days, making it the following Monday – the day I was leaving London. For an additional twenty-one pounds, they will provide overnight delivery.

I had been planning to use the information gleaned from the birth and marriage certificates for further research at the National Archives at Kew. I was discussing my problem with a young man at the information desk. He asked me for the location of the event, and I said, "London." He asked, "Where in London?", and I replied "Mile End." He looked up the location and called the Bromley Public Records Office. They said they could research and get the documents for me immediately.

Despite a twenty-minute walk, along with changing and waiting for two trains, the one-hour trip was worth it. I passed stations whose names are as familiar to the Jews of New York as Eldridge Street and Rivington Street are, but in London they were Bethnal Green, Aldgate East, and Whitechapel, ending at Bow Road, East End, once the center of London's Jewish population.

The vital records in the Bromley office are located in the basement. During the hour I spent there, only two other people came in for documents. I ordered the one birth and two marriage records I had found in the index at the PRO for a total fee of seven pounds.

The registrar located a marriage document for a woman named Minnie, but her father's name was Solomon not Samuel, her mother's name was Kate not Katie, and her maiden name was different than the one I provided. Nev-

ertheless, I ordered the document – and, of course, it was the right family. I received copies of the three documents, but I felt there were probably more names I could search for. I asked if I could look at the index. I was told that if I returned on Thursday morning, for a fee of eighteen pounds, I would be allowed to search through all the books containing the indexes.

When I returned on Thursday, the registrar, having determined that I was researching Jewish families, suggested that I look at the synagogue records. Volumes of synagogue records were grouped by years and listed brides and grooms. What a find! A list of all of the synagogues and the years the records cover follows this article.

After finishing at the Bromley office, I returned to the Public Records Office to search the 1901 census. I could have done the same research at home, but I needed to fill in the blanks before going to the National Archives at Kew. On Friday, I went to the Public Records Office at Kew, now called the National Archives. The index for naturalizations for the United Kingdom is in books on an open shelf. I checked from 1885 onward and found only one person with the surname found on the marriage and birth certificates. I also found a member of my family listed, so I requested all of the documents.

I also requested the ship's manifest for the family I found at the Bromley office. I had the passenger arrival list from New York, which included the departure date from Liverpool. The office has no index to the manifests, so you must already know the date and the name of the ship. Because the family came to New York in 1904, information is limited. The staff brought me a box with the manifests for all of the ships that left on that date. I located the ship and searched through the list, selecting the page I wanted copied. Copying is done while you wait.

The fact that none of the people I discovered in the synagogue index were naturalized leads me to believe that they emigrated to America. I will follow up by using censuses and passenger arrival records at the National Archives in Manhattan. There are records we only become aware of when we start digging and, most importantly, talking to people. If not for a helpful clerk at the Public Record Office, I would never have discovered the synagogue records.

See page 14 for Tower Hamlet Synagogue listing.

TOWER HAMLETS SYNAGOGUES

NO.	NAME OF SYNAGOGUE	DATES
S1	Green Street Synagogue	2 Dec 1934 (1 only)
S2	United Wkmans Synagogue, Cheshire St.....	28 May 1933 - 8 Jun 1958
S3	Bethnal Green Great Synagogue	1 Aug 1906 – 20 Dec 1970
S6	Mile End & Bow District Synagogue.....	20 Nov 1927 – 4 Jul 1971
S7	Poplar Associate Synagogue	2 Nov 1922 – 7 Apr 1940
S10	Sandys Row Synagogue	19 Jun 1894 – 18 Nov 1962
S11	Fieldgate Street Synagogue	27 Dec 1899 – 19 Dec 1952
S12	Great Garden Street (Greatorex St) Syn.....	31 Jul 1898 – 9 Dec 1957
S13	Cong of Jacob Synagogue, Commercial Road	19 Jul 1921 – 11 Dec 1935
S14	E London Central Syn, Nelson St.....	23 Dec 1923 – 30 Dec 1945
S15	Settlement Synagogue, Beaumont Grove	6 Jul 1930 – 15 Aug 1974
S18	Philip Street and Shadwell Synagogue	13 Dec 1936-19 May 1957
S19	East London Synagogue	10 Oct 1877 – 13 Oct 1985
S20	Great Synagogue, 262 Commercial Road	20 Jun 1920 – 2 Mar 1967
S21	Jubilee Street Synagogue.....	26 Oct 1919 – 23 Dec 1962
S22	Greenfield Street Synagogue	24 Sept 1909 – 9 Feb 1941
S23	Grove Street Synagogue	21 Aug 1921 – 26 Sep 1941
S24	Hambro Synagogue Mile End Old Town	27 Oct 1897 – 31 Mat 1927
S25	Kehilath Israel Synagogue.....	10 July 1938 – (1 only)
S26	Voice of Jacob Syn, King Edward Street E1	24 May 1931 – 2 Jul 1944
S27	Lubiner Synagogue, Cannon Street Road	10 Feb 1938 – (1 only)
S28	Lodzer Synagogue, New Goulston St.	19 Dec 1920 – 30 Oct 1931
S29	Dunk Sstreet Synagogue	17 Jan 1900 – 25 Oct 1931
S30	Nelson Street Synagogue.....	13 Feb 1923 – 21 Feb 1932
S31	Alie Street Synagogue	17 Aug 1897 – 29 Aug 1956
S32	Artillery Lane Synagogue	28 Feb 1904 – 28 Aug 1945
S33	New Synagogue, Little Alie Street	31 Oct 1909 – 25 Jan 1925
S34	Beth Hamedrash Syn, Dunk Street	28 Jul 1915 – 13 Nov 1952
S35	Buckle St Syn (Peace & Tranquility)	26 Feb 1901 – 5 Jan 1908
S36	Cannon Street Road Synagogue	12 Dec 1900 – 26 Mar 1961
S37	Chevra Chase Old Montague St, Synagogue	8 Jun 1902 – 27 Dec 1942
S38	Ezraz Chaim Synagogue, 2 Heneage Street	14 Jan 1934 – 24 Dec 1964
S39	Fenton Street Synagogue	8 Mar 1921 – 29 Apr 1951
S40	Poltava Synagogue, Hanbury Street	4 Feb 1923 - (1 only)
S41	Princelet Street Synagogue, Spitalfields.....	16 Jun 1897 - 28 Aug 1955
S42	Roumenian Synagogue	31 Jan 1929 – 29 Oct 1939
S43	Shortkoff Sephardish Syn, Dunk Street.....	11 Dec 1910 – 24 Dec 1914
S44	101 Sydney Street Synagogue	5 Jul 1927 - 13 Nov 1951
S45	Sons of Britchman Syn, Bromhead Street	30 Oct 1922 – 30 Jul 1950
S46	Spitalfields Great Synagogue, Brick Lane	11 Jun 1905 – 4 Aug 1971
S47	Stepney Orthodox Syn, Stepney Green	24 Jan 1915 - 15 Dec 1953
S48	Talmud Torah Synagogue, Christian Street	30 Dec 1928 – 15 Aug 1965
S49	Adler Street Synagogue	3 Sep 1950 – 23 Sep 1973
S50	192 Whitechapel Road Synagogue	4 Aug 1907 – 22 Jan 1930
S51	New Road Synagogue Whitechapel	27 Dec 1896 – 16 Dec 1973
S52	Philpot Street Sephardish Synagogue.....	28 Jun 1910 – 6 Feb 1955
S53	Poltava (German) Synagogue Spital Square	22 Dec 1869 – 6 Mar 1949
S54	Philp[ot Street Synagogue	6 Sep 1908 – 15 Dec 1957
S55	Vine Court Synagogue	19 Feb 1899 – 20 Oct 1963
S56	Old Castle Street Synagogue	19 Feb 1899 – 1 Feb 1953

Next-Gen Genealogy

Teens and Genes: Can We Excite Jewish Teenagers about Genealogy? Here's How the Samberg Family History Program Does It

By Ira Wolfman

The teen years are the toughest.

That's true for many parents. It's also true for those of us who want get young people involved in Jewish genealogy.

I find that if I explain to a group of elementary-aged kids that their last names have meaning, show them an ornate family tree, and tell them that they can be in charge of family interviews – they're hooked. Well, at least for the moment.

Bar mitzvah kids, too, are pretty receptive to family history. The synagogue ceremony is a reminder of a youngster's links to past generations, and the kids generally realize that throwing a little family history into the bar-mitzvah speech is a crowd-pleaser.

Teens, though, are another story. So much of the emotional work of teen years is about separating from parents. As a result, projects that require exploring their own families may not have great appeal. In addition, these young people are heavily involved in their schoolwork, social lives, and the mounting pressures of standardized tests and the college process. They are moving away from childhood and into adulthood, away from the family and into the wider world. Their eyes are firmly on the future.

Ironically, genealogy has more to offer teenagers than any other youngsters. For one thing, they are far more capable of understanding the stories and sacrifices of their ancestors. And as they confront questions about their own identities, learning more about the histories of their Jewish family and ancestors may strengthen bonds or help them feel more...dare I say?...rooted.

But organized programs to connect teenagers with genealogy are almost non-existent. Hebrew school is but a bad memory for many of these kids, and secular high schools rarely return to the well-trod ground of the family-tree lesson.

Samberg's Summer-Program Solution

For all these reasons, I was pleased when an ambitious teen-directed genealogy summer program made its debut last summer. Sponsored by the Genealogy Institute and the American Jewish Historical Society at the Center for Jewish History (CJH) on West 16th Street (and developed with the assistance of a number of JGS members), the Samberg

Family History Program aimed to make genealogical research appealing and exciting to high-school students. Funded by the Samberg Family Foundation, the two-week program – offered at no charge – attracted seven teens last year and was, overall, considered a success. For 2004, it has been deepened and expanded – thanks to the lessons learned from working with the first-year students.

The program was put together by Jane Rothstein, a New York University doctoral candidate in American Jewish History, “to provide opportunities for young people [especially unaffiliated Jews] to explore Jewish identity – an alternative or supplement to doing that through a trip to Israel or a religious program.”

The two weeks were crammed with three main elements: (1) research workshops – most of them hands-on and featuring CJH's many expert archivists, curators, and librarians; (2) field trips, which took the young women to the National Archives, the Ellis Island Immigration Museum, and a Jewish cemetery in Queens, among other destinations; and (3) a self-selected, independent project, for which the students produced everything from a family timeline to a children's storybook of her great-granduncle's life to a three-dimensional metaphorical model of her grandfather's house.

A few months after the summer program ended, the seven students came to CJH to present their independent projects. As they reflected on their experience, the young women noted that the program didn't just educate and entertain them; it also enriched their family lives.

“My grandfather's a tough character, and I never had thought of him as a young man,” explained Yael Steiner, a senior at Ramaz High School. “But now I saw him as a little child, as he told stories of sneaking into baseball games and playing with a toy horse. It was a side of him I had never seen.”

Louisa Bukiet, a Stuyvesant High School senior, made a personal connection: “I saw something in myself that was also in my grandmother. She wanted to work on riveting, and she did soldering – and those are things that I'm interested in, too.”

Program director Jane Rothstein explained that the course offered these teens “the opportunity to connect with the

Next-Gen Genealogy continued

Jewish past on their own terms. It gave them a way to ask their own questions, another way to figure out your identity.”

This summer, the course hopes to attract twenty or twenty-five students, boys as well as girls. The course will offer a longer period – an additional third week for those who want to continue on.

Ways to Engage Teens with Genealogy

I asked Jane to share the lessons she’d learned about making genealogy come alive for teens. Here are some of her insights:

- Have students spend a lot of time doing – not just listening. “We only had two or three straight lectures in the whole two weeks. Everything else was geared towards the kids making their own discoveries and analysis. We strived for a balance between giving information and participating in hands-on activities.”
- Challenge teens to take control and define their tasks. “Students were asked to develop their own independent research projects. Each teen had specific questions about her family’s past, and this gave them an opportunity to look for answers to their own questions, rather than do something the teacher wanted them to do.”
- Encourage them to take risks. “One day, after a workshop, the students decided independently that they wanted to go en masse to the Municipal Archives. They went, helped each other, and figured out – without us – how to use the system. They proved to be very adept at negotiating the city, and their parents really liked that the program encouraged them to be independent.”
- Use history to make connections – for the teens as well as their family members. “We encouraged these students to consider how Jews 100 years ago made choices about how to be Jewish and how to fit into the United States. We deal with similar issues today. This project gave them an opportunity to connect with the Jewish past on their own terms, and in some ways helped them to think through their feelings about their Jewish identity.”

Armed with these insights, Rothstein is looking forward to this summer’s students (applications are still open; see below). She is excited by the way history and research have come together to fire the imaginations of the Samberg students:

“Knowing about the past helps us envision what we are in the future,” she says. “It challenges us to think about who we are, what our family is, what our place is in the world. This is an incredible field for exploration and an incredible opportunity to engage with important, perennial questions.”

For those of us who want to seek out more young people to keep the genealogical bug alive, those are words to consider.

“Next-Gen Genealogy” is written by JGS member Ira Wolfman, author of **Climbing Your Family Tree: Online and Off-line Genealogy for Kids** (Workman Publishing, 2002) and **Jewish New York: Notable Neighborhoods and Memorable Moments** (Rizzoli, 2003). Please send comments or suggested topics for future columns to iwolfman@poe.com.com ☆

Applying to the Samberg Program

The Samberg Family History program is open to any high school student interested in exploring his or her family history. This year the program will run from July 12-23. An additional third week of July 26-30 is available to those who are interested.

Housing is not provided; students must find accommodations on their own. There is no charge to students for the program (beyond a \$100 registration fee, which is required only after acceptance and can be waived in cases of financial hardship), and all successful attendees will be honored as a “Samberg High School Fellow.”

For more information, write to the Samberg Family History Program, Center for Jewish History, 15 West 16 Street, NY, NY 10011 or call (212) 294-8324. An application can be downloaded at www.cjh.org/family/samberg.cfm. Applications and supporting materials are due by May 30, 2004.

New York

City Register's Office, Manhattan – Deeds and Mortgages

The website of the New York City Register's Office has been updated and enhanced. The site provides access to real and personal property-related documents filed with the City Register, including deeds and mortgages, and allows document data and images to be printed. Users are guided by tutorials and a "Frequently Asked Questions" section. Searches can be done by name, Parcel Identifier (borough, block, and lot), Document Type, Document ID/City Register File Number, Transaction Number, Reel and Page of microfilm assigned to the documents, and UCC/Federal Lien File Number. A Parcel Identifier search is the one most commonly used by genealogists; when an address is typed in, the website provides the block and lot number.

For Manhattan records, indexes from 1966 to the present had already been searchable online and the documents viewable. For Queens, they had been available back to 1982. As of October 27, 2003, indexes for Queens going back to 1966 can be searched and the images viewed. As of December 15, 2003, indexes to Bronx and Brooklyn records back to 1966 can be searched. Brooklyn images back to 1966 were made available on March 10th, 2004. and those for the Bronx on May 5th.

The starting date for indexes and documents is January 1, 1966. Documents recorded or filed before that date will not be made available online. They can only be viewed at in the City Register Business Office in the borough in which they were recorded or filed. Searches can also be done on public access terminals in each City Register Borough office. www.nyc.gov/html/dof/html/acris.html

Genealogy Federation of Long Island – Naturalization Index

Members of the several groups comprising The Genealogy Federation of Long Island have completed the computerization of an index to 240,000 naturalization records in the custody of the Bronx County Clerk and posted them on the website of the Italian Genealogical Group (IGG). www.italiangen.org

Naturalization records typically include three documents: the Declaration of Intention to become a citizen, the Petition for Naturalization, and the Naturalization Certificate. A Declaration of Intention usually includes the declarant's name, address, occupation, physical description, age, birth date and place, date and port of arrival, port of departure,

last foreign residence (usually the city and country), signature, and the date the Declaration was filed.

Post-1906 Petitions for Naturalization ask for the same information as well as names of the spouse and children and names, addresses, and occupations of two witnesses provided by the applicant. Information on the Petition sometimes differs from (and is sometimes more accurate than) that on the Declaration.

A Certificate of Naturalization states the name of the court and the Petition number. It also includes the person's age, color, complexion, eye color, hair color, height, marital status, signature, address, and the date of naturalization. A photograph is included, beginning in 1929.

Naturalization indexes featured on the IGG website, all completed by Federation members, are:

- Bronx County Naturalizations, 1914-1952
- Southern District Naturalizations, 1906-1959
- Nassau County Naturalizations, from as early as 1899 up to 1986
- Suffolk County Naturalizations, from as early as 1853 up to 1990
- Miscellaneous Military Naturalizations (WWI, WWII, and Korea)

For additional information about naturalization records, go to the website of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). At uscis.gov/graphics/aboutus/history, click the link to "Naturalization Records."

Genealogy Federation of Long Island – New York City Death Index

If you have ever tried to use the New York City death indexes for the early years, you will appreciate this latest database. When looking at the microfilm for these early years, you know that you have to look at every month, every year, and every borough. Now the volunteers of the Genealogy Federation of Long Island have put these indexes in an easily searchable database that will enable you to search with just a push of the button. There are almost 1,400,000 records in this database. This was accomplished by scanning the original index books. It required no typing. One man did all the scanning – Bob Boeckle of the German Genealogy Group. Bob devoted most of his waking hours to scanning and formatting the data into an OCR program. Other volunteers were used for proofreading and editing.

Online News continued

The index includes deaths reported in 1891-1894 in Manhattan; 1895-1897 in Manhattan and Brooklyn; and 1898-1911 in all boroughs. To search, enter a last name [the options are "is exactly," "sounds like," or "wild card (begins with...)"]. Use of a first name or initial is optional. We may get back to this project and add additional years, but right now we are onto computerizing the New York City bride and groom records. Do you want to help? Contact John Martino at JohnM16881@aol.com or (631) 368-8174.

We would like to thank Brian Andersson, Commissioner of the Department of Records and Information Services, and Kenneth Cobb, Director of the Municipal Archives, for their assistance in this project.

(Report by John Martino)

Municipal Archives – E-payment

The New York City Municipal Archives has established an online payment option for researchers requesting searches and certified copies of birth, marriage, and death records. A search and a certified copy can be requested for a birth record before 1910, a marriage record before 1930, or a death record before 1949. By providing the Archives with a certificate number, researchers can request just a certified copy.

The fee schedule for the three types of vital records is:

- Search of birth, death, or marriage record, in one year, and in one Borough, for one name and issuance of one certified copy, or "not found" statement: \$15.00
- Per additional year to be searched in one Borough for the same name: \$2.00
- Per additional Borough to be searched in one year for the same name: \$2.00
- Per additional copy of record: \$6.00
- Issuance of certified copy, when certificate number is provided: \$6.00

Instructions on ordering online and receiving copies by mail are on the nyc.gov website at nyc.gov/html/records/html/vitalrecords/home.shtml.

Ancestry.com – Passenger Lists, Naturalizations

Subscribers to Ancestry.com's U.S. Immigration Collection have access to an every-name index to passenger lists of ships arriving at the Port of New York from 1851 to 1891. Arrivals after 1891 can be found on the Ellis Island website at www.ellisland.org. Over eleven million passengers are included in Ancestry's database, with their full name, age, gender, names of family members, dates of vital events, port and date of arrival, port of departure, and

ship name. Searches can be done by first name, last name, an exact arrival year or range of years, age, port of departure, port of arrival, place of origin, or ship name. It is also possible to search by selecting a year, then a month, and then a ship name and browsing through the list of passengers. Exact or Soundexed spellings can be used. The index, which links to images of the passenger lists, was copied from microfilm at the National Archives. Access is restricted to subscribers to Ancestry.com's U.S. Immigration Collection.

Another new database for subscribers to Ancestry.com's U.S. Immigration Collection is an index to Petitions for Naturalization filed at the State Supreme Court of New York County during the years 1792-1906, with links to the images of the actual index cards to the Petitions. The index cards contain name, title and location of court, naturalization date, reference information (volume or bundle number and page number), address, occupation, birth date or age, former nationality, port of arrival, date of arrival, and names, addresses, and occupations of witnesses. The actual index cards are at the National Archives and Records Administration, Northeast Region, in Manhattan under the title "Soundex Index to Petitions for Naturalization Filed in Federal, State, and Local Courts Located in New York City, 1792-1906."

National

Ellis Island Database

"Record of Aliens Held for Special Inquiry," located after the last page of the manifest of each ship in the Ellis Island Database (EIDB), includes the names of immigrants detained at Ellis Island for reasons such as health, inability to support oneself, or failure to appear by the relative who was to meet the immigrant. These pages are not indexed in EIDB. Items include cause of detention, date and time discharged, number of meals provided, and, occasionally, information not found on the manifest itself. www.ellisland.org

Linkpendium

"Linkpendium, Linking People and Information," a recent addition to the Internet, is comprised of links to sites with genealogical information. From the home page at www.linkpendium.com, click "A 146,584 American genealogy link collection." The next page and its subpages contain the 146,584 links posted to date. Categories are surnames, each of the fifty states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands. Links to non-USA genealogy sites will be added.

Online News continued

The state of New York has 2,375 links to statewide resources and all sixty-two counties at www.linkpendium.com/genealogy/USA/NY. From there, click on the link to a county. Sources linked to within the counties are Biographies, Oral Histories, Diaries, Memoirs; Cemeteries; Census; Church Records; Directories; Forums; History; Immigration and Naturalization Records; Introductions and Guides; Libraries, Museums, Archives; Maps and Gazetteers; Military; Obituaries and Funeral Home Records; Photographs, Postcards, Historical Images; Projects; Societies; Surnames; and Vital Records.

International

American Sephardi Federation – Istanbul Marriages and Burials

An important goal in the field of Turkish-Jewish genealogy was realized recently with the creation of a new search engine on the website of the American Sephardi Federation. Researchers can now access databases of marriage and burial records of the Jewish community of Istanbul, Turkey, dating from 1886 to 2003. Information was extracted from over 27,000 marriage records in the Istanbul Chief Rabbinate's Office and from lists of more than 5,000 burials in the cemeteries in Kuzguncuk, Ortakoy, and Haydarpasa.

Written in Turkish, French, Ladino, Hebrew, and Solitreo (Ladino in a special Hebrew cursive script), the records were transcribed in a readily accessible Romanized text. The records are not exclusively Sephardic; there are a number of Ashkenazic records included as well.

The columns in the marriage database are: groom's surname, groom's given name, given name of groom's father, bride's surname, bride's given name, given name of bride's father, Jewish date of marriage, civil (Gregorian) date of marriage, reference (page number and, usually, line number where the complete marriage record may be found in the Istanbul marriage register), other surname(s) of the grooms, brides, or fathers, and comments.

The burial database has the following columns: surname, given name, date of death (English), father's name, mother's name, other surnames, spouse's name, place of birth, date of birth, cemetery, quarter district, plot location, date of death (Hebrew), date of burial, and comments.

Microfilm copies of the original records are housed in the archives of the American Sephardi Federation. ASF is located in the Center for Jewish History in Manhattan, where

the microfilm can be viewed. The original, complete marriage records are only available in the Istanbul Chief Rabbinate's Office. They hope the microfilming of all of the records can be completed so copies can be made available to researchers outside of Istanbul.

Orchestrated by Daniel Kazez of Wittenberg University, Ohio, a network of dozens of volunteers contributed hundreds of hours to transcribe the records. www.asfonline.org/portal/genealogy/Turkey

(Report by Randall C. Belinfante)

Czestochowa-Radomsko Area Research Group – Holocaust Survivors

More than 16,000 records of survivors of the Holocaust are now searchable online due to the efforts of the Czestochowa-Radomsko Area Research Group and the assistance of Shoreshim. Over 20,000 surnames are listed on the website of the Czestochowa-Radomsko Area Research Group. www.kazez.com/~dan/crarg/HoloSurn.html

They are taken from the following sources:

- Surviving Jews in Lublin, 1945
- Listing of the Surviving Warsaw Jews in the US Zone in Germany, 1948
- List of Survivors: Stockholm, 1946
- Surviving Jews in the Kielce District
- Surviving Jews in Czestochowa, about 1945
- Surviving Jews in Warsaw as of June 5th, 1945

Additional information on the names is provided on the website of Shoreshim, a non-profit, fee-based, membership organization. www.shoreshim.org/CRARG/CrSearchDb.asp

Hungarian Jewish Roots

Andras Koltai's "Hungarian Jewish Roots," launched in mid-January 2004, is the first major online initiative to deal with specifically Jewish genealogical research in the territory of the former Hungarian Kingdom.

In addition to a short historical introduction, the website lists major Jewish genealogical sources in Hungary, such as Jewish and state birth, marriage and death records, censuses, gravestone inscriptions, name changes recorded by the Secretary of State and held by the National Archives, real estate registrations, tenant lists, obituaries, and telephone books. Images of two of these sources are posted as examples: an 1848 Jewish census and an 1886 petition for the Hungarianization of a name.

Mr. Koltai is preparing a database that will include both "ordinary" and famous Hungarian Jews. He is collecting and processing obituaries, interviews, school reports, Holocaust lists, and other source material that includes Hun-

Online News continued

garian Jewish names. After reaching an optimal size, hopefully in mid-2004, a searchable database will be added to the website. Mr. Koltai is seeking information from people worldwide. He also welcomes opinions from users of the website that will help to improve it. He can be reached by e-mail at mail@jewishroots.hu or through www.jewishroots.hu.

(Report by Andras Koltai)

JRI-Poland Shopping Basket

The additional archives and branches listed in the Spring-Summer 2003 issue of *Dorot* are now included in the Jewish Records Indexing-Poland Shopping Basket. The entire list is at www.jewishgen.org/jri-pl/psa/psabasketlist.htm. This online order processing system allows researchers to purchase from the Polish State Archives those Jewish vital records indexed through JRI-Poland/Polish State Archives projects. The JRI-Poland online database contains indices of over 2.2 million vital records. Researchers can now obtain copies of records with greater efficiency. A step-by-step guide to ordering records using the Shopping Basket system is on the website. www.jri-poland.org/psa/psabasketinst.htm.

Although all of the Polish State Archives branches in which indexing was done are included in the Shopping Basket order system, not all towns have been indexed. In addition, some indexed records are not yet online. Many of these indices are not online as fundraising has not yet been completed. For these indexed records, qualified contributors in receipt of the Excel file for their town can order records using a special form. For more information and a copy of the form, please contact the appropriate Archive Coordinator. The names and email addresses of the coordinators are in the Polish State Archive project status report at www.jri-poland.org/psa/status.htm. Records indexed from Genealogical Society of Utah (LDS/Mormon) microfilm or any other source cannot be ordered through this system.

(Report by Mark Halpern)

New York Public Library – Yizkor Books

New York Public Library, in partnership with the National Yiddish Book Center, is digitizing the full text of over 700 post-World War II yizkor books in its Dorot Division. Yizkor books are memorial books listing names, places, and dates of members of a particular community who perished during the Holocaust. In addition to commemorating the dead, yizkor books contain personal sketches and biographical memoirs of the living as well as essays on the political, intellectual, artistic, professional, and spiritual fabric of the community. Written in Hebrew, Yiddish, or both, some

books include an English-language summary. To date, just a very few number of books have been placed on NYPL's website.

www.nypl.org/research/chss/jws/yizkorbooksall.cfm. A link to this website has been placed on the JGSNY website. Yizkor books are generally six hundred to nine hundred pages long. They do not have indexes. JewishGen has placed English-language translations of many Yizkor books on its website at www.jewishgen.org/Yizkor. The National Yiddish Book Center will produce clothbound reprints of nearly all of the more than 700 volumes on demand. www.yiddishbookcenter.org

Routes to Roots Foundation – Kiev Vital Records

The Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Kiev has provided Miriam Weiner with information about newly-discovered Jewish vital records for the following towns/districts: Belaya Tserkov, Buki, Burty, Cherkassy, Gorodishche, Ladyzinka, Malin, Matusov, Moszny, Rotmistrovka, Smiela, and Talnoye (Talna/Talnoe). The new data is primarily birth, marriage, death, and divorce records, along with some lists of leaders of the Jewish communities of the towns. This is the first time any Jewish vital records for the town of Talnoe/Talnoye have been found. To view the information, go to Ms. Weiner's website at www.rtrfoundation.org, search the ARCHIVE DATABASE, type in a town name using the above spellings, and click on the particular record group of interest.

If any problems arise, she can be e-mailed at: Miriam Weiner, President, Routes to Roots Foundation, Inc., Secaucus, New Jersey, mweiner@routestoroots.com

(Report by Miriam Weiner)

Yad Vashem – The Central Database of Holocaust Victims' Names

In 1955, Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority in Jerusalem, began collecting Pages of Testimony to commemorate Jews who perished during the Holocaust. It began digitizing the Pages in 1992 and placing them in a Hall of Names that could be searched on the computers at Yad Vashem. The Pages, filled out by family members, friends, or neighbors, many of them survivors of the Holocaust, include more than two million victims' names, date of birth, place of birth, place of residence before the war, profession, parents' and spouses' names, where and when the person perished during the Holocaust, and, sometimes, a photograph.

Starting in 1999, the Pages, along with more than another million names collected from major published sources,

(continued on page 22)

New, Recent, and Noteworthy Publications

Of Jewish Interest

Gary Mokotoff and Sallyann Amdur Sack, eds. **The Avotaynu Guide to Jewish Genealogy**. Bergenfield, NJ: Avotaynu, 2004. 608 pp. \$85.00. Hardcover. Order from: www.avotaynu.com. This research guide features the writing of sixty-one authors from seventeen countries. Among them are historians, archivists, professional genealogists, and other experts in the field of Jewish genealogy.

Several years in the making, the book is oriented to readers in the United States and Canada. As such, several continents are given attention. A full two-thirds of the book treats such vast areas as the Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, and Russian empires. Just a few of the specific countries dealt with are England, Egypt, Algeria, Italy, China, and Ukraine, along with the Inquisition records of Portugal and Spain. The reader is also acquainted with conducting research in New York City.

Some research topics covered are methodology, naming practices (surnames and given names), Holocaust research, shtetl geography, migratory patterns, and rabbinic genealogy. Record types such as ship manifests, World War I draft records, communal and synagogue records, newspapers, and naturalization, vital, and census records are analyzed.

A typical chapter describes the Jewish presence in a locality, the available records, sources accessible on the Internet, and a bibliography that includes websites as well as addresses of repositories.

The Hebrew, Yiddish, Russian, and Old German alphabets, the Daitch-Mokotoff Soundex system, and a relationship chart are shown in the appendices, along with information on hiring professional genealogists and engaging your children in family history research.

Guilherme Faiguenboim, Paulo Valadares, and Anna Rosa Campagnano. **Dicionário Sefaradi de Sobrenomes (Dictionary of Sephardic surnames)**. 2003. 528 pp. \$46.66 plus shipping. Order from: www.livrariacultura.com.br or www.sefer.com.br. Written in Portuguese and English, this work includes more than 17,000 Sephardic Jewish surnames found in Brazil and originating in Portugal, Spain, and Italy. An historical introduction describes the history of the Jews in the Iberian Peninsula from 700 through their expulsion during the Inquisition, followed by a discussion of the Sephardic Diaspora from that time through the twentieth century.

Yeshyahu A. Jelinek. **Exile in the Foothills of the Carpathians. The Jews of Carpatho-Rus' and Mukachevo 1848-1948**. Tel Aviv: Goldstein-Goren Diaspora Research Center, Tel Aviv University, 2003. 318 pp. \$23.00 (including shipping via airmail). Hardcover. Orders: contact Tuviya Klein at tok26@netvision.net.il. Covers the eras of the Habsburg Empire, the Czechoslovakian Republic, the Holocaust, and the post-WWII years through 1948. An index of people and places and a bibliography are included. Written in Hebrew, the book contains an English-language abstract. An effort is being made to translate the book into English.

Ira Wolfman. **Jewish New York: Notable Neighborhoods and Memorable Moments**. New York: Rizzoli, 2003. 96 pp. \$22.50. Hardcover. Order from: www.amazon.com. A full-color, illustrated guide to Jewish historical and cultural life in New York from the seventeenth century to the present. Within its pages are photographs, paintings, memorabilia, souvenirs, maps, manuscripts, and postcards. The range of topics includes "Who Are the New York Jews," "Where They Lived," "How They Made a Living," "A Tradition of Philanthropy," "The Joys of New York Jewish Food," "Yiddish Theater Artists Musicians and Comedians," and "Synagogues and Celebrations."

Jewish Genealogical Society of Oregon. **The JGSO CD-Rom**. 2004. \$15.00 for JGS members; \$25 for non-members, plus \$3.00 for shipping. Order from: JGSO, P.O. Box 19736, Portland, OR 97280. The CD-ROM includes:

- **Getting Started in Jewish Genealogy: A Handbook for Beginners, with Supplementary Information for Advanced Research**, by Dr. Ronald D. Doctor, 3rd Edition, November 2003.
- JGSO's Oregon Jewish Burials Database: 8,435 records from all of the places in Oregon in which JGSO has been able to document Jewish burials, 1809-August 2002.
- **Shalshet Archive**. All available back issues of JGSO's newsletter, **Shalshet**, January 1992-Fall 2003.
- **Ukraine Journal: A Genealogical Journey to Warsaw and Ukraine**. Full report of Ron Doctor's journal on his 2002 trip to Warsaw and his ancestral towns in Ukraine.
- Presentations and Articles, from past JGSO monthly meetings: "Jewish Migration to, and within, Eastern Europe," "History, Memory, Myth, and Bunk: On Doing Family and Community History," "The Vital

New, Recent, and Noteworthy Publications continued

Records of Kremenets,” “Yizkor Books and Their Value,” “I Know My Grandfather’s Name. Now What Do I Do?,” “Ten Steps to Successful Genealogy: Getting Back to Basics,” “Get Organized,” “Re-creating Your Family History.”

- “Jewish Given Names, Russian & Hebrew Images from Vital Records”: Russian and Hebrew images (and their transliteration and translation) extracted from the Russian vital records of Kremenets, Ukraine. Female and male given names and their English transliterations, causes of death from the Kremenets death records, keywords, occupations, and social status found in the Kremenets vital records.

Neil Rosenstein. **The Lurie Legacy: The House of Davidic Royal Descent.** Bergenfield, NJ: Avotaynu, 2004. 432 pp. \$85.00. Hardcover. Order from: www.avotaynu.com. From the publisher: “The author of **The Unbroken Chain** has just written another major work, this time about one of the most distinguished Jewish families: Lurie/Luria. It is a very ancient family, tracing its roots back through Rashi and Hillel to King David. The family is known throughout history for its extraordinary achievements in science, philosophy, theology and the arts. The book is a comprehensive study of the Lurie/Luria family that includes 45 pages of family trees showing the relationship of the Lurie family to such other families as Epstein, Eskeles, Heilprin, Isserles, Katzenellenbogen, Margolit, Meisel, Mendelssohn, Pereira, Weidenfeld and Wulff. The text portion of the book is filled with the history of the Lurie family, critical analysis of previous works about the family and legends by family members penned in the 19th century. Foreword by Israel Meir Lau, Chief Rabbi of Israel and President of the Great Rabbinical Court; Preface by Ranan R. Lurie.”

Michael Reichel. **Persian American Jewry at a Crossroads: Will the Traditions Continue?** 2003. 167 pp. \$20.00 (including shipping). Softcover. Order from: Rabbi Dr. Michael Reichel 21 Old Mill Road, Great Neck, NY 11023. This is an examination of the history of Persian American Jewry and its educational experiences and attitudes in the United States as well as Jewish settlement in Persia from earliest times to the present. The book looks at Persian American Jewry’s attitudes and behaviors related to education, background, practices, and values and the cultural and religious practices of a people living within an American Jewish community that is mostly of Ashkenazic descent. Persian American Jewish children sent to Ashkenazic or public schools have tended not to be taught the laws and customs of their heritage or their history and culture.

Pinkassei Hakehillot (Encyclopedia of Jewish Communities from Their Foundation until after the Holocaust). Jerusalem: Yad Vashem, 1969-. Order in-print volumes from: publications.marketing@yadvashem.org.il. Orders out-of-print volumes from: www.jewishgen.org/Yizkor/translations.html. This Hebrew-language encyclopedia is a series of histories of destroyed Jewish communities. Twenty volumes have been published to date, with several remaining to be published. The first volume was published in 1969, and the most recent one was published in 2003. Available volumes are: Germany: Wurttemberg, Holland, Latvia and Estonia, Lita [Lithuania], Slovakia, Poland: Lodz, Poland: Lublin, Poland: Poznan, Poland: Vohlyn, Poland: Warsaw, Poland: Western Galicia, Romania, Volume Two, and Yugoslavia. Some volumes cost \$24.00 and others \$46.00. The shipping charge is \$12.00 per volume (airmail). Books mailed within Israel do not incur a shipping charge. For all purchases, a 30% per volume discount will be deducted from the catalog prices. A 40% discount is available to anyone purchasing all of the available volumes. The out-of-print volumes, which may be available in Jewish libraries, are: Germany: Bavaria; Germany: Hesse; Greece; Hungary; Libya and Tunisia; Poland: Eastern Galicia; Romania, Volume One. With the permission of Yad Vashem, JewishGen has posted English-language translations of entire volumes or portions of them, some of which are out-of-print. ☆

Online News *(continued from page 20)*

began to be integrated into The Central Database of Holocaust Victims’ Names. Several million more names are being added from original documents and more than 11,000 lists (such as deportation lists, lists of camp inmates, and property confiscation lists) in the Yad Vashem Archives and Library. The database will be posted on Yad Vashem’s website this June. www.yad-vashem.org.il ☆

JGS Friends

JGS members are encouraged to patronize our "friends" listed below. Make use of your current JGS membership card and take advantage of the special offers we have arranged for you. If you have suggestions for new partners, please let us know.

CENTER FOR JEWISH HISTORY
FANYA GOTTESFELD HELLER BOOK STORE
15 West 16th Street
917-606-8220 • www.cjh.org/facilities/shop.html

JGS members receive a 10% discount for purchases of books and gifts at the Center's shop. The shop carries many books of genealogical interest as well as Judaica.

Hours

Sun., 11:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Mon. - Thurs., 10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
and prior to all evening events

THE JEWISH MUSEUM
1109 Fifth Avenue (at 92nd Street)
212-423-3200
www.TheJewishMuseum.org

JGS members receive free admission for a companion on presentation of a signed membership card (2-for-1). \$10 adults, \$7.50 students and seniors.

Hours

Sun.- Wed., 11:00 AM - 5:45 PM
Thurs., 11:00 AM - 8:00 PM ("Pay What You Wish" after 5:00 PM)
Fri., 11:00 AM - 3:00 PM.

THE NEW YORK
GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
122 East 58th Street
(between Park and Lexington Avenues)
212-755-8532 • www.nygbs.org

JGS members get a 30% discount on the daily fee requested for use of the Library. For \$7, you have access to tens of thousands of genealogies, histories, biographies, bibliographies, newsletters, indexes, compiled records and journals, many useful to the Jewish genealogist. (Note: The manuscript, microform and CD-ROM collections may only be used by NYG&BS members.)

Hours: Tues. - Sat., 9:30 AM - 5:00 PM

MUSEUM OF JEWISH HERITAGE: A LIVING
MEMORIAL TO THE HOLOCAUST
18 First Place, Battery Park City
646-437-4200 • www.mjhnyc.org

JGS members receive a \$2 discount on the regular admission price - \$7 adults and \$5 students/seniors.

Hours

Sun.- Tues., Thurs., 10:00 AM - 5:45 PM
Wed., 10:00 AM - 8:00 PM
Fri. and the eve of Jewish holidays, 10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

JUDAICA TREASURES
226 West 72nd Street (west of Broadway)
212-724-2424

JGS members are entitled to a 5% discount in the JT Café and a 5% discount on the purchase of books and gifts of Jewish interest.

Ketubot • Mezuzot • Talitim • Chupah Rental • Silver
Benchers & Kipot • Books & Tapes • Invitations

Hours

Sun.- Thurs., 10:30 AM - 9:00 PM
Fri., 10:30 AM - 2:00 PM

LOWER EAST SIDE TENEMENT MUSEUM
97 Orchard Street
(between Broome and Delancey Streets)
Call for special events: 212-431-0233
www.tenement.org

JGS members receive a 25% discount on admission and tours, and 10% on purchases. Tours include the tenement house, the Confino family apartment, and the neighborhood walking tour. Purchase tickets at the Visitor Center, 90 Orchard Street. *Free parking.*

Hours

Visitor Center: Mon. - Sun., 11:00 AM - 5:30 PM
Check with the Museum for the tour schedule.



Jewish Genealogical Society

P.O. Box 286398
New York, NY 10128-0004
www.jgsny.org

Address Service Requested

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Hanover, PA
Permit No. 4

That you might recount it to a
future generation, Psalms 48:14

למען תספרו לדור אחרון, תהילים מ"ה:14