

*That you might recount it to a future generation*

למען תספרו לדור אחרון

Psalm 48:14

# DOROT דורות

תהילים מ"ח:14

*The Journal of the Jewish Genealogical Society*

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## Upcoming Programs

Sunday meetings begin at 2:00 PM and, unless otherwise noted, are held at The Center for Jewish History, 15 West 16<sup>th</sup> Street, New York, NY (between 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Avenues). A *schmooze* session starts at 1:30 PM to swap genealogical problems, solutions and anecdotes. *Postscript* sessions are short "how-to" presentations on a specific topic offered after the main program.

Reminder: non-members will be charged \$3 for admission. Please bring your membership card.

### **The JRI-Poland Project — January 28, 2001**

Hadassah Lipsius will discuss the Jewish Records Indexing - Poland Project. The mission of the JRI-Poland Project is to create a searchable database to the indices of available 19<sup>th</sup> century Jewish vital records from current and former territories of Poland. Both records filmed by the Family History Library, and records in Polish archives not filmed by the Mormons, are included in this project, which already has over 900,000 records indexed. Ms. Lipsius will discuss the current state of the project and plans for future activities.

### **Organizing Genealogical Research — February 18, 2001**

Rhoda Miller, Vice President of the Long Island JGS, will discuss how to best organize genealogical research and materials. She will also talk about how one can plan for the London 2001 Conference, or for a visit to one's ancestral shtetl.

### **Genetic Analysis of Jewish Origins — March 18, 2001**

Have you ever wondered how well 5000 years of recorded history could be preserved in the genetic record? Dr. Harry Ostrer of New York University School of Medicine will describe his recent work to understand the historical migrations of Jewish people, and will invite society members to participate in his study (for more information on this study, see "Notes From All Over" in the previous issue of *Dorot*).

### **To Be Announced — April 22, 2001**

The topic for the lecture had not been finalized at press time. *Postscript*: Lucille Gudis, JGS Vice President, will talk about how to plan for research and attendance at the London 2001 conference.

### **Non-Vital Records of Russian Poland and Galicia — May 20, 2001**

Jeffrey Cymbler will talk about records other than civil vital records that are available for genealogists doing research in this area. Emphasis will be on 18<sup>th</sup> century records. Topics to be discussed include the Polish censuses of 1765 and 1791-92; synagogue and kahal records (including vital records, tax contributor lists and *pinkassim*); guild record books; *spis ludnosci* and *spis mieszkancow* (books of residents); notary records; *prenumerantum* (subscription lists); land records; voter lists; business and telephone

directories; school records; town histories and other under-utilized sources.

For updated program information, check the JGS web site: **[www.jgsny.org](http://www.jgsny.org)**

### **SPECIAL JGS EVENTS**

#### **Annual Beyond the Basics Seminar — March 4, 2001**

The seventh annual Beyond the Basics Seminar will be held, once again, at Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion, One West Fourth Street (between Broadway and Mercer

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## DOROT

### The Journal of the Jewish Genealogical Society

Editor Alex E. Friedlander  
Contributing Writers Lillian Fafffer, Rachel Fisher  
Roger D. Joslyn

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Street). The day long event will offer more than 15 classes in three simultaneous tracks, including programs for beginners, presentations on vital records, census records, court records, immigration and naturalization records, Holocaust records, Polish records research, and sessions on computers. Register by February 16<sup>th</sup> for \$45 members (\$50 non-JGS members); \$10 more after February 16<sup>th</sup>. See the registration form on the inside back cover of this issue.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES

##### Annual UGA Family History Conference — April 13-14, 2001, Salt Lake City, Utah

The Utah Genealogical Association, which also supports the annual January Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy and the International

A registration form for the conference can be found on the next two pages. The form was downloaded from their web site, which has additional information concerning refund policies (full refund by April 30<sup>th</sup>, 50% by May 31<sup>st</sup>, 10% by June 30<sup>th</sup>) and other details. There does not appear to be an option to pay in dollars. There is no similar downloadable form for travel

Commission for the Accreditation of Professional Genealogists, will offer two days of lectures on various topics of genealogical interest, including Internet related topics, principles for evaluating evidence, and dealing with erroneous sources. Contact the UGA at P.O. Box 1144, Salt Lake City, UT 84110; 888-INFO-UGA; [www.infouga.org](http://www.infouga.org).

##### Annual NGS Conference in the States — May 16-19, 2001, Portland, Oregon

The National Genealogical Society meeting will be hosted by the Genealogical Forum of Oregon, and will take place at the Oregon Convention Center. Three well known Jewish genealogists who are speaking at the convention will also speak at a dinner sponsored by the JGS of Oregon on May 16: Gary Mokotoff, publisher of *Avotaynu*; Eileen Polakoff, a professional genealogist; and Hal Bookbinder, vice president of the International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies. For information on the NGS conference, call the NGS at 800-473-0060 or check their web site at [www.ngsgenealogy.org](http://www.ngsgenealogy.org). For information on the JGS of Oregon dinner event, contact Sandra Shapiro at 503-694-5646.

##### London2001 — July 8-13, London, England

The 21<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Jewish Genealogy, sponsored by the JGS of Great Britain, will feature nearly 150 speakers in four simultaneous programs. The conference, to be held at the Intercontinental Hotel at Hyde Park Corner in London, will be hosting archive heads and staff from Lithuania and Latvia, and Jewish genealogical experts from Canada, Australia, South Africa, the United States, Sweden, Argentina and a number of European countries.

A fifteen page list of speakers and topics can be found at the conference web site ([www.jewishgen.org/london2001](http://www.jewishgen.org/london2001)). The conference email address: [info.london2001@talk21.com](mailto:info.london2001@talk21.com).

arrangements; the online form for this purpose mentions discounted airfares, but provides no prices. Apparently it is necessary to contact ITS tours via the online registration form in order to obtain fare information. There is no registration form at all for hotel reservations. A hotel rate of £140 (about \$210) *plus* VAT (value added tax) is quoted for a single or double room if booked by

July 8<sup>th</sup> and subject to availability. The rate is extendable to dates before and after the conference. To book the hotel, call 44 (0) 207-409-3131; fax 44 (0) 207-409-7460; or email [barbara\\_palthe@interconti.com](mailto:barbara_palthe@interconti.com). Quote the rate code 0807 ADL and note that it is for attendance at the JGS conference.

Shtetlschleppers is running pre and post conference tours to various countries (see the inside back cover of the previous issue of *Dorot*). Prices and details for these tours are posted at the conference web site. The tour prices for the land portion alone are all over \$2000, of which \$500 is a non-refundable contribution to JewishGen. There is also an additional \$100 surcharge on all tours booked for the month of the conference.

For those planning ahead, there has been a change in the location for the 22<sup>nd</sup> International Conference. It will not be held in Michigan, as previously announced; the probable alternate site is Toronto, but this has not yet been confirmed. Please note that the proposed "International Roots Conference" recently announced for July, 2002 in Dearborn, Michigan is not the annual International Conference on Jewish Genealogy and is neither endorsed nor sponsored by the IAJGS.

## JGS News

At the December meeting, the annual election of officers and members of the Executive Council took place. The JGS welcomes new Executive Council members Stewart Driller, Gloria Freund and Robert Friedman, and thanks departing Council members John Paul Lowens, Joy Rich and June Walzer for their contributions. Estelle Guzik and Lucille Gudis remain President and First Vice President, and Maralyn Steeg has assumed the post of Second Vice President (Membership). Paul Silverstone remains as Treasurer and Linda Cantor as Secretary.

In October, 2000 the JGS moved into its new home at the Center for Jewish History, at 15 West 16<sup>th</sup> Street. The JGS office is located on the third floor, in the Center's Genealogy Institute suite (see the previous issue of *Dorot* for more information on the Genealogy Institute).

The JGS telephone number at the CJH is 212-294-8326.

In November, 2000, the second phase of the landmark project to computerize the index to the Kings County Clerk's Office naturalizations was completed, thanks to the leadership of JGS President Estelle Guzik and the more than 100 volunteers who assisted in this effort. There are now over 240,000 names in the database, representing 97% of the persons naturalized in the State Supreme Court in Brooklyn. The third phase, proofing the index against the original records, is underway; volunteers are continued to be welcome. The JGS has received numerous messages of thanks from people who have successfully used the database in their research. The following message from Jeff Levin is typical:

*I visited the Kings County Clerk today and examined the Naturalization Petition for my great grandfather. It was exciting to view his signature. The witnesses confirmed some family legends and gave me additional addresses to work with. Thank you for putting in the effort to provide us with access to this collection of information.*

At the November meeting of the JGS Executive Council, donations were approved to the following organizations with collections or services that assist our members:

**American Jewish Historical Society:** to create a database with name indexes to the admissions and discharge records of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum for the period 1879-1953, and a second database with similar indexes for the Hebrew Orphan Asylum records from 1891-1918.

**American Sephardi Federation:** towards the purchase of genealogical books for their library.

**JewishGen:** to support operating expenses.

**Kings County Clerk's Office:** for the purchase of microfiche copies of the 1907-1924 naturalization index to be placed in the New York Public Library (Genealogy Division), Center for Jewish History Genealogy Institute, Municipal Archives, Family History Center and New York Genealogical and Biographical Library.

**Leo Baeck Institute:** to help fund the micro-filming of the Simonis Collection, an extensive

and valuable collection of several hundred family trees from Berlin, northern Germany and Sweden prepared by Rudolf Simonis.

**Municipal Archives:** for microfilms of the Sanborn atlases to be used as finding aids to

**New York Genealogical and Biographical Society:** for the purchase of books.

**New York Public Library:** to co-purchase 77 microfilms of Queens naturalization records previously filmed by the Family History Library but not readily accessible at the Queens County Clerk's Office. These include indexes and petitions from 1794-1906; the index cards to later petitions (1906-1941); and Declarations of Intention records from 1906-1926 (indexed in each volume).

**YIVO Institute for Jewish Research:** to purchase the South African Jewish Chronicle on microfilm, from 1902 to 1959.

The JGS periodically receives compliments or thank you notes on a variety of subjects, but one recent message from Jeff Arkin and Michelle Frager was especially satisfying, and reinforces the value of attending the monthly meetings. Jeff and Michelle write:

*At the start of the Sept 2000 meeting, Michelle Frager, four-year JGSNY member, and Jeff Arkin, first-timer, didn't know of each other's existence. Two hours later they - we - left together as newly found second cousins.*

*Because of JGSNY's standard self-introduction by new members, a stunned Michelle shot her arm into the air as Jeff mentioned two families and the town he was searching. Estelle Guzik was (we think) perceptive to call on Michelle next, who stated she was conducting the same exact search. At the meeting's close, being good researchers, we did stop for all of 90 seconds to throw a few ancestral and other names and places at each other. We then spent nearly two excited hours in a nearby restaurant sharing the past and establishing new relationships, barely stopping to eat.*

*In the time since, we've exchanged charts, photos, documents, and other info, sent heartfelt Rosh Hashonah greetings, attended the October and November meetings and dined. The whole thing was a marvelous New Year's beginning for*

Indeed, the Internet has become so pervasive a medium of communication in Jewish genealogy that researchers who do not yet have

the Queens and Staten Island photographs in the Building Tax Photo Collection.

**National Yiddish Book Center:** to contribute to a project to preserve and digitize yizkor books.

The JGS would "adopt" ten of these books.

*our families. Were it not for JGSNY, it might have been a long time, if ever, before we found each other. So we want to thank you for this 'brocheh' and reinforce for all members the wisdom and advantages of attending meetings.*

### **A Message from the Editor**

Many respected publications often include personal messages from the editor at the front of the issue, summarizing the contents or highlighting significant issues or reflecting on topics of interest. I have normally refrained from such messages, in keeping with my policy of maintaining a third-person scholarly tone to *Dorot*. However, after 11 years of editing *Dorot*, beginning with the Winter 1989-1990 issue, I am stepping down as Editor. Eleven years is almost half the life of the JGS, founded in 1977, and the longest uninterrupted period of editorship for the journal. During those 11 years the growth in both the numbers of people engaging in Jewish genealogical research, and the number of local, national and international organizations to support them, has been phenomenal.

The emergence of the Internet as a genealogical resource during this period has also been extraordinary. When I first started editing *Dorot*, all the content of the *Notes from All Over* section was gleaned from printed journals published by various genealogical societies, and from other printed sources; at this juncture, the majority of the content is gleaned from online sites, email messages and printed articles in those same journals about other Internet resources! The proliferation of extensive and substantive databases just in the last few years at such major sites as JewishGen, RootsWeb, and Ancestry has dramatically changed the nature of genealogical research - culminating in the promised availability this year of the entire United States Census at two different web sites.

access to the web (or who are not fully at ease in navigating the web and/or downloading files) are at a distinct disadvantage, both in their

ability to utilize resources as well as in their ability to receive information. Some societies and organizations have decided (prematurely, in this editor's opinion) to rely almost exclusively on the web for communication. A few are converting to Internet-only distribution of their newsletters, and the JGS of Great Britain has relied almost exclusively on their web site (with a link from JewishGen) for information and registration for this summer's International Conference in London. Downloading and converting the material on the conference for publication in *Dorot* was not easy, and in some cases not possible; hence our readers who do not have access to the conference web site are unfairly deprived of full information on the conference.

As Editor of *Dorot*, I have endeavored to focus on substantive news, factual content, research aids, book reviews and news of publications, while avoiding the more personalized articles ("My trip to Poland" or "How I found my Great Uncle in Waco, Texas") that can often be found in other journals. The latter can be enjoyable and even exciting to read, but often tend to have minimal information of use to other researchers. I have certainly enjoyed being able to bring news of the Jewish genealogical world to our members and other readers, as well as the opportunity to provide occasional original research and reviews of significant new books. The editorial decisions and contents of the journal have been almost entirely my own throughout the years, and I am grateful to the Executive Council for the latitude afforded me in working on *Dorot* all these years. It has been my continuing goal to make *Dorot* one of the more valuable Jewish genealogical journals in the field, and I hope that I have succeeded in doing so.

For *Dorot* readers and the JGS, it is now an opportunity for a fresh look at the layout, content and scope of this publication. For myself, it is an opportunity to spend more time on other genealogical pursuits: research for clients, work on my own families, several long dormant research projects, and at least two books. In the future, I hope to be able to serve the genealogical community in other ways, both through my service on the Executive Council, through presentations at conferences and through occasional articles that I might write for

*Dorot* (subject, of course, to the acceptance of the new editor!) or other publications.

Alex E. Friedlander

## Past Programs

### Family History Library Research — October 26, 2000

Michael Brenner, past President of the JGS, gave an overview of the holdings of the Mormon Family History Library and how to utilize these holdings as research tools. A user friendly library, the New York Center at 125 Columbus Avenue (corner of West 65<sup>th</sup> Street) has a vast collection of material on permanent loan including 3-4,000 rolls of microfilm whose content is of Jewish interest. In addition to the microfilm and microfiche, the library has a large collection of general reference materials. Finding aids to most of the collection are available in loose leaf binders arranged on the open shelves of the library.

The holdings of the entire Family History Library are available both on microfiche and computer as well as on a new CD-ROM. The microfiche catalogue lists the records by locality and is available at all Family History Centers. The computer catalogue is available anywhere there is Internet access. Both catalogues list the dates of the available records, the language in which the records are written, and the film roll number.

The computerized catalogue allows searches by place name, surname, author, call number or film/fiche number. To access the computerized catalogue connect to the Internet and type in [www.familysearch.com](http://www.familysearch.com). A screen will come up and direct you to choose and type in your selection, for example place name, after which you should click on search, and keep highlighting and clicking until you reach the subject, description and film number which contains the information for which you are searching.

The online, CD and microfiche catalogues all include birth, death, marriage, and immigration records. For many cities and towns additional records and material are also listed. The CD catalogue lists all of the library holdings and can be purchased for individual use from The

Mormon Library in Salt Lake City at a cost of \$5.00.

The Mormons have filmed large collections of vital statistics worldwide. Of particular Jewish interest are the German and Eastern European vital records. For privacy reasons, the Mormons in most cases were not permitted to film vital records which were less than 100 years old. Many records after about 1820 were indexed year by year, the indexes usually (but not always) appearing immediately following the actual copies of the records. In Poland,

The Mormons have also filmed large collections of vital statistics indexes from United States towns and cities outside of New York City. These records include, for example, Florida indexes to death and marriage records through 1969.

The Family History Library has microfilm copies of all English National Censuses from 1841 to 1891. The work, commonly known as The Census Registry, gives the film numbers for each census year and is arranged by parish, town, village or city. There are existing census indexes both by surname and street for these censuses. The 1881 and 1891 English censuses are available on microfiche. The 1881 census, a copy of which is available in the New York Center, is also available on computer (and can be purchased as a set of CDs). It includes a complete transcription of the census information and an index both by surname and street name. The Library also has films of the German Minority Census of 1939, a Nazi census of minorities, which lists given names and surnames, birth dates, birth places, education levels and which grandparents were Jewish.

The Family History Library New York Center has a full set of microfilms of the Hamburg departure lists, and of the indexes to these lists.

These records are particularly useful for New York arrivals during the period 1840-1897, for which time span the existing New York arrival records in the National Archives are not indexed.

The Mormons have assembled a large collection of atlases and gazetteers, all of which are indexed on microfiche. The index to those atlases and gazetteers available in the New York Center is located in one of the loose leaf binders referred to earlier. The New York center also has a large collection of atlases and gazetteers in original paper form. The New York collection contains early Polish and Russian

before 1826 some of the larger cities had separate Jewish registers, but for many the Jewish vital records were recorded and kept with the Church records. After this date, the Jewish records were generally kept separately. In the absence of Jewish records for the town of interest, try the church records for the town. In towns where there was no organized Jewish community, Jewish people often registered vital events with the local church rather than travel to another town where there was an organized Jewish community.

gazetteers, including the 1967 Polish gazetteer, *SPIS*, which lists every town in Poland with vital records, and a good German gazetteer, *Meyers Orts und Verkehrs Lexikon des Deutschen Reichs*, (on film number 325694), a guide to German localities, which also shows the location of synagogues.

The Family History Library has published reference guides to be used in connection with the materials in the library. There are guides to every country and state, and foreign language translation guides, including a guide to Polish handwriting. The New York Center has copies of all of the guides which have been produced by the Library. These guides have been placed in binders on the open shelves in the reference area.

Other holdings of the New York Family History Center of interest to Jewish genealogists include back issues of *Dorot*, *Avotaynu* and *The Genealogical Helper*; *Following the Paper Trail: A Multilingual Translation Guide* by Jonathan D. Shea and William F. Hoffman; *Translating 19<sup>th</sup> Century Polish Documents* by Judith Frazen; *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames From the Kingdom of Poland* by Alexander Beider; and Beider's *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames From the Russian Empire*.

Records which are not in the New York Family History Center can be ordered on loan from the central library in Salt Lake City for a small fee. Films on short term loan can be held locally for a one month period and the rental fee is \$3.75. To extend the loan period, an additional payment of \$3.25 will get an extension of the rental of the film for an additional two months. A payment of a further fee of \$3.25 will place the film on indefinite loan at the local library.

The New York Family History Center located on the second floor of 125 Columbus Avenue is

currently open Tuesday through Friday from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm and on Saturday from 10:00 am to 5 pm. Changes in administration of the branch centers taking place this year may affect these times; call ahead to verify the opening hours. The phone number is (212) 873-1690.

*Lillian Faffer*

Yizkor books are memorial books that contain historical and personal recollections of Jewish communities, mostly in Eastern Europe. The books were typically put together and published by landsmanshaftn (societies of immigrants from the same town) after the Holocaust, and are written in Hebrew or Yiddish. Most yizkor books were written or compiled by regular people who remembered life in their home town, rather than by professional writers, editors, or historians. Many yizkor books contain family trees and biographies of individuals, particularly important figures in the community, such as teachers and rabbis. Many also contain lists of Holocaust victims from the town. Yizkor books also convey a feeling for daily life and culture in the community.

To determine whether there is a yizkor book for a specific town, Ms. Freund suggests consulting the yizkor books database on Jewishgen ([www.Jewishgen.org](http://www.Jewishgen.org)). There are also lists of yizkor books in Gary Mokotoff's *How to Document Victims and Locate Survivors of the Holocaust*, (Avotaynu, 1995), and in *From a Ruined Garden: The Memorial Books of Polish Jewry*, Edited and Translated by Jack Kugelmass and Jonathan Boyarin. The latter contains a geographical index and bibliography by Zachary Baker. In New York, large collections of yizkor books are held at the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, the New York Public Library, the Jewish Theological Seminary, and the Mendel Gottesman Library of Yeshiva University. The yizkor book database on Jewishgen lists the libraries that hold a particular yizkor book, along with the call number. For a list of retail establishments that sell yizkor books, see the yizkor book project on Jewishgen, at [www.jewishgen.org/yizkor/yizret.html](http://www.jewishgen.org/yizkor/yizret.html).

Another source of information about Jewish communities is *Pinkas Hakehillot/Encyclopedia of Jewish Communities*, published by Yad

### **Yizkor Books and Shtetl Coops — November 19, 2000**

At this informative meeting, Gloria Freund provided an overview of yizkor books and their role in genealogical research. She also explained how "Shtetl Co-ops" contribute to the JRI-Poland Project. Ms. Freund is currently translating the yizkor book for her ancestral town, and is also active in a shtetl co-op.

Vashem in Hebrew. This series is available at most Jewish libraries. Volumes cover a wide geographical area, including Germany, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland (7 volumes), and Romania. Some volumes include a town index in English.

Several anecdotes illustrated the usefulness of yizkor books. Ms. Freund described an afternoon at the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library looking through the Radomsko Yizkor Book. Even though she could not read Yiddish or Hebrew at the time, she found a photograph of her mother with her teachers and classmates at the Radomsk Jewish Folkshul. Five years ago, the desire to be able to read the Yizkor book led her to start studying Yiddish at the Workman's Circle, and she is now able to translate the Yiddish sections of the book.

In addition to the informative overview of yizkor books, Ms. Freund described her participation in the project that has enlisted shtetl co-op groups to index vital records for a particular town in Poland for the JRI-Poland Project. The JRI Poland Project will be the focus of the January JGS meeting, where Hadassah Lipsius, Shtetl Co-op and Transliteration Coordinator, will be speaking. Ms. Freund encouraged all with roots in Poland to participate in the project, explaining how one can stumble upon useful information for one's own research, while contributing to a project that will help thousands of other researchers. For example, volunteering to be part of the Plawno Shtetl-Co-op, (not one of the towns where she thought she had ancestors) Ms. Freund found the birth record of her great grandfather, for which she had been searching for about four years.

*Rachel Fisher*

### **Census Research — December 17, 2000**

Roger D. Joslyn, a full time certified genealogist, who in addition to conducting

research for clients, both lectures and writes articles on genealogy, delivered his lecture to our group on the premises of the Northeast Region branch of the National Archives. His presentation covered primarily the censuses taken from 1880 on, since - as Mr. Joslyn pointed out - most Jewish genealogists would have little need to consult United States census information gathered before that date.

Mr. Joslyn stated that while censuses are a vital source for just about all American genealogical research, census records are often used without sufficient background information or understanding that could enhance research. Mr. Joslyn distributed a three page handout that included a bibliography; information on basic

research, methodology and interpretation of the census; census indexes and finding aids; on-line censuses and indexes; census days of the Federal Census; and information to guides and indexes of the New York State Census.

The information presented by Mr. Joslyn is covered in-depth in the article following this meeting summary, *A Primer on Census Research*. Mr. Joslyn closed his presentation by noting that censuses were not created for genealogists and are imperfect. If you do not find the information for which you are searching, vary your approach, try again, and do not stop with the use of the indexes only; go on to use the complete census records.

*Lillian Faffer*

## **A Primer on Census Research**

### **Lillian Faffer and Roger D. Joslyn**

The Federal government has conducted a census of all residents of the United States every ten years since 1790. By law, the public does not have access to the census records until 72 years after the census is taken. Therefore, the only Federal census records which are open to public inspection at this time are those which cover the years 1790- 1920. Microfilm copies of all of these censuses are available in the New York area at the Northeast Region branch of the National Archives (NARA). Microfilm copies of the federal censuses for 1790-1880 for the States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and for 1900, 1910 and 1920 for the State of New York only, are available at the New York Public Library (NYPL). The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Library (NYG&B) also has holds microfilm copies of some census records, however use of microfilmed records is restricted to members of the society. The 1930 Federal census, which consists of 2,660 reels of microfilm, is scheduled for release on April 1, 2002.

New York State also conducted censuses every 10 years for the period from 1825-1925. The originals of the New York State censuses are generally held by the clerks of the county, with a second copy sent to Albany. In 1911 there was a fire at the New York State Library and many of these census records were destroyed. The remaining fragments of the early

State censuses are scattered, with the largest collection available at the New York State Library in Albany. Fortunately, the New York State Census records for the years 1905, 1915 and 1925 do exist, and microfilm copies of these censuses are available at the NYPL, the NYG&B and the NYS Library in Albany, or can be ordered through the Family History Library. (In 1905 Bronx was part of New York County and for that year, the Bronx is included on the census for New York County). Questions asked on the 1925 census include lengthen of time in the United States, if a citizen, and where and when naturalized. A guide to the State census records arranged by county is available in most libraries and can also be ordered from Albany at a cost of \$3.00.

None of the New York State censuses are indexed. There are finding aids to the New York State censuses available at both the NYPL and the NYG&B. The most useful finding aid is for the Manhattan censuses of 1905,1915 and 1925. To use these censuses, start with the address and go to the microfilm finding aid for that address. There is a card for each address that contains the year of the census, the Assembly District (AD), Enumeration District (ED), and page number of the census on which the information will appear. (The AD and ED numbers for the same address may change from one census year to the next).

All Federal censuses were organized by "enumeration district", that is, by a number given to an area on a map and assigned to an enumerator who went from door to door writing down information about each person in the household. Those federal censuses which are indexed use a numeric system following the first letter of the surname, known as the soundex code. To search for a particular name, one can use the conversion lists posted at all facilities and found in the Federal guides to each census; or instead make use of a computer program which automatically converts a name to the soundex code. This soundex conversion program is available on a computer at the Northeast Region branch of NARA.

### **1880 Census**

This census shows address of residence, relationship of each person in the household to the head of household and age of each person

### **1890 Census**

Most of the records created under this census was destroyed by a fire. An article by Kellee Blake in *Prologue* (a publication of NARA), readable on their website ([www.nara.gov/genealogy](http://www.nara.gov/genealogy)) describes what happened to this census. The remaining records are available on three reels at NARA. Ancestry has created a substitute for this census, using city directories as the source for information.

There are special schedules to the 1890 census which record Union veterans and widows of Union veterans of the Civil War. The schedules give information about the military service of each veteran named and the post office address of each listed person who was living at the time of the enumeration; the information includes the name of the veteran or, if he did not survive, the names of both the widow and her deceased husband, the veteran's rank, company, regiment or vessel, date of enlistment, date of discharge, and length of service in years, months and days, any disability incurred by the veteran, and remarks necessary to make a complete statement of his term of service. Microfilm copies of these schedules are available at NARA, NYPL and NYG&B.

### **1900 Census**

This census, taken on June 1, recorded the following information: name, address, relationship to head of household, color or race, sex, month and year of birth, age at last

enumerated. The WPA did a partial soundex index of this census, listing only those households in which there were one or more children under 10 years of age. (This index was created to help people without birth certificates establish their age for Social Security benefits). The 1880 census has a mortality schedule, arranged by district, on which everyone who died before June 1, 1880 is listed by name, age, color, section, and date of death. The original copies of this census for New York State are in the New York State Archive.

More than one Internet site claims to have, or be in the processing of having, the 1880 census on line. The Family History Center is working on indexing the 1880 census.

An 1880 "Short Form to Census" that lists everyone alphabetically by survives for Kings and Richmond counties. Copies are available at the NYPL and NYG&B.

birthday, martial status, number of years married, number of children born of this marriage, number of children living, place of birth of each individual and of the parents of each individual, citizenship, year of immigration and the number of years in the United States, occupation, whether or not the person can read, write and speak English, whether the home is owned or rented, whether or not the home is a farm, and whether or not the home is mortgaged. Unique to the 1900 census is over coding which hides some of the names. Family Tree Maker has prepared a CD ROM of the 1900 census for New York State

The 1900 census was completely indexed by the WPA in the 1930's, on three sets of card indexes (Soundex). Household cards show the name of the head of the household, race, month and year of birth, age, birthplace, and citizenship status if a person was foreign born. An individual card was prepared for persons living within the household who were not members of the immediate family of the head of the household. Individual cards were also prepared for persons living alone, family members with different surnames, persons in hotels, boarding or rooming houses and institutions, and persons in the military.

### **1910 Census**

This census, taken on April 15, 1910, is only partially indexed using a variation of the Soundex code called the Miracode system. Records for many states, including New York

and New Jersey, are not included in the index. As a finding aid, street indexes were created for the 39 largest cities in the country. Cities covered by these street indexes include New York (Brooklyn, Bronx and Richmond, but not Queens County), Elizabeth and Newark, New Jersey. These street indexes provide enumeration districts (ED) for each block in these cities. Using the address of residence, the ED numbers can then be used to locate information in the census. This finding aid has been microfilmed. Information on each person enumerated is similar to that on the 1900 census, with additional questions about what industry the person is employed in, if the person is an employer, employee, or self employed, if unemployed, the number of weeks unemployed in 1909, if attended school in the daytime since September 1, 1909; if a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy; if blind in both eyes, and if deaf and dumb.

Both Ancestry ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)) and Heritage Quest ([www.HeritageQuest.com](http://www.HeritageQuest.com)) are in the process of putting the data from the 1920 census on line and anticipate completion by the end of the year.

### **1930 Census**

The 1930 census is scheduled for release on April 1, 2002 at the National Archives in Washington and simultaneously at all regional branches of the National Archives. The censuses of only a few states have been indexed, and New York State is not one of them.

The questions asked were similar to those on the 1920 census and include place of residence, name and age of person, relationship to the head of household, whether the occupied premises are owned or rented, value of the home if owned, or rent paid. Additional information requested included whether the family had a radio, lived on a farm, the sex, color or race, age at first marriage (1910 asks for number of marriages), education (whether the person attended college), language spoken at home before coming to the United States, year the person came to the United States, whether naturalized, occupation, whether a veteran, and if so, of what war.

In order to use this census, the researcher must first find the address of residence. The best source for finding these addresses are city directories and telephone directories. The

### **1920 Census**

Taken on January 1, earlier than the previous censuses, the questions asked were similar to those in 1900 and 1910, with a few important changes. The information about the number of years married and the number of children from that marriage was dropped; but the information about naturalization status adds the year of naturalization. There is a soundex index to this census, but it includes only the surname of the head of the household or names of persons residing in that household with other surnames.

Because the 1920 census was taken shortly after World War I, and national boundaries had changed in Eastern Europe, there was concern about confusion surrounding the question, "where were you born?" To address this problem, if the response was Germany, Russia, or Turkey, the person was asked to also identify the province of birth.

National Archives and regional branch archives have microfilm copies of some city directories. Additional sources of addresses are old letters and post cards, birth, marriage and death certificates, pension records and passenger arrival lists. After determining the address, one proceeds to consult an ED map (Enumeration District map). All branch archives will receive ED maps on microfilm, and will also receive some printed maps. New York City is covered by 48 maps. T-1224 is the reel classification for the census enumeration district descriptions for 1930. The NARA website will soon be updated with more details concerning this census.

### **Miscellaneous Censuses**

An 1891 Police Census covers Manhattan only. This special census was taken because it was estimated that over 10% of the population was missed by the census takers recording the 1890 census. When the Police census was completed it showed a population 13% higher than that of the Federal census taken in Manhattan in 1890. To use the Police census, it is necessary to determine the address of residence, then look on a map to determine the AD & ED, and block number. This census shows the name, address, sex, and age of each person. There is no indication of division of household (i.e. relationships or separate families) on this census. An index to the New York Police Census was created by Paul Gunthson. Copies

of this census are available at the NYPL, NYG&B, and the Municipal Archives.

In 1892 a special New York census was taken. This census records the name, sex, color, birth date, citizenship, and occupation of each person enumerated. There is no name index to the 1892 census, nor is there a division to indicate where each household begins and ends. Only the Kings and Queens County records from this census survive.

The 1917 Military Census does not include location and date of naturalization nor City of birth. To use this census, it is necessary to know the address at which the person resided. A finding aid to street addresses of Manhattan and Brooklyn exists for use with this census.

### **Facility Locations**

NARA — National Archives, Northeast Region, located on the 12<sup>th</sup> floor, 75Varick Street Open Monday to Friday, 8:00 AM. to 4:30 PM and the third Saturday of each month from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

NYPL — New York Public Library, Local History and Genealogy Division, located at Fifth Avenue & 42nd Street (rooms 119 and 121). Open Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 10:00 AM–6:00 PM; Tuesday and Wednesday, 11:00 AM–7:30 PM.

NYG&B — New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Library, located at 122 East 58<sup>th</sup> Street; phone (212)-755-8532; web site [www.nygbs.org](http://www.nygbs.org). Open 9:30AM to5:00 PM Tuesday through Saturday. This is a private library; there is a daily fee for use by non-members, and use of the microfilm and manuscript collections are limited to members. See the following article for a description of finding aids available at the NYG&B.

*The above article is based on the presentation which Mr. Joslyn gave to the JGS at the December 17, 2000 meeting.*



# Census Finding Aids in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Library

The Library of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society has a large number of finding aids available for locating information in both federal and state censuses. Many of these finding aids were compiled by members of the society for use by the members and can be found nowhere else. Following is a list of the different types of finding aids. While this list concentrates on the New York Metropolitan area, the library has many finding aids for upstate counties as well. The Library has handouts that list every finding aid they have by census year and county. The Library has finding aids for all censuses starting with the earliest of 1790; however this extract is limited to listings to finding aids to be used with censuses for 1880 and later.

Most of the maps referred to show wards, assembly districts and election districts for the census. Use of these maps requires determining the address of residence before searching the map.

## Federal Census Finding Aids

\_ A multi-year index for Westchester County Families

**1880.** New York Soundex for entire state (NARA T765)

For New York City:

\_ *Description of the Boundaries of the Wards and the Assembly, Enumeration and Election Districts and their Census Microfilm Reel Numbers* (on Microfilm)

\_ *Tenth Federal Census, New York City, 1880: Conversion Booklet for Finding Enumeration District Numbers From Assembly and Election District Numbers.*

\_ For New York City or Brooklyn when an address is known, see *Kings County 1878: Index to Streets by Ward* and *New York County, 1878: Index to Streets by Ward.*

**1890** All New York population schedules were destroyed by fire except parts of Eastchester (Westchester Co.) and Brookhaven (Suffolk

Co.). NYG&BS has *Index to 1890 Census* (on computer).

\_ *1890 New York Veterans Census Index* (on fiche)

\_ 1890 New York Police Census – two address finding aids.

**1900** New York Soundex for the entire state (NARA T1062)

\_ *U.S. Federal Census Indexes 1900 New York* –on CD ROM

\_ If place of residence is known, the relevant enumeration district can be searched using NARA T1210 which shows district boundaries.

\_ There is also a map of Manhattan showing the census districts.

**1910** There is no New York Soundex for this census

\_ Enumeration district boundaries are shown in NARA T1224.

\_ For New York City when an address is known, see *Cross Index to Selected City Streets and Enumeration Districts, 1910 Census* (NARA M1283) covering Manhattan and Bronx, Brooklyn and Staten Island.

\_ A map of the district boundaries for Queens is also available.

\_ Staten Island has been indexed by name of the head of household plus anyone with a different surname in the same household. *1910 New York City Census: Richmond County.*

\_ Queens County, ED's 1145-1159 covering Long Island City have been indexed.

\_ *A Research Guide for the New York Federal Census* lists roll numbers, volumes, ED's, page numbers, and wards for non-New York City counties and towns.

**1920** New York Soundex for the entire state (NARA M1578)

\_ Enumeration district boundaries are shown in NARA T1224

\_ Maps showing district boundaries for many New York counties and cities are available.

## New York State Census Finding Aids

### 1890 Police Census of New York County

\_ Map Guide to New York County Police Census 1890

\_ *Street Guide to New York County "Police Census" 1890: An Alphabetical List of the Streets in Lower Manhattan and the Bronx Enumerated in the Lowest and Highest Numbered Books.*

### 1892 Kings County

\_ *1892 Boundaries of Wards and Election Districts*

\_ *1890 Map of Brooklyn* showing ward boundaries, includes street index

### 1905 Kings County

\_ *Brooklyn 1905 Boundaries of Assembly Districts (A.D.'s for the 1905 New York State Census.*

**New York County:** *1905-1925 Street Index (for State Census)* on microfilm filed at the end of the 1925 census for New York Co.

**1915 New York City Assembly Districts for the 1915 New York State Census**-includes maps for Bronx, Kings, New York and Queens Counties.

*The Children's Aid Society of New York: An Index to the Federal, State and Local Census Records of Its Lodging Houses, 1855-1925*

*The New York Foundling Hospital: An Index to*

*Its Federal, State and Local Census Records 1870-1925*

**Kings County:** *Determining Assembly & Election Districts in the New York State Census for 1905, 1915, 1925* (Microfilm); *Assembly District Map for New York City Boroughs, 1925*

**Queens County, NY 1915 New York State Census Index to Street Addresses** on microfilm, filed at the end of the 1915 census for Queens Co.; Same at end of 1925 census.

*Index of Towns and Villages in the 1925 New York State Census, Queens County:* a finding aid that provides a list of communities, indicating on which film each is located)

*Assembly District Map for New York City Boroughs 1925*

**1925, Bronx County:** *Assembly District Map for New York City Boroughs, 1925*

**Richmond County,** *Ward Map of the Borough of Staten Island, NY 1925*

**Westchester County,** *Map of the City of Mount Vernon, NY 1925, Map of the City of New Rochelle, NY 1925, Map of the City of White Plains, NY 1925, Map of the City of Yonkers.*

*This article is an abridged version of a handout from NYG&B, based upon information compiled by Laura LeBarron and Harry Macy, updated by Catherine M. Ellard and edited by Lillian Faffer.*

## Notes From All Over

### Center for Jewish History Genealogy Institute

Rachel Fisher has posted a correction to the web site listed in her article in the previous issue of *Dorot*. The Genealogy Institute is part of the

The New York Family History Center at 125 Columbus Avenue (W. 65<sup>th</sup> Street) announced in November that the Family History Library in Salt Lake City will no longer be providing full-time missionary couples to staff the Center. As the terms of the existing staff expire and they return to Utah, the library will be staffed primarily with local volunteers. Due to the anticipated

Center's web site,  
[www.centerforjewishhistory.org](http://www.centerforjewishhistory.org).

### New York Family History Center News

shortage of such volunteers, the Directors of the Center anticipate a significant reduction in hours starting in March. The full-time staff have provided knowledgeable genealogical help, and have been responsible for the development of the resource collections at the Center, for the last fifteen years. The JGS is pursuing communication with Family History Library officials

on this problem; individual readers are welcome to express their concerns to President Gordon B. Hinckley, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150-3224.

### **RootsWeb and Ancestry Additions**

These two major online genealogical resources continue to add various types of databases weekly. Many of the databases are of marginal value to Jewish genealogists, referencing rural or small town records or publications and/or information from earlier periods in American history. But there are some significant new sources. For example, RootsWeb now has the index to New York City births from 1891-1902 (taken from the microfilm index of these records). RootsWeb also continues to add state marriage databases up to 1900, although often these do not include counties with major urban population centers.

Some of the new additions include specifically Jewish information. RootsWeb has added a cemetery database that includes Jewish cemeteries in Portland, Oregon, and a database of Renselear, New York Jewish cemeteries. The Oregon database is further described in the Winter, 2000 issue of *Shalsholet* (JGS of Oregon), which notes that it consists of almost 8000 records compiled by volunteers led by Elliot Axel. It includes records from Temple Beth Israel, Havurah Shalom, Willamette National Cemetery, and Neveh Zedek.

Researchers should periodically check both [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) and [www.rootsweb.com](http://www.rootsweb.com) to see what new databases have been added, both by selecting the links to lists of recent additions as well as by scrolling through the complete indexes to the databases. Complete access to Ancestry's databases requires an annual subscription, while RootsWeb remains free of charge at this date.

### **GenealogySpot.com Web Site**

A recent addition to online resources is this web site, which offers a variety of links to databases, reference sources, genealogical resources and advice, how-to sites and special genealogical topics. Many of the links are to databases and utilities at other sites - such as RootsWeb and Ancestry. There are a few new

databases found here that have some limited value to Jewish genealogists. For example, the cemetery records search, which links to a site called "Cemetery Records Online" at [www.interment.net](http://www.interment.net) (really!), consists of about two million records primarily from National Cemeteries in various states, but does include a few Jewish cemeteries (as well as Jewish persons buried in the National Cemeteries). There is also a newspaper obituary site called [Legacy.com](http://Legacy.com) that contains recent searchable obituary information.

### **New York Times Death Notices Online**

The New York Times has a search facility at its web site ([www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)) that currently includes all the paid obituary notices from 1996. Type in a surname and given name (or simply a surname) and choose to search the Archives (not the News); the site will display the first few lines of each obituary, as well as an offer to provide a copy of the entire text for \$2.50. The Archives search will also produce any marriage notice that included the selected surname, as well as articles that contained the surname.

### **New NARA Fee Schedule**

The National Archives and Research Administration implemented a new fee structure on November 13, 2000 for copies and mail requests. Self service copies at all NARA facilities (including the Varick Street Northeast Region facility here in New York) are now \$0.15 for paper copies and \$0.30 for microfilm copies; having NARA personnel make the copies raises the cost to \$0.50 and \$1.90 respectively. Submitting an order form by mail requires a minimum payment of \$10. Three of the most common order forms are NATF 81 for passenger arrival lists (\$17.25); NATF 82 for federal census records (\$17.50); and NATF 86 for military service files at least 75 years old (\$17.00). Additional information as well as a complete list of fees can be found at the NARA web site at [www.nara.gov/nara/newfees.html](http://www.nara.gov/nara/newfees.html).

### **Charlap-Yahya Website**

Arthur Menton, whose impressive research on this family is documented in *The Book of Destiny* and *Ancilla to Toledot Charlap* (see the reviews in the Fall, 1996 and Fall, 1999 issues of *Dorot*), has established a web site for this

historically significant Jewish family. The stated purposes of the site are to reach family members and assist in their interaction; to facilitate creation of a digital archive; to

### **Sudlikov Internet Site**

The previous issue of *Dorot* referred to a new website for the Sudlikov landsmanshaft. A different online address has been publicized: [www.sudlikov.com](http://www.sudlikov.com). Paul W. Ginsburg has also provided an email address ([g521@bellatlantic.net](mailto:g521@bellatlantic.net)) and a postal address: Sudlikov Online Landsmanshaft, 9809 Bristol Square Lane #301, Bethesda, MD 20814-5465. Sudlikov, a center of the Hasidic movement, was known for talis manufacturing and book printing.

### **Dublin, Ireland Alien Registrations**

The Fall, 2000 issue of *Family Legacies* (JGS of Southern Nevada - West) provides information about an unusual resource in Dublin.

From 1914-1918, each non-Irish citizen was required to provide details about themselves and their families to the local police district. The files developed during this period contain much genealogical information, including information from the passports of these individuals, birth date and place, immigration information, and data on their spouses and children. Many of the Jews in Dublin during this period came from Latvia and Lithuania. The records are housed at the National Archives in Dublin (Entry #96/11/1&2, Shelf 3/123/3). In addition to the original books, there are copies of the 1914 records of Chancery Lane Police Registration District in Dublin.

The author of the article, Marj Gruzen Green, also notes that a genealogist in Dublin, Stuart Rosenblatt, is willing to help obtain this information in exchange for sharing information with him on Dublin Jewish relatives. He can be contacted via email at [masterc@medianet.ie](mailto:masterc@medianet.ie).

### **Archives Newsletter Features Jewish Genealogy**

*Archival Anecdotes*, the quarterly newsletter of the Friends of the Silvio O. Conte National Archives in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has devoted fourteen of the twenty-eight pages in its September 2000 issue to Jewish genealogy. Articles include "Discovering Your Jewish Roots at the National Archives"; "Jewish Genealogy - Is It Really Different?"; "Records of the Imperial Russian Consulates in the United States,

distribute newsletters; and to broaden the public availability of his research. The site can be found at [www.charlap.org](http://www.charlap.org).

1862-1922"; "Index of 1890 NY Immigrants from Austria, Poland, and Galicia"; "Finding a Piece of the Puzzle in an Unlikely Place"; "Jewish Genealogical Research for Eastern and Central Europe: A Select List of the Holdings of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Library"; "Researching Jewish Ancestry at the New England Historic Genealogical Society"; and "Web Sites for Jewish Genealogy. Contact Joy Rich at the NYG&BS for further information.

## **In Print**

### **Of Jewish Interest**

Alter Levine, *Riteve: a Jewish Shtetl in Lithuania*. Revised edition edited by Dina Porat and Roni Stauber. 2000, Kaplan-Kushlik Foundation, Cape Town, South Africa. 207 pp.

An English translation of a yizkor book originally published in 1974, with added historical material by Mendel Kaplan, including an outline of the influence of the Vilna Gaon and the conflict between the Mitnagdim and Hasidim. Porat and Stauber have also contributed material on the inter-war period and the Holocaust. Donor lists from 1900 and obituaries of people from Riteve who died in Israel are also included. A review of this book by Saul Issroff can be found in *Shemot* (JGS of Great Britain), Volume 8,3. The book is available in return for a contribution to the Harry Singer Scholarship Fund at the Centre for Jewish Studies at Cape Town University. Order from Israel Singer, 501 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022-5602; 212-755-5770.

Simon M. Dubnow, *History of the Jews in Poland and Russia*. 1918, republished 2000, Avotaynu, Inc. 618 pp. hardcover 8½ x 10". \$69.50 plus \$6.50 shipping (NJ residents add 6% sales tax).

One of the landmark histories of the Jews of Eastern Europe, originally published over 80 years ago in three volumes, has recently been republished by Avotaynu as a single 618 page volume. The book details the history of the Jews of Eastern Europe from their earliest presence in

Greek times to about 1910. Topics covered include the Khazars, the Crusades, the rise of Polish Jewry under the early kings of Poland, the Cossack rebellion of 1648, the rise of Hasidism, the creation of the Pale of Settlement, The JGS of Great Britain has announced three titles in its "Jewish Ancestors" Publication Series:

- Rosemary Wenzel, ed. *A Beginner's Guide to Jewish Genealogy in Great Britain*. "Packed from cover to cover" with useful information.

- Thea Skyte, Randol Schoenberg & Rosemary Wenzel, ed. *A Guide to Jewish Genealogy in Germany & Austria*. Information on records archives and how to obtain records thought no longer to exist. Sections on registration, vital records, alien registration, census records, cemeteries, the Holocaust and kindertransport.

- Arlene Beare & Rosemary Wenzel, ed. *A Guide to Jewish Genealogy in Latvia & Estonia*. Available March, 2001. Insights into available records, tips and information for the genealogical traveler to this area, addresses of archives, references to cemeteries, museums and libraries, Internet advice, Holocaust information, modern vs. older names of towns.

The two more recent guides include bibliographies, indexes, and other reference tools. Each guide can be purchased for \$10.00 (overseas order, includes postage), by check payable to The Jewish Genealogical Society of Great Britain. Mail orders to the Membership Secretary, JGSGB, PO Box 27061, London, N2 OGT.

Michael Jolles. *A Directory of Distinguished British Jews, 1830-1930*. 2000, Privately published. 181 pp. softcover. £20 plus £4 overseas postage (surface mail). Includes a wide range of professions, from county sheriffs, municipal councillors and Life Peers to magistrates, Chief Rabbis, members of parliament, and members of the Jewish Board of Deputies to educational posts and the formers of the Volunteer Rifle Brigades. The book is reviewed in the December, 2000 issue of *Shemot* (JGS of Great Britain). Contains a chronology and index. Order from Michael Jolles, 78 Greenfield Gardens, London NW2 1HY.

Jack E. Friedmann, *Rabbi Shlomo Ganzfried: His Kitzur and His Life*. 2000, Jason Aronson

life under the czarist edicts, and the pogroms of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Order from the publisher at P.O. Box 99, Bergenfield, NJ 07621; 800-286-8296; [www.avotaynu.com](http://www.avotaynu.com).

Inc. 242 pp. paperback. \$30.00 plus shipping. A biography of this 19<sup>th</sup> century scholar and author, noted for his *Kitzur Shulchan Aruch*. Contains a very brief genealogy, a bibliography and index. Available in bookstores or from the publisher at 230 Livingston St., Northvale, NJ 07647-1726; the web site ([www.aronson.com](http://www.aronson.com)) site may offer a discount.

*The Jewish Community in Chust and its Surrounding Villages*. 2000, Israel. 600 pp. hardcover plus a section of photographs. No price listed. In Hebrew. Available from Simcha Sales, 11 imbrook lane, Aberdeen, NJ 07747; [salkluger@aol.com](mailto:salkluger@aol.com).

#### Of General Interest

Thomas Jay Kemp. *International Vital Records Handbook*. 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2000, Genealogical Publishing Company. 616 pp. paperback, 8½ x 11". \$34.95 plus \$3.50 shipping. The first new edition in six years, over 200 pages longer, containing new and updated forms and expanding the geographic scope to include all the countries of the world. For most non-English speaking countries which have neither a centralized vital records system nor application forms, the book provides as a substitute a list of record repositories or other institutions that might be of assistance. Includes addresses, phone numbers, email and web addresses, fees, starting dates of records and alternative record locations. Order from the publisher at 1001 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD 21202-3897; 800-296-6687; [www.GenealogyBookShop.com](http://www.GenealogyBookShop.com).

William Dollarhide. *Grow a Family Tree*. 2000, Heritage Quest. 183 pp. softbound plus a CD-ROM. \$24.95 (\$22.95 to members). Dollarhide, well known for his work on the *Genealogy Bulletin* series and other reference books, has written a "basic training manual" for genealogical research. The first section, organized into seven steps such as locating relatives or searching census records, is followed by two more sections: a group of essays with examples and case studies, and a compilation of research

forms. The text of the book is reproduced on the included CD to enable users to print the text, tables and forms. Order from the publisher: [www.HeritageQuest.com](http://www.HeritageQuest.com) (800-760-2455).

Loretto Dennis Szucs. *Ellis Island: Tracing Your Ancestors Through America's Gateway*. 1986, revised 2000, Ancestry.com. 50 pp. paperback. \$4.95. An overview of the history of immigration, a description of the process each immigrant endured at Ellis Island, and basic instruction on how to find out if an ancestor came through Ellis Island. Order from Ancestry.com at 800-ANCESTRY; [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)

# 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.

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## Center for Jewish History Bookshop

15 West 16th Street  
917-606-8220 TheShop@cjh.org

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

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## The Jewish Museum

1109 Fifth Avenue, at 92nd Street  
www.Thejewishmuseum.org

### Hours

Sunday, Monday, Wednesday & Thursday,  
11:00 AM - 5:45 PM  
Tuesday, 11:00 AM - 8:00 PM  
Closed Friday, Saturday and Jewish holidays

JGS members receive free admission for a companion on presentation of a signed membership card (2-for-1).  
\$7 adults, \$5 students and seniors

### Special Exhibitions

December 10, 2000 to March 25, 2001  
· Charlotte Salomon: Life? Or Theatre?

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## The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society

122 East 58th Street  
(between Park and Lexington Avenues)

JGS members get a 30% discount on the daily fee requested for use of the NYG&B 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 can only be used by NYG&BS members.)

Hours: Tuesday - Saturday, 9:30 AM - 5:00 PM  
212-755-8532  
www.nygbs.org

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## The Museum of Jewish Heritage

One Battery Park Plaza  
212-968-1800

### Hours

Sunday - Wednesday, 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM  
Thursday, 9:00 AM - 8:00 PM; Friday 9:00 AM - 3:00 PM

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

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## Judaica Treasures

226 West 72nd Street, west of Broadway  
212-724-2424 www.judaicaexperience.com

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

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

### Hours

Sun., 10:30 AM - 5:30 PM Fri., 10:00 AM - 3:00 PM  
Monday - Thursday, 10:00 AM - 7:00 PM (7:30 Friday)

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## Lower East Side Tenement Museum

97 Orchard Street  
(between Broome & Delancey Streets)

JGS members receive a 25% discount on admission/ tours and 10% on purchases. Tours include the original apartment, the Confino family apartment, and the neighborhood walking tour. Purchase tickets at the Museum Gallery, 90 Orchard Street. Free parking.

### Hours

Gallery open: Tuesday - Friday, Noon - 5 PM  
Saturday and Sunday, 11 AM - 5 PM  
Check with the Museum for the schedule of apartment tours and the walking tour of the neighborhood

Call for special events: 212-431-0233  
www.tenement.org

