

Lithuania Internal Passport Project Receives Grant from JGS by Howard Margol

The Jewish Genealogical Society, Inc. (New York) has generously awarded a \$5,000 matching grant to LitvakSIG for the Lithuania Internal Passport Project, 1919–1940. This is a matching grant, so participation by many donors is needed to realize the full potential of the grant. The grant will not be restricted to a particular area but will be applied to the entire project.

If someone donates \$100 toward Panevezys Internal Passport records, for example, \$100 of the JGS grant will be allocated to Panevezys. If someone donates \$100 for Siauliai Uyezd and designates it for I.P. records, \$100 of JGS's grant will be allocated to Siauliai Uyezd, and so on. Amounts less than \$100 will be much appreciated and will also count against the matching grant. However, for a donor to receive Internal Passport records for a particular town as they are translated, a minimum \$100 contribution is required. Since the period covered is 1919–1940, it is easy for researchers to connect with their recent ancestors when records are located. Generally speaking, the Internal Passport records contain a wealth of information in

addition to photographs of the applicant. Examples of this are plentiful. A Jewish couple left Lithuania (Russia) prior to World War I. In 1923, they returned to Panevezys. Their Internal Passport file shows that they had two sons. Someone researching this family would, naturally, be looking for the places of birth for the two sons, but those birth records would not be found in Lithuania. The file shows that the two sons were born in Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn, New York.

Another file contains family information from an 1858 revision list. That particular revision list no longer exists, so the Internal Passport file is the only remaining source for that information. Many files include the family's street address. The house or apartment building may still exist, and that could be important information. Many other examples could be cited, but you get the idea.

For a full explanation of why Internal Passports were required and to see copies of the various types of documents included in the files, go to

<<http://www.jewishgen.org/databases/Lithuania/InternalPassports.htm>>.

To make a contribution to the Internal Passport Project, go to <www.litvaksig.org> and click on Become a Contributor. You can use your credit card, as the site is secure. Be sure to designate that your contribution is for the Internal Passport Project. Also key in the name of the town. If no town name is mentioned, your contribution will go into the General Internal Passport Fund.

For every dollar you donate, an equal amount will be matched by JGS. If the goal is met, that will total \$10,000 and will enable a lot of Internal Passport records to be translated. Don't put your contribution off for another day. Please do it now! (*Howard Margol is Coordinator, Lithuania Internal Passport Project.*) ☆

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WE INVITE YOU TO JOIN US!

The Jewish Genealogical Society, Inc., founded in 1977, was the first of over eighty such societies. Our almost 1,000 members live in the New York metropolitan area, other states, and abroad. We hold membership in the International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies. We have an office in the Center for Jewish History and a library in the Center's Genealogy Institute.

We support organizations and repositories and archival projects through generous annual donations to insure the preservation of many of the Jewish community's treasured documents and to provide greater public access to them. Some of them are American Jewish Historical Society, American Sephardi Federation, Center for Jewish History, Center Genealogy Institute, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, JewishGen, Jewish Records Indexing-Poland, Leo Baeck Institute, National Yiddish Book Center, Ronald S. Lauder Foundation Genealogy Project at the Jewish Historical Institute of Poland, and YIVO Institute for Jewish Research.

Membership benefits include:

- free admission to our monthly meetings (September through June), featuring guest lecturers from a variety of disciplines as well as field trips to libraries and archives
- a subscription to our quarterly journal, *Dorot*, containing reports on monthly meetings, descriptions of items held by repositories and organizations, announcements of new books, feature articles on genealogical research, and tips on new Internet sites
- discounted tuition at the day-long annual seminar "Basics and Beyond," which presents classes for all levels of researchers
- discounts on JGS publications, including *Genealogical Resources in New York*, an invaluable tool for genealogical research in New York City
- discounts from the JGS Friends listed on the inside back page of *Dorot*

Membership dues per calendar year are:

- Regular Member \$36
- Family Member (two members) \$45
- Sustaining Member \$60 (two membership cards)
- Supporting Member \$100 (two membership cards)
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- Out-of-town Member (receive local mailings) \$36
- Non-U.S. Member (air mail) US\$36

You can request a membership application by mailing a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Jewish Genealogical Society, Inc., P.O. Box 286398, New York, NY 10128-0004, or you can print out the application on the JGS website at <<http://www.jgsny.org/members.htm>>. Your *Dorot* subscription is valued at \$6 per year. The balance of your membership dues is tax-deductible.

JGS is a not-for-profit organization open to people of all ethnic and religious backgrounds.

President's Letter

by Linda Cantor

We're at the start of an exciting year for Jewish genealogy, with many new things to look forward to. Have you been following as the exciting cooperative program between JewishGen and Ancestry.com unfolds? These two esteemed genealogical entities have entered into an agreement whereby many, but not all, of JewishGen's databases will be available via an Ancestry.com search.

Ancestry.com hopes to encourage more Jewish genealogists to subscribe to their pay-for-research programs, although the JewishGen data will be available to all at no cost. In exchange, Ancestry.com will provide JewishGen with computer servers and technical support, which should ensure the well-being of the various JewishGen sites. Access to JewishGen remains free to all. (You should continue to access the JewishGen databases from <http://www.jewishgen.org>, as its search engine is superior for Jewish research.)

The 28th IAJGS International Conference on Jewish Genealogy in Chicago was a success, with over 800 attendees enjoying a week of exciting lectures and presentations. Be sure to read the articles in this issue of *Dorot* by two of our members who attended the conference, Hadassah Lipsius and Ann Rabinowitz. We are very pleased at the huge success of the 2008 Lucille Gudis Memorial Fund for Jewish Genealogy events that we financed at the conference in Chicago. Professor Zvi Gitelman, Director of Academic Programs, Judaic Studies Program and Preston R. Tisch Professor of Judaic Studies at the University of Michigan, gave two talks that were of great interest to Jewish genealogists: "The Litvak-Galitzianer Wars: The Cultural Geography of East European Jewry" and "An Uneasy Relationship: Jews, Soviets and Russians." Professor Gitelman is a dynamic speaker, and he had the audience both enthralled and in stitches during his talk on Jewish cultural geography.

The IAJGS annual awards for outstanding contributions to Jewish genealogy were given out at the conference

banquet. They went to Howard Margol, IAJGS Lifetime Achievement Award for his work in Lithuanian Jewish genealogical research; Steven Lasky, Outstanding Contribution to Jewish Genealogy for his website "The Museum of Family History" (<http://www.museumoffamilyhistory.com>); Petra Laidlaw, Outstanding Project Award for creating the database "The Jewish Community in Mid-19th Century Britain;" and the Jewish Genealogical Society of Great Britain, Outstanding Publication Award for its collection of guidebooks comprising the "Jewish Ancestors?" series, which focuses on Jewish genealogical research in Europe, understanding Hebrew inscriptions and documents, and organizing family history records.

The IAJGS gave the 2008 Malcolm Stern Grant of \$2,500 to John Martino and the Italian Genealogical Group (<http://www.italiengen.org>). The grant will make it possible for the IGG to create and computerize a Brooklyn Brides Index for 1910 through 1930 from microfilm of original records in the LDS Family History Library. There is currently no such index available for this period, one of massive Jewish immigration. Over the last few years, the Jewish Genealogical Society has given several grants to the IGG for its wonderful work and leadership in creating online New York City vital records and naturalization indexes. Many JGS members are volunteers for these projects. It's not too late to get involved: go to <http://www.italiengen.org/vitalreclist.stm> and respond both with donations and an offer to volunteer. You can read more about the Brooklyn Brides project on page 16 of this issue.

As it's never too early to plan for the genealogical future, here are some important dates for you to save. Future IAJGS conferences are planned as follows: Philadelphia, PA, August 2-7, 2009; Los Angeles, CA, July 11-16, 2010; Washington, DC, 2011; Paris, France, 2012 (tentative); Jerusalem, Israel, 2014 (tentative). Also be sure to save December 25th for the Annual JGS Membership Brunch at the 92nd Street Y, program to be announced. Keep tuned for more details.

Linda

JGS Program Reports

June 22, 2008

Searching Online Historical Directories by Logan Joseph Kleinwaks

When I spoke to JGS in June about searching online historical business, address, and telephone directories, 28,000 pages of Polish, Galician, and Romanian directories—containing millions of names, places of residence, street addresses, and occupations—were searchable through my website [kalter.org/search](http://www.kalter.org/search). That number has since ballooned to 47,000, the geographic scope has expanded, other types of genealogical sources have been added, and the underlying search technology has been improved to allow fast searches simultaneously across all sources. The newly improved site, still a “beta” version, or working prototype, can be found at <http://www.genealogyindexer.org>.

The list of searchable directories (<http://www.genealogyindexer.org/directories>) is too long to repeat here, but I will mention several noteworthy updates. Many directories have been added from the cities of Posen (1872–1946), Krakow (1896–1926), Lwow (1871–1914), and Bucharest (1925–1958). Silesian coverage now extends back to 1896. Lithuania is increasingly represented, with a 1937 Vilnius business directory currently searchable and other Vilnius and all-Lithuania directories in progress. There is even a trade directory from South America (1913).

In addition to directories, 6,000 pages of lists of Polish military officers (1917–1936) have been added, and they include many Jews who had previously served in the Austro-Hungarian Army. Some entries provide exact dates of birth.

The most significant update for Jewish genealogists, however, is the inclusion of Yizkor books, searchable in their original languages—often Hebrew and Yiddish. Only sixty-four Yizkor books (<http://www.genealogyindexer.org/yizkor>) are currently searchable (28,000 pages), but ten times as many will eventually be included: all of those that are available as non-searchable images on the NYPL website (http://www.nypl.org/research/chss/jws/yizkorbooks_intro.cfm). This tool will be critically important for using Yizkor books in genealogy, since many are not indexed or are incompletely indexed and it is impractical for many of us to manually search a Yizkor book (let alone 650) written in a language in which we are not fluent. To search in Hebrew or Yiddish at

<http://www.genealogyindexer.org>, you need to know how to spell your search terms in those languages, but you do not need a special keyboard or other software. You can enter Hebrew letters by clicking the keyboard icon next to the search box. Eventually, automated transliteration will facilitate cross-language searching, so you will, for example, be able to enter a surname in Latin letters and find matches in Hebrew, Yiddish, and Russian. The accuracy of searches may also be improved with the acquisition of higher-quality scans of the Yizkor books.

Much additional content and many new features are planned. I welcome suggestions and, especially, contact from people who (1) have directories they would like to see digitized and made searchable, (2) are willing to help fund digitization of directories for the purpose of making them searchable, or (3) know of already digitized directories that ought to be made searchable.

If you never used my old search site, please read the introductory text at <http://www.genealogyindexer.org> and the instructions at <http://www.genealogyindexer.org/help> before searching.

A New Tool for Shoah Project

My JGS talk also discussed <http://www.shoahconnect.org>, the website I developed to facilitate genealogical research using the Pages of Testimony available on Yad Vashem’s website. (If you do not know what a Page of Testimony is, please immediately visit <http://www1.yadvashem.org/remembrance/names/site/online.html> to learn about one of the most important resources for Jewish genealogy.) The main function of ShoahConnect is to allow users to associate their e-mail addresses with Pages of Testimony, automatically notify users when others associate themselves with the same Pages, and facilitate semi-private contact between matching users. To date, 541 users have made a total of 8,720 associations, and 54 contact messages have been sent as a result of matches.

You might want to use ShoahConnect if (1) you have found a Page of Testimony for a relative but are unable to locate the submitter or any close relatives of the submitter, who might be knowledgeable about your relative, (2) you would like to find other genealogists researching the same person memorialized on a Page of Testimony, or (3) you have not found a Page of

Testimony for a relative but have found a Page of Testimony for someone else from the same small town, and would like to contact the submitter, who might be knowledgeable about people from that town.

The idea of connecting people through Pages of Testimony for common relatives is not new, but this automated approach has the potential to generate many more connections. If you believe that reconnecting with family separated by the Shoah is not possible after so many years, consider that as recently as two years ago (before ShoahConnect), siblings were reunited for the first time in sixty-one years through Pages of Testimony research. It is still possible to reconnect, if not always to such a dramatic degree, and ShoahConnect aims to convert the remaining possibilities into realities.

A complementary tool available for users of the Firefox web browser, which can be used independently of the matching tool described above, adds two types of highlighting to lists of Yad Vashem search results, indicating whether you have already viewed a search result or have both already viewed a search result and associated yourself with it through ShoahConnect. This tool can help ensure that you either view or associate yourself with all relevant search results or view only new results added since your last Yad Vashem search.

(Outside of genealogy, Logan Kleinwaks has a strong interest in promoting reading worldwide and recently founded a non-profit organization, the Book Wish Foundation (<<http://www.bookwish.org>>), to provide aid such as books, reading glasses, solar lighting, and libraries for people in crisis, starting with 60,000 Darfur refugees in eastern Chad.)

September 14, 2008

The Pages in Between: Unearthing the Hidden Legacy of Two Families, One Home by Erin Einhorn

When I found the family that hid my mother from the Nazis during World War II, I thought I'd created a made-for-TV-reunion for two families thrown together by history. A man who knew my mom as a child threw his arms around me and—tears streaming down his face—told me that the little girl had been a sister to him. Sixty years earlier, he had taken care of her. He had milked the goat for her so she would have fresh milk. He had made pancakes for her. But in 1945, his sister had vanished from his life forever. When I arrived in 2001, he wasn't sure if she was alive or dead.

The man, Wiesław Skowroński, was living in the house in Będzin, Poland, that my family had owned before the war, and I worried that he would reject me, that he would fear that I had come to reclaim my family home. Instead, I had brought his long-lost sister back to life. It was one of those moments when history seemed perfectly capable of resolving itself, when old wounds seemed a cinch to heal and dreams conjured with wild optimism—like my dream of reconnecting my mother with her forgotten past—seemed a few tiny hurdles away. It really did seem that easy, like the past was a book I could lift from a shelf and bring home to my family to enjoy.

But that initial embrace with my mother's "brother" soon gave way to half a century's hurt feelings and resentments. I found myself apologizing for choices made years before I was born, untangling a real estate deal made on a handshake by people no longer alive, and struggling to prove the death of a great-grandfather born in 1868.

There were legal problems surrounding the house that my family used to own. My family had played a role in creating those problems, so when Wiesław asked for my help in solving them, I agreed. I began a frenzied quest for musty documents and elusive clues that could guide me through a confusing Polish legal system. In the process, I traced my family roots back to 1809 and discovered centuries of history and tradition. But after seven years and thousands of dollars, the problems surrounding my family home have gone unresolved, and my relationship with the family I'd gone to Poland to find has soured irreparably.

For a time, I resented myself for having failed. I had gone to Poland in search of something. The truth? My mother? The past? And I had returned without any clear answers. But like many such journeys, I eventually came to see that my destination was one I hadn't expected. In a year spent living in the country where my mother was born, I found the only surviving photo of my grandmother and shocking news about how she might have died. I discovered that the woman who saved my mother had nominated herself for the Righteous Among the Nations medal. I found documents that contradicted my mother's only memory of her young childhood. And I found my place for myself in a country where I thought I'd be hated. Most importantly, I found a connection to a land where my family had lived for centuries.

(Erin Einhorn is a reporter for the New York Daily News. Her book The Pages In Between: A Holocaust

Legacy of Two Families, One Home was published by Touchstone, an imprint of Simon & Schuster, in September 2008. It can be ordered through Amazon, Barnes & Noble, and Powell's Books. Hardcover, \$24.95; e-book

(<http://www.simonsays.com/content/book.cfm?tab=1&pid=648026>), \$17.99. 288 pages. ISBN-10: 1-4165-5830-6; ISBN-13: 978-1-4165-5830-9. Ms. Einhorn's website is at <http://www.pagesinbetween.com>.) ☆

Your Membership Dollars at Work!

The Ackman & Ziff Family Genealogy Institute at the Center for Jewish History now stays open on Mondays until 7:30 p.m., thanks to a recent grant from the **Jewish Genealogical Society**. The Institute's other open hours are Monday-Thursday, 9:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. The extended Monday hours make it possible for people who work during traditional business hours to do research at the Institute. Staff and volunteers are on hand to give patrons advice about their genealogy research.

Access is available to

- the genealogy databases on the Center's public service computers, including Ancestry Library Edition and other commercial genealogy websites;
- other electronic resources, such as *Encyclopedia Judaica*, ProQuest Historical Newspapers (including *The New York Times*, 1851-2000), Testaments to the Holocaust, and the CD-ROM database *Russians to America, 1850-1896*;
- genealogy reference books; and
- the more than 1600 reels of microfilm and sheets of microfiche that are on indefinite loan from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, including the growing collection of material of Jewish interest and significance from Austria, Germany, Poland, and Hungary.

You can plan your research in advance by viewing the list of the Institute's books, periodicals, electronic resources, CD-ROMs, and maps at <http://www.cjh.org/collections/genealogy/referencecollection.php> and the list of its microfilm and microfiche at <http://www.jgsny.org/microfiche.htm>.

With the financial assistance of the Jewish Genealogical Society, you can help the Institute increase the number of microfilm and microfiche resources with Jewish content that are kept on indefinite loan. You order microfilm or microfiche and pay for the initial loan period and the first renewal, and the Jewish Genealogical Society pays for the second renewal, which keeps the microfilm and microfiche at the Institute indefinitely. Further details are at <http://www.jgsny.org/IndefiniteLoans.htm>.



Jewish Records Indexing-Poland Presentation on Polish Records

by Hadassah Lipsius

At IAJGS's 28th International Conference on Jewish Genealogy, held this summer in Chicago, Jewish Record Indexing-Poland (JRI-Poland) presented a two-session panel titled "Polish Records—What They Contain, Where They Are and How To Get Them." Panel participants were Judy Baston, Mark Halpern, Hadassah Lipsius, and Roger Lustig. The lecturers discussed resources for geographical areas currently in Poland or which historically were part of Poland. The records are in various languages and formats, depending on the time period and which government ruled the area.

Congress Poland includes the gubernias/provinces of Suwalki, Lomza, Plock, Warsaw, Siedlce, Kalisz, Piotrkow, Radom, Kielce, and Lublin. From 1808 to 1825, Jewish records were kept together with Christian records. Jews were not required to adopt permanent surnames until a decree was made in 1821; therefore, many of the records documented prior to that time only contain patronymic names and no surnames. Jewish records were kept in separate registers after 1826. From 1826 to 1866, they were written in Polish. Beginning in 1867 and until World War I (1917), they were written in Cyrillic Russian. They were written in a narrative form also known as the Napoleonic format.

Galicia is the name of the former Austrian province. Today, half of the area formerly known as Galicia is in Poland and the other half is in Ukraine. Civil recordkeeping began in 1784 and was maintained by the Jewish community. The records were entered in a columnar form and, depending on the time period and town, were written in Polish and/or German.

Bialystok Area is a region in the former Russian gubernia of Grodno. Most of Grodno today is in Belarus, but the city of Bialystok, which contained prior to World War II a large Jewish population, is in Poland. Starting in 1835, local rabbis appointed by the Czarist government maintained the vital registers. The records were documented in a columnar form in both Russian and Hebrew.

Prussia is a region which today is in Western Poland. The geographical borders changed many times, due to wars and then treaties. From 1812 to 1847, vital records and arrival/departure records were kept by city magistrates and county councils. The records were kept in a tabular form. During the period of 1847–1874, vital records were kept by city courts and were mostly written in the narrative Napoleonic format. Starting in 1874, records were kept by a universal civil registration, with Jewish and Christian records mixed. Some towns also kept lists of Jews, or "Jewish Citizen Lists."

There are several major sources for finding out which records are available for a specific town.

- The JRI-Poland website (<<http://www.jri-poland.org>>) contains a section called "Your Town." It provides information about what is available at the Polish State Archives and what has been microfilmed by the Mormons. The JRI-Poland "Your Town" web pages also provide information on what has been indexed and is searchable on its database.
- The Polish State Archives website (<<http://www.archiwa.gov.pl/?CIDA=43>>) contains information about what is in its collections. It has three searchable databases: *PRADZIAD*, containing the listing of civil records available at its many branches; *ELA*, a database of the collection of population lists, such as census records; and *SEZAM*, a database of archival holdings, such as court records, notary documents, and town records.
- The Family History Library Catalog (<<http://www.familysearch.org>>) contains listings, by town, of what the Mormons have microfilmed.
- The Routes to Roots Foundation (<<http://www.rtrfoundation.org>>) is a non-profit organization that houses a database of information on records available in Eastern European archives. Unlike the three sources listed above, the database may also contain information on records under 100 years old.

Chronological Summary

1772	1st Partition of Poland: Prussia annexes West Prussia. Austria acquires the “Kingdom of Galicia-Lodomeria.” Russia takes over Eastern Belarus.
1784	Galicia: Jewish communities begin keeping civil records.
1787	Galicia: Law requires all Jews within the Hapsburg Empire, including Galicia, to adopt a surname.
1791	Silesia: Surname adoption required of Jews.
1791	Russia: Pale of Settlement created.
1793	2nd Partition of Poland: Prussia annexes Posen /Bromberg region, Danzig, Kalisz, and Plock. Russia annexes territories in Ukraine and Belarus.
1795	3rd Partition of Poland: Prussia annexes most of the rest of today’s Poland. Annexed portions were called South Prussia (including Warsaw), New East Prussia (including Bialystok), and New Silesia. Partitions increase Prussia’s Jewish population fivefold to tenfold. Russia acquires Courland, Lithuania, and Western Belarus. Austria annexes West Galicia, a region including Lublin, Radom, and Sandomierz.
1797	S. Prussia and New E. Prussia: Regulation invoked requires Jews to adopt surnames.
1805	West Galicia: Law requires adoption of surnames.
1807	Napoleon forms Grand Duchy of Warsaw from most of Posen/Bromberg and South Prussia. Russia acquires Bialystok and New East Prussia.
1808	Duchy of Warsaw: Registration of civil records in Napoleonic descriptive form begins.
1809	Bialystok (Grodno): Jews required to adopt surnames so government can tax them and draft their sons into Army.
1812	Prussia: Emancipation edict offers citizenship to Jews of Prussia east of Oder-Neisse line. Surname adoption required. City and country governments begin keeping vital and arrival/departure records, mostly in tabular form.
1815	Congress of Vienna: Most of South Prussia ceded to Russia. Grand Duchy of Posen semi-autonomous, bilingual, under Prussian rule. Krakow becomes independent Free City. Kingdom of Poland formed under Russian control.
1821	Kingdom of Poland: Decree requires Jews to register surnames.
1826	Kingdom of Poland: Recording of Jewish vital records separately.
1834	Bialystok (Grodno): Rabbis appointed by Russian Crown to maintain vital record registers in tabular form.
1847	Prussia: Second major emancipation edict. City courts with jurisdiction over surrounding area begin keeping Jewish vital records, mostly in Napoleonic form.
1860	Prussia: Civil marriage for Jews officially instituted.
1863	Kingdom of Poland: Insurrection against Poland.
1868	Kingdom of Poland: Vital records kept in Russian.
1874	Prussia: Formation of universal civil registration. All but smallest villages have a Standesamt (registry office). Records kept on pre-printed Napoleonic-style forms, not segregated by religious affiliation. Inter-marriage without conversion legalized.

What I Did at the IAJGS Conference: A Personal Blog

by Ann Rabinowitz

Saturday, August 16, 2008

I arrived in Chicago a day early to make sure I got registered and organized before the first day of the conference. Sure enough, as predicted, it was a good move. After having to change rooms two times, the third room had all the amenities that I had registered for. Fortunately, the hotel staff was terribly good about it all. I was pleasantly surprised at the gracious hospitality they extended to me, and this lasted throughout the conference.

After sorting my room out, it was registration time. I found everyone lined up and things a bit confused. However, that too was sorted out soon enough by one of the registration volunteers, Jackye Sullins, and I got all my materials and the most important item, the Daily Planner.

When in line, there was the opportunity to chat with numerous other people and see old friends, make new ones, and arrange to meet after we all got registered. There were even other Florida attendees in line from Broward County who had arrived on the same plane as I had. It turned out that one of them had grown up on Miami Beach. This was terrific news for me, as one of my projects is to collect data on the Jews of Miami Beach for a new ShtetLink site on JewishGen. In addition, the JGS of Palm Beach County, Inc. (JGSPBCI) was well-represented by Marilyn Newman, Dorothy Bernstein, Phyllis Kramer, Roberta and Jerry Jainchill, and Cindy Gerstl.

Networking is certainly the name of the game at the conference, and registration is the perfect time to find out who is attending and what their roots are. Speaking of which, let me mention that sometimes you have to go all the way to an IAJGS conference, as Dorothy Bernstein, did in order to learn how to successfully research your family from another JGSPBCI member!!! Dorothy was searching for family in the United Kingdom, and JGSPBCI member Marilyn Newman was kind enough to provide the intros for Dorothy and myself, as we had never met. We were then able to utilize the resources of the Internet Café that had been set up on the main floor of the conference and look up various UK-based databases.

Sunday, August 17, 2008

My activity of choice was to go to the Spertus Museum

and do some research. The Spertus was not too far away by taxi, and as I went outside the hotel to get my ride, I noticed something quite familiar on the facade of the building that faced the hotel. What was it, you may ask? It was a huge building-size picture of an old couple next to a wood shingle house. I knew that picture by heart. It depicted Joe and Jennie Weiss, who had founded the Miami Beach landmark Joe's Stone Crab Restaurant. Yet here it was, in Chicago. When I investigated further, I found that Joe's, a branch of "my" Joe's Stone Crab, was located in the building across from the hotel. What a nice coincidence to find a bit of home at the conference!

To continue with my trip to the Spertus, which is one of the outstanding Jewish institutions in Chicago: The museum was housed in a beautiful modern glass and steel skin and tucked in-between other beautiful older buildings, which was a great introduction to the magnificent array of architecture that Chicago is known for. The reason for my trip to the museum was its renowned Asher Library, home to 110,000 books of Jewish interest. It was there that I hoped to find information on my relative, Morris Axelrad, a well-known Yiddish Theater actor and producer.

As I went on my own and not with the tour that the conference offered, I found the library empty and the archivist quite willing and able to assist me. She went beyond the call of duty and continued looking even when there appeared to be no further references. What she found for me were several books, including one which only three other libraries in the United States (including the New York Public Library) are known to have, the *Album of the Yiddish Theater* by Zalme Zylberzweig. The author of the book also produced the six-volume *Leksikon fun Yidishn Teater*, a well-known reference book, which I also was able to view.

The *Album* had wonderful black and white photographs with captions in Yiddish and English. The history of the Yiddish Theater was covered from its inception in 1876 in Iasi, Romania, to its expansion to Poland, the Baltics, Russia, England, Latin America, and, of course, America. I was able to copy a number of the pertinent photos, later plasticizing them for use in presentations. One remarkable photo I found was of Molly Picon visiting South Africa and posed with Zulu warriors (who were actually Bantus).

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What I did at the IAJGS Conference continued from page 9

Following my research activities, I visited the museum shop—always a good idea—and there I found much of interest, as I usually do. This included several books I was not able to get elsewhere. In this regard, I try to read something new pertaining to genealogy whilst I am away at a conference, and I found just the thing in the museum shop. It was *The Girl From Foreign* by Sadia Shepard, a beautifully written book about the search for roots in the Jewish Indian community.

The museum shop also featured a great selection of CDs, which was expected, as the Spertus is known for its music programs. I found a wonderful Jewish jazz CD as well as many others, including a French jazz/klezmer and a Chicago cantorial recording. As I always bring my CD player to while away the hours spent in airports, I enjoy finding new music for it wherever I travel. Some have suggested to me that it is better to get an MP3 player, which is much smaller and easier to carry without the burden of CDs. However, I hate the idea of spending time copying the music to an MP3 player, so I still do it the old-fashioned way and retain my CD player.

From the museum shop, I went to the second floor kosher restaurant, run by well-known restaurateur Wolfgang Puck and kosher food maven and chef Laura Frankel. It is an example of the trend towards gourmet kosher cooking and the emerging availability of quality kosher food for people attending conference venues. My table overlooking Grant Park gave access to massive splashes of color from the summer gardens in the park. After lunch, I walked across the street to the park and took advantage of its amenities.

Today was also the opening day of the conference, and I went to my first session, the Boryslaw-Drogobych Research Group meeting. The group focused on two neighboring shtetls in the Ukraine where my maternal grandparents lived, and the session highlighted the use and funding of Geshet Galicia's exciting new Cadastral Map and Landowner Records Project. Cadastral maps are those found in the Lviv Archives that provide real estate information for towns, i.e., numbered parcels of land that reflect the location of family homes and property. The project was introduced by Pamela Weisberger, who discussed how any shtetl group could raise a minimum amount of money and be included in this coming year's project. The site that discusses this project in more detail and provides the names of shtetls already signed up for the project is at <http://www.jewishgen.org/galicia/CadastralMapProject.html>.

<http://www.jewishgen.org/galicia/CadastralMapProject.html>.

The opening session for the conference featured a reception for Susan King, the outgoing head of JewishGen. Susan was the creator of the major Jewish genealogy portal in the world, which has been responsible for many of our genealogical successes over the years. It was quite sad to see her go, but I am sure she has many interesting and productive years ahead of her. Following the reception, we heard the keynote speech by E. Randol Schoenberg. He is a young attorney who told the remarkable inside story of finding the means for obtaining the return of Nazi-looted art. Truly a heart-warming tale of how persistence and ingenuity pays off.

Monday, August 18, 2008

As I got off the elevators on the main conference floor, I noticed Schelly Dardashti, Jewish genealogy blog writer of Tracing the Tribe (<http://www.tracingthetrib.e.blogspot.com>), who had set up shop nearby with her trusty laptop. What a smart idea for catching people and keeping in touch with the goings-on at the conference for her blog.

As my first session was canceled, as sometimes happens, I proceeded on to watch a movie that was part of the wonderful Jewish Film Festival that ran throughout the conference. The 2007 documentary film was entitled *The World Was Ours* and was produced by Mira Jedwabnik Van Doren. It featured original film clips of Vilna in the pre-World War II and war days. The clips were remarkable to me, as they showed Vilna citizens as quite up-to-date and dressed in modern attire and participating in activities much the same as their fellow co-religionists around the world.

Usually, films of this sort focus on the religious segment of Litvak Jewry, but this one showed a side that I had not seen before, the modern side. It was beautifully done and interspersed with commentary by survivors and descendants of Vilna families. One such commentator, a Yiddish actor, was a surprising look-alike to one of my relatives, and when I saw his name, I realized why: he had the same last name!!! I was then able to trace him on Steve Lasky's online Museum of Family History site, then the Yiddish Radio Project site, and, finally, in his obituary in 2007 at the age of ninety-two. Had I not seen the movie, I would never have known about him. Later, I even found that a clip of

this film and others at the conference could be found on Steve Lasky's site (<<http://www.museumoffamilyhistory.com/screeningroom.htm>>). It is just this sort of thing that makes a conference worthwhile.

Taking advantage of my time between sessions, I met up with Lisa Thaler, with whom I had shared information over the years. She had just published a new book entitled *Look Up: The Life And Art Of Sacha Kolin*. I had purchased the book at the Spertus, and Lisa came over to autograph it for me. Lisa utilized her expert genealogical skills to gather information on the life of this quite interesting and talented individual, which has resulted in a lasting tribute to a little-known New York Jewish artist.

The big event on Monday was the Litvak SIG meeting, where the annual election was held and future projects discussed. The huge crowd was squashed into a tiny room, but that did not stop the meeting from progressing and the annual board election from taking place. The election provided an effortless transition as Howard Margol stepped down from the presidency after a very productive two years and was replaced by David Hoffman.

At the end of the meeting, I had volunteered to help distribute the Litvak SIG t-shirts with two others and, in that way, met many of the old and new members of the Litvak SIG. Volunteering is a way that conference participants can assist in making the conference sessions run smoothly. I have often volunteered in various capacities over the years at registration, the resource room, computer labs, etc. and learned so much from those experiences.

Due to programming conflicts, I was unable to attend other SIG meetings that were of interest to me, such as Geshet Galicia. In the past, sometimes I have tried to attend bits of meetings for the SIGs I am interested in that are programmed at the same times. However, if I am not able to do this, as was the case this year, I invariably depend on other attendees who do make the other meetings to fill me in on what occurred. Another means is to use the syllabus that is provided to all participants and has a synopsis of all the sessions and a copy of the handouts. This year, you could also order MP3 recordings of many of the major sessions.

Tuesday, August 19, 2008

I visited the session on Jamaican Jews, which featured Jamaican Jewish historian Ainsley Henriques, who founded the JGS of Jamaica. He had brought a number

of his original resources on the Jewish community there, including the rare book on tombstone inscriptions. This book I had wanted to view for many years, and here it was in my very own hands. After the session, several of us repaired to the comfortable luncheon area just outside the meeting spaces. As we sat around chatting and noshing, Mr. Henriques and his wife joined us. Barbara Musikar, president of the JGS of Greater Miami, happened to mention to Mr. Henriques about her college thesis, whose subject provided him with a new resource on Jamaica he had not heard about. Networking. It was doing its job once again.

Later in the afternoon, I went to my Yiddish Theater & Vaudeville Research Group meeting. Although quite a small group at this conference, we had an interesting session, with participants recounting stories of their families and their connections to the Yiddish theater. I showed my Yiddish theater photographs that I had copied from the Spertus and, as a result, Steve Lasky, who was chairing our session, went back to the Spertus and copied the entire book. Many of these photos will find their way onto his website and be made available for the first time to researchers all over the world. In addition, I was able to make contact with someone at the session from the New York Public Library's Performing Arts Division, who agreed to try and find more info for me on my relative, Morris Axelrad. Aha!!! Networking. It is terrific.

In the evening, I went to dinner with several others, including Marilyn Newman of the JGSPBCI. Whilst speaking with another of the diners at our table, I learned that I could provide him with a family tree of a branch of his Yoffey family from Manchester, England. These Yoffeys, who married Jaffes, were from a prominent rabbinical dynasty that came from Lithuania. What a coincidence that I should have it! This happens all the time when two or more genealogists get together; especially at conferences . . . it is *besheit!!!*

Later that evening, Ancestry.com made its announcement regarding its new agreement and partnership with JewishGen. I won't deal with that, as it has been written about by many others. Needless to say, the announcement stole the show.

Wednesday, August 20, 2008

I was joined at breakfast by Nancy Levin (Arbeiter), a professional genealogist, who has participated for many years in the conferences by providing beginner workshops. This year, she had been part of the Breakfast with Experts, which had taken place on

What I did at the IAJGS Conference continued from page 11

Monday. These breakfast sessions are certainly one means for beginners to get on track with their research and a valuable addition to their learning process.

After breakfast, I started the day off with attendance at a session entitled “The Port Jews of Libau” by Nick Evans. Nick is a vibrant, fascinating, and entertaining speaker and knows his topic well. A professor from the University of Hull in England, his talk provided a rare opportunity to hear about his latest activities. This is one of the many benefits of attending a conference such as this, as it provides entrée to speakers who you might not be able to hear otherwise.

As I had a branch of my family who were owners of a shipping company in Libau and who were also travel agents, I was looking forward to discussing this with Nick. I was also able to tell him of a new resource for locating information about Jewish travel agents which he was not familiar with. It was another example of how



Zvi Gitelman, the 2008 Lucille Gudis Memorial Fund lecturer

networking at conferences can be quite productive and fruitful.

One of the interesting tidbits that Nick mentioned during his talk was that one out of ten passengers leaving Libau was a horse handler. In this way, they were able to pay for their passage, as they helped to tend to the regular cargoes of horses that shared the ship with the emigrants. Usually, the horses were kept on the deck above the passengers and the ordure from

them trickled down onto the passengers, making the passage from Libau to England quite an unhealthy and disgusting ordeal.

The Litvak SIG luncheon followed. Ruth Laizerowitz from Berlin spoke about the Memel (Klaipeda) Archive Records. Luncheons such as this one are well-worth attending, as they too usually have speakers who can provide much enlightenment on your research. In this case, this was one of the rare appearances by Professor Laizerowitz in the United States.

The IAJGS Annual Meeting took place in the afternoon. IAJGS is the governing body of all of the Jewish genealogical societies and the sponsor of the conferences. I did not attend, but I later heard about it because the election of the board occurred, which was of interest to me. A new member, Daniel Horowitz, originally from Venezuela and now living in Israel, was elected to the board. A young and energetic voice with credentials in computers and education, he is sure to add critically needed experience to the organization.

That evening, I attended what I consider one of the best sessions of the conference, the Annual Lucille Gudis Memorial Lecture, sponsored by the Jewish Genealogical Society (New York). Zvi Gitelman spoke on “The Litvak-Galitzianer Wars: The Cultural Geography of East European Jewry.” Professor Gitelman was especially entertaining and engaged the audience directly in his topic, which was interspersed with Yiddishisms and other colloquialisms.

Following this session, JewishGen gave its talk about their recent announcement of partnership with Ancestry.com.

Thursday, August 21, 2008

The last day of the conference was very much packed with things for me to do. It began with my Southern African SIG meeting, chaired by Dr. Saul Issroff. Unfortunately, this session occurred at the same time as another session by Zvi Gitelman, which I had wanted to go to. This often happens at conferences, and it is sometimes difficult to decide which sessions to go to. As I am one of the two American coordinators for the SIG, my priority that morning was the Southern African SIG, where I got together with other researchers in this area. Roy Ogus, the other American coordinator, gave his usual splendid presentation on what the SIG is and does.

I gave an update on my research and mentioned the latest avenue I have decided to embark upon: research into Jewish Americans who fought in the Second Boer War (1899-1902), such as Harry Spanier, from Columbus, Ohio, on the Boer side, and Solomon Cantor, from New York, on the British side. I was quite fortunate to meet the grandson of Solomon Cantor at the conference, as he lives in Chicago. Due to that meeting, I was able to learn more about him and the interview he had conducted with his grandfather before the latter passed away.

Interviewing older relatives, or even giving interviews yourself, points out the wonderful legacy that can be handed down to descendants. It also shows how, in later years, more information may become available from other sources that may enhance and explain what is derived from these original interviews. For instance, Solomon Cantor's grandson had no idea that his grandfather was one of the very few American Jews to participate in the Second Boer War.

The Southern African SIG session was followed by the Canadian television film *World Travels: Lithuania – Digging Up Your Roots* by Robin Esrock, which I introduced. The film was a quirky look by a young travel writer on his return to the ancestral shtetl of his grandparents, Kupiskis, Lithuania. It provided a new, youthful perspective of what one can experience on such a trip. Since Kupiskis is my ancestral shtetl as well, this was a moving film for me.

Following this, I was able to fit in a luncheon with some relatives and friends who live in Chicago. Due to the great location of the hotel, finding a superlative luncheon spot was not hard to do. This kind of connection with family and friends is just the thing that conferences can allow you to accomplish. Earlier that day, I had been approached by someone from South Africa who said he was related to me. I mentioned this to my relative at lunch, and she said he happened to be one of her best friends and she had not known before this that there was a familial connection

as well. Amazing what happens with “Jewish geography.”

Another good example of making new connections is that of one attendee from England. She contacted another researcher to see if he could give her some clues on how to find her long-lost relatives in Chicago. He quickly did his genealogical magic and, later that day, she was able to meet for dinner with her previously unknown relatives, who were delighted to meet her for the first time.

After this, I had my Kupiskis-Rokiskis SIG meetings, which are held annually at the IAJGS conferences and are a valuable in-person extension of our interactions as a group via the Internet and e-mail. As I am the coordinator of the Kupiskis SIG and the one who obtains the research for the Rokiskis SIG, coordinated

by Linda Cantor, this session was especially close to my heart. These two shtetls are near to each other, and many families are intertwined by marriages. This was an enjoyable session where I was able to see my landsmen once again and meet new ones who were attending for the first time.

The end of the day brought the conference banquet, which provided a chance to network once again and was followed by a gracious and delicious meal, announcement of the winners of several annual awards, and entertainment. One of the prestigious awards was

the Lifetime Achievement Award, which was won by Howard Margol. Howard has worked hard for many years in Jewish genealogy, particularly with providing access to Litvak records as well as travel opportunities to Lithuania. It was a well-deserved honor as he stepped down this year from his position as president of the Litvak SIG.

Friday, August 22, 2008

Due to inclement weather, I was stuck at the airport for some time. Despite this inconvenience, I happened



Zvi Gitelman with (left to right) JGSNY Executive Council members Hadassah Lipsius, Linda Cantor (President), and Gloria Freund

What I did at the IAJGS Conference continued from page 13

to find a new CD for my collection, which added a final *yiddishe tam* to my Chicago experience. It was a recording of Chicago's Maxwell Street Klezmer Band, which the others waiting with me couldn't believe I had found in an airport newsstand and on sale to boot.

Later, as I flew home after much further delay due to the weather, the pilot mentioned to us to look out the right side of the aircraft, which was gliding and bumping along at 39,000 feet. There we saw Hurricane Fay below us, in all its glory. What a thrill!!! It was truly a remarkable end to an interesting, enlightening, and very special week.

Would I do it again? You bet, and you'll see me in Philadelphia in 2009!!!

(Ann Rabinowitz, a native of Manchester, England, now living in South Florida, has been active in genealogy since childhood and is a regular contributor to Dorot. She serves on the Board of the Southern Africa Jewish Genealogy Special Interest Group (SA-SIG) as a USA Coordinator and has produced many databases for the SIG. She is the Coordinator of the Kupiskis, Lithuania, SIG. She was formerly the newsletter editor and a board member of the JGS of Greater Miami and is presently a member of the JGS of Palm Beach County, Inc. and the JGS (New York). Ms. Rabinowitz is a prolific writer on topics related to British, Lithuanian, and South African research as well as Jewish cultural topics, such as heirlooms and food. Her latest projects are involved with American Jews who served in the Second Boer War and the development of a ShtetLink site for Miami Beach Jewry.) ☆



Some of the members of JGSNY who attended the conference

Front row, left to right: Sol Krongelb, Eileen Polakoff, Nina Sitron, Roni Liebowitz, Linda Cantor, Hadassah Lipsius

Back row, left to right: Paul Wallach, Steve Lasky, Estelle Guzik, Valery Bazarov, Jerry Liebowitz, Larry Freund, Kathy Wallach, Gloria Freund, Renee Steinig, Gary Mokotoff

Cadastral Map and Landowner Records Project

by Pamela Weisberger

Gesher Galicia, the SIG for those with Jewish roots in the former Austrian province of Galicia, initiated a “Cadastral Map and Landowner Records Project” in the spring of 2007. The goal was to create detailed, descriptive inventories of the land records and maps held in the Lviv Historical Archive for Galician towns now in Ukraine. Along with these inventories, we also obtained copies of several landowner record books and a variety of cadastral maps.

As Galician researchers accumulate a variety of metrical records that provide house numbers (where one’s ancestors resided) and/or parcel numbers (detailing their land holdings), the interest in cadastral maps is growing. Landowner records provide a snapshot of exactly where your ancestors lived and the type of property they owned during the years the land surveys were taken. Some of the maps contain names written on the plots and others the house numbers or parcel numbers. The land record books contain the name of the parcel owner or homeowner, according to year. These records start in the early 1800s and continue into the 20th century.

As described by Brian Lenius in his book *The Genealogical Gazetteer of Galicia*:

Three distinct property land surveys were conducted for all of Galicia during the Austrian period of the 18th and 19th centuries. These consisted of detailed records showing the size of land parcels, type of land, crops grown and more. The Austrian Stable Cadastral Survey of the 1830s to 1860s consisted of records and extremely detailed maps showing the smallest parcels of land, individual yards, houses, barns, roads, field plots, synagogues and even large trees. At least three versions of these maps were created at the time including a field sketch, a preliminary drafted version and the Cadastral Map in full color. At least one or more versions of these maps still exist for most villages.

By combining knowledge gained from record books and meticulously hand-drawn maps, researchers are often able to pinpoint the exact house where an ancestor was born, lived, and/or died.

For example, the Lviv Archives hold five books of

1879 tax records for the town of Grzymalow (today Hrimalev) in the Ternopil District near Skalat. Each book has approximately 300 pages. The two books for the town proper (versus neighboring villages) contain virtually all of the resident Jewish families for that year. On an *Indikations Skizzen* map dated 1861, many of the householders’ names are handwritten into the location of their field properties. Combined, this trove of incredibly useful information enables researchers to move beyond the basic genealogical documents and construct a physical genealogy for their ancestors. Superimposing a present-day map over one almost 150 years old could lead you to your great-grandparents’ doorstep.

Analyzing maps in conjunction with vital records could also help you draw conclusions about collateral family members. This is why several Gesher Galicia members have begun “house number projects” to collect vital record documents from people who have acquired them through Jewish Records Indexing - Poland or LDS Family History Library microfilm. If documents provide a house number, it is possible to create a table that is house-number specific. One can then trace a single house's inhabitants over time. Often, a family “handed down” its house to other relatives or a family “married into” a house. Ann Harris documented this type of project in an article in the November 2006 issue of *The Galitzianer*: “House Numbers in Zborow in the 19th Century And the People Who Lived There: A Project To Link Families When No Other Data Is Available.” The article can be read at <<http://www.jewishgen.org/galicia/ZborowHouseNo.html>>.

In 2007, Gesher Galicia completely underwrote this ambitious project, but this year, fundraising was a cooperative effort. Gesher Galicia provided matching funds as town projects reached the \$250 mark, and these fifty towns are part of Phase 2 this fall:

Bobrka, Boryslaw and Drohobycz, Buchach, Bukaczowce, Cheremkhiv, Chervonohrad/Krystynopol (Sokal AD), Chodorow*, Czarnolovze, Czerniow, Dobromil*, Glinyany, Grzymalow*, Halicz*, Horozanka, Janow (Dolina), Jawarow, Kalush, Knyaginichi, Kolomyya, Korolowka, Laszki Gorne, Mikolayiv (Berezany & Bibrka ADs)*, Mikolayiv (Brody (AD)*, Mikolayiv (Stryj/Zydaczow ADs)*,

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Monasterzykza, Mosciska (Mostiska), Nadworna, Nienadowa, Podhajce*, Podniestrzany, Przemyslany, Rohatyn, Rozlucz, Rozniatow, Sambor, Sedziszow Malapolski, Skala*, Sniatyn*, Sokolow Malapolski, Stary Sambor, Streliska Nova, Swirzh, Trzcieniec, Uroz, Uscie Biskupie, Ustechko*, Zaleszczyki, Zbaraz, Zurawno.

The asterisks indicate towns from Phase 1 of the project that were previously inventoried. For these towns, we will obtain maps, records, or both, while the other towns will be inventoried first and their records acquired, time and funds permitting. Whatever does not get completed this fall will be continued in the spring.

Donations to this project—whether town-specific or made to our general project fund—are most welcome. More information on the project and how to donate is on our website at <<http://www.geshergalicia.org>>. We will announce the spring project (Phase 3), where more towns can be added, in the coming months. If you are not yet a Gesher Galicia member, consider joining. It is our members' yearly dues that help support all of our research projects and programs. Membership information is also linked to from our home page.

One of the most important aspects of this project is the hope it brings to researchers who have towns for which few or no vital records exist. Even if your Galician relatives have yet to surface in vital records, they might surprise you by turning up as householders in 19th century tax record books! Keep in mind that while the majority of the towns we are researching in the Lviv archives are in Ukraine, the first of a few Polish towns appears in Phase 2 of our project. This is because of the probability that a select few Polish town landowner records are held in Lviv, but we also hope to expand this work in the near future for the many Galician towns now in Eastern Poland whose maps and landowner records are held in Polish archives.

Information on purchasing Brian Lenius's gazetteer can be found at <<http://www.lenius.ca/Gazetteer/Gazetteer.htm>>.

(Pamela Weisberger is Research Coordinator for Gesher Galicia. Also see the winter 2007-2008 issue of Dorot for her article "Gesher Galicia Regional Meeting: Galician Land Records and Cadastral Maps; JRI-Poland Update.") ☆

IAJGS Awards Stern Grant to IGG

The International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies (IAJGS) has awarded the 2008 Rabbi Malcolm H. Stern Grant to the Italian Genealogical Group (IGG). The \$2,500 grant will be used to create, computerize, and place online an index to the names of women who got married in Brooklyn from 1910 through 1930.

The IGG provides free access to the public to online databases it creates from print and card indexes. The databases serve as indexes to 19th- and 20th-century birth, marriage, and death records and naturalization records for New York City's five boroughs, Long Island's Nassau and Suffolk counties, and some counties in northern New York State. Every name listed in the print and card indexes is included in the databases.

Nominated by the Jewish Genealogical Society of Long Island, the IGG was chosen by the Rabbi Malcolm H. Stern Grant Committee from among the nominations submitted by the IAJGS's member societies. The committee submitted its recommendation to the IAJGS's

Board of Directors for its consideration and approval. The nomination was subsequently voted on and approved at the IAJGS membership meeting at this year's IAJGS Annual International Conference on Jewish Genealogy.

According to IAJGS, "The grant will make it possible for the IGG to create and computerize a Brooklyn Brides Index for 1910-1930 from original records on 268 rolls of film from the Family History Library. There is currently no such index available for this period – a period of massive Jewish immigration. The Jewish genealogy community has greatly benefited from the 12,000,000 records computerized by earlier IGG projects, and it is most appropriate to support the 1910-1930 Brooklyn Brides project, one that will surely allow many researchers to identify the descendants of female relatives who have to date been untraceable." This marks the first time that the IGG will create a database from the records themselves rather than from an existing index.

More than 500 volunteers from local genealogical

groups—and individuals in Canada, Ireland, and England who learned about the IGG's projects through the Internet—compile the databases under the leadership and supervision of the IGG's Project Coordinator, John Martino. The IGG first participated in an indexing project in 1999 when it partnered with New York City's Jewish Genealogical Society to create a database of Kings County (Brooklyn, New York) naturalizations.

The grant honors Rabbi Malcolm Henry Stern (1915-1994), widely considered to be "the dean of American Jewish genealogy," and his efforts to increase the availability of resources for Jewish genealogical research. The intention of the Stern Grant is to encourage institutions to pursue projects, activities, and acquisitions that provide new or enhanced resources to benefit Jewish genealogists.

About IAJGS: The International Association of Jewish

Genealogical Societies is an independent, non-profit umbrella organization that coordinates the activities of more than seventy-five national and local Jewish genealogical societies around the world. The IAJGS was formed in the late 1980s to provide a common voice for issues of significance to its members, to advance our genealogical avocation, and to coordinate items such as the Annual International Conference on Jewish Genealogy. <<http://www.iajgs.org>>

About IGG: The Italian Genealogical Group, based in Long Island, New York, is dedicated to furthering Italian family history and genealogy. The databases it creates include every name listed in the indexes, without regard to nationality or religion. Volunteers from the IGG and other genealogical organizations in the New York area have been transcribing and indexing record collections held at local and regional archives. <<http://www.italian.gen>> ☆

Notes from All Over

International

International Tracing Service—Forced Labor Records Digitized

Documents concerning forced labor (over 6.7 million documents pertaining to an estimated over twelve million people) generated during and immediately after World War II have been scanned and indexed by the International Tracing Service (ITS) (<<http://www.its-arolsen.org>>). Copies were sent to Yad Vashem, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and the Institute of National Remembrance. These original files concern individual people and include their employment records, patients' files, and insurance documents as well as registry cards from the authorities, health insurance agencies, and employers. Also scanned were lists compiled in early 1946 by all German municipalities of foreigners and German Jews resident during World War II; they name their places of residence, employers, employment periods, marriages, births, and gravesites. Documents previously scanned concern imprisonment at concentration camps and prisons, the ITS Central Name Index, and the index cards of displaced persons. The current project is the digitizing of documents from post-war Displaced Persons camps.

List of Jewish Residents in the German Reich

A list containing details on approximately 600,000 Jews who resided in Germany between 1933 and 1945 (1937 boundaries) and suffered anti-Jewish

discrimination and persecution was handed over to Germany's Minister of State in September by the Bundesarchiv (German federal archives), which compiled it on behalf of Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future" (<www.stiftung-evz.de>) over a four-year period. The list includes the names and addresses of Jewish residents and information about their emigration, detention, and deportation and where and when many of them died.

The contents of the list came from deportation lists, archives, museums, memorial sites, and the Toten-Gedenkbuch (memorial book of the dead) compiled by the federal archives. Because the list contains particulars about people who are still alive, it is subject to privacy laws. Germany's federal archives will maintain the list and add new information as it becomes available. The German government will provide copies to the Jewish Claims Conference, Yad Vashem, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Berlin's Jewish Museum, Berlin's Centrum Judaicum, and the International Tracing Service.

For additional information, contact Franka Kühn, Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future," Press and Public Relations, by e-mail (<kuehn@stiftung-evz.de>), phone (+49 (0)30 25 92 97-76), fax (+49 (0)30 25 92 97-42), or mail (Markgrafenstrasse 12 – 14, 10969 Berlin, Germany). ☆

Metro Area Repository Round-up

Some YIVO Collections Temporarily Inaccessible

Several collections at YIVO are currently either being microfilmed or being prepared for microfilming and temporarily cannot be accessed by the public or by the staff so that the sequence of carefully-arranged pages will not be disturbed. When microfilming has been completed, the collections will again be accessible. To find out if a collection of interest is accessible, contact Fruma Mohrer, Chief Archivist, by phone at (212) 294-6143 or by e-mail at <fmohrer@yivo.cjh.org>.

Municipal Archives Upgraded

The New York City Municipal Archives has a new look; please stop in to visit. In July, we reorganized the Reference Room, moved some microfilm cabinets around, received new furniture, and purchased two new digital machines to print vital records certificates. Moreover, ten new computers are now available for our researchers. The computers have vital records indices as well as mayoral records and a large collection of our photographic images. The Archives purchased and implemented Luna Insight management software, and now researchers have more than 5,000 images to view, search, and print. The Archives accessioned the Department of Finance tax photos, circa 1985. These photos from all five boroughs complement our earlier, very popular tax photo collection of black & white images, circa 1941. We will have the 1985 Manhattan Tax photos, in color, available on Luna by October 31st. Additional boroughs and other images will become available throughout the year. It is an exciting new project, and I know that researchers will be very interested in our new method of illustrating our great photo collections. They will also appreciate the electronic method of searching marriage and death indices. We hope to provide additional services as they become available.

(by Leonora Gidlund, Director, New York City Municipal Archives)

Brooklyn Public Library Has Sanborn Maps and City and Telephone Directories

Digitized Sanborn Maps for New York State are available for use in the Reserve Room of the Brooklyn Collection in the Central Library at Grand Army Plaza. These fire insurance plans indicate each building's size and shape, construction materials, height and function,

windows and doors, property boundaries, and block and lot number as well as the name of the street it is on and the width of the sidewalk in front of it. Names of factories and commercial buildings are also shown. To make an appointment to use the maps, call (718) 230-2762 during the Brooklyn Collection's open hours. Or, use the maps on a first-come-first-served basis. Patrons who have made an appointment have priority. Hours: Tuesday and Thursday, 1 p.m.–7:30 p.m.; Wednesday, 1 p.m.–5:30 p.m.; Friday, 10 a.m.–1 p.m.; Saturday, 1 p.m.–5:30 p.m.

City and telephone directories are available on microfilm in the Brooklyn Collection. The collection includes Brooklyn city directories, 1796–1934; Brooklyn elite directories, listing wealthy residents, 1878–1914; Manhattan white pages, which include Brooklyn and Queens residents, 1905–1920; New York telephone directories, which include Brooklyn white pages, 1924–1977 (classified yellow pages are included in 1924–1943); Brooklyn classified yellow pages, 1944–1977; and Brooklyn and Queens address books (“criss-cross” or “reverse” directories), 1929–1986. Not every year in each of the above date ranges is available. See the guide to the collection at <<http://www.brooklynpubliclibrary.org/pdf/directories.pdf>>.

NYG&BS Library Closes

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society (NYG&BS) has closed its library after 139 years of operation and sold the building the society has been housed in since 1929. According to an article in *The New York Times*, NYG&BS was “faced with a dwindling endowment.” A press release issued by the New York Public Library (NYPL) and NYG&BS announced that NYPL “will become the new home of the G&B Society's library of 75,000 published works, 30,000 manuscripts, 22,000 microforms, 1,300 periodicals and digital computer media.” NYG&BS library's holdings will be integrated into two divisions at NYPL: the Manuscripts and Archives Division and the Irma and Paul Milstein Division of United States History, Local History and Genealogy. Once housed at NYPL (according to “News from the NYG&B Society,” it “will take up to two years for the G&B collection to be fully accessible at NYPL”), the NYG&BS library's holdings will be accessible to the public. ✧

New, Recent, and Noteworthy Publications

Of Jewish Interest

Yeshayahu A. Jelinek. *The Carpathian Diaspora: The Jews of Subcarpathian Rus' and Mukachevo*. New York: Columbia University Press, East European Monographs, 2008. 480 pages. \$60.00. Cloth cover. ISBN 9780880336192.

From the publisher: "Subcarpathian Rus' is a region in former Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and the Jews who lived in this area comprised a unique community. Until the Holocaust, Sub-carpathian Jews lived peacefully among other local groups. They owned and worked their own land as small-scale farmers and lumberjacks and were known for their Orthodox piety. The cities of Uzhhorod, Mukachevo, and Sighet were major centers of Hasidism. This is the first major scholarly history of Subcarpathian Jewry. *The Carpathian Diaspora* traces the fascinating story of these Jews through three regimes: The Habsburg Empire before World War I; Czechoslovakia during the interwar years; and Hungary during World War II and the Holocaust. The book includes maps, tables, and a photographic essay of community life."

Sylvia Furshman Nusinov, comp. and ed. *Genealogy Workbook - Sources for Research of Your Ancestry*, 8th ed. Delray Beach, FL: Jewish Genealogical Society of Palm Beach County, 2008. 219 pages. \$20 plus shipping and handling. Soft cover. To order, send an e-mail to <curiousyl@bellsouth.net> or write to Jewish Genealogical Society of Palm Beach County, c/o Sylvia Furshman Nusinov, 10298 Buena Ventura Drive, Boca Raton, FL 33498-6766.

From the publisher: "Awarded the IAJGS 2003 Achievement Award for Outstanding Publication and a 2006 Genealogy Outstanding Achievement Award by the Florida State Genealogical Society, the Workbook is a compilation of genealogical resource materials. 44 topics are listed in the Table of Contents, including examples and instructions, charts and forms. Several distinguished members of IAJGS contributed their individual expertise to the contents of the Workbook. Contents includes: updated Immigration and Naturalization Records at United States Citizenship and Immigration Service [USCIS], updated U.S. National Archives and Records [NARA] online sources, Origins of Names, U.S. Census Records forms 1790 -1930, U.K. and Canadian Census Forms, listing of Eastern European Provinces and Regions, and articles on Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania, Pale of Settlement, Yad

Vashem, Galicia, etc. In addition, record charts and forms provide the researcher with quick references to their progress in their ancestral search."

Alana Newhouse, ed. *A Living Lens: Photographs of Jewish Life from the Pages of the Forward*. Introduction by Pete Hamill. New York: W.W. Norton, 2007. 352 pages. \$39.95 plus \$4.00 shipping via UPS (Residents of California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont: add local sales tax). Hardcover. 531 duotone photographs. To order, go to <<http://www.wwnorton.com/orders/wwn/006269.htm>> or, within the U.S. and Canada, call (800) 233-4830 or fax (800) 458-6515.

From the publisher: "Classic photographs of the history one has learned to associate with the *Forward*—Lower East Side pushcarts, Yiddish theater, labor rallies—along with gems no one would expect. The premiere national Jewish newspaper has opened up its never-before-seen archives, revealing a photographic landscape of Jews in the twentieth century and beyond. Shtetl beauty contests, matchmakers caught mid-deal, the streets of the New World, diaspora communities, mandate Palestine, the Holocaust, the Soviet Jewry movement, and the emergence of Jewish suburbia. Original essays by Leon Wieseltier, J. Hoberman, Roger Kahn, and Deborah E. Lipstadt."

Seymour Perlin. *A Shtetl in America*. Bronx, NY: the author, 2008. 13 pages. Free online at <<http://www.shtetlfiles.org>>.

From the preface: "When I woke up on the morning of December 5th, 2003, I looked out of the window and saw that a foot of snow had fallen overnight. Sixty years before, I had lived with my grandparents on a farm in Mountandale, New York. I thought back to what a foot of snow meant to me then as contrasted to what a foot of snow means now. Suddenly, at the age of seventy-five, I had a 'nostalgic moment.' I sat down and wrote some notes with a promise to myself that I would some day finish writing my story. This book is the fulfillment of that promise.

"During the Depression my family moved from New York City to my grandparents' farm (1934-1941). When they returned to the Bronx in 1941 I was left behind to stay with my aging grandparents. I was to help with the heavy work (carrying the hundred pound bags of feed and the 40 gallon milk cans, cleaning the barns, etc.) and along the way gain wisdom from my grandfather.

New, Recent, and Noteworthy Publications continued from page 19

In those few years I learned a code of behavior, a code of morality, and a code of ethics that have served me for a lifetime.

“I had a unique experience growing up as a teenager on a farm for four years with my grandparents. As their last living grandchild I want to record for posterity my experience and their experiences of ‘coming to America.’ This is the story of my growing up in a different place, a different time, and a different world.

“My generation is the last to have known, personally, the people who came from Eastern Europe in the Great Migration at the beginning of the 20th century. If we don’t relate their experience as true to life people, then two generations from now our descendants will know them only as names listed on the walls of Ellis Island and on the manifests of the ships that brought them to America.”

Colin Tatz, Peter Arnold, and Gillian Heller. *Worlds Apart: The Re-Migration of South African Jews*. Kenthurst, New South Wales, Australia: Rosenberg Publishing, 2007. 60 pages. \$35.00. Soft cover. Includes 100 illustrations. ISBN 9781877058356. To order, go to <<http://www.rosenbergpub.com.au/handleProduct.asp?id=69>>, e-mail <sales@rosenbergpub.com.au>, write to Rosenberg Publishing, P.O. Box 6125, Dural Delivery Centre, NSW 2158, Australia, phone +61 2 9654 1502, or fax +61 2 9654 1338.

From the publisher: “*Worlds Apart* follows the footsteps of Lithuanian and Latvian-descended Jews (Litvaks) from their ancestral European homes to South Africa and then again, just a century later, to Australia and New Zealand. The authors describe the life of the forebears, both in Lithuania and in South Africa, the so-called ‘South African way of life;’ the antisemitic forces there which might have propelled migration much earlier, but didn’t; and the political unrest which finally led to this ‘second Diaspora’ to the Antipodes and other parts of the world. Based on hundreds of responses to a detailed questionnaire and dozens of interviews, it examines how and why Jews continue their millennia-old quest for a new and peaceful land, and how twice-removed Jews feel today, not just about their new homes, but about the trials and tribulations of their ancestors.”

An appendix lists 3,100 names of 740 Lithuanian places in alphabetical order of their Yiddish names.

Gershon D. Hundert, Editor in Chief. *The YIVO Encyclopedia of Jews in Eastern Europe*. 2 vols. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2008. 2,448 pages. \$400.00 plus tax and shipping. Cloth cover.

ISBN 9780300119039; ISBN 0300119038. 57 color illus. + 1104 b/w illus. 55 maps. To order, go to <<http://yalepress.yale.edu/yupbooks/book.asp?isbn=9780300119039>>, or, in the U.S., phone (800) 405-1619, fax (800) 406-9145, or write to TriLiteral, 100 Maple Ridge Dr., Cumberland, RI 02864-1769. From outside North America, order online from Yale University Press London at <<http://www.yalebooks.co.uk/yale/default.asp>>.

From the publisher: “Systematically represents the history and culture of Eastern European Jews from their first settlement in the region to the present day. More than 1,800 alphabetical entries encompass a vast range of topics, including religion, folklore, politics, art, music, theater, language and literature, places, organizations, intellectual movements, and important figures. The *Encyclopedia* covers the region between Germany and the Ural Mountains, from which more than 2.5 million Jews emigrated to the United States between 1870 and 1920.”

The table of contents, excerpts from the book, and the first page of the index are linked to on the Yale University Press website at <<http://yalepress.yale.edu/yupbooks/book.asp?isbn=9780300119039>>. In two years, an electronic edition, *The YIVO Encyclopedia Online*, will be published on YIVO’s website.

Of General Interest

Dan Lynch. *Google Your Family Tree: Unlock the Hidden Power of Google*. Provo, UT: FamilyLink.com, Inc., 2008. 352 pages. \$34.95. Soft cover. Order at <<http://www.googleyourfamilytree.com>>.

From the publisher: “More than 20 billion pages are included in Google’s index of the Web. Dozens of commands and specialized syntax are available through Google that can dramatically improve your search skills. Most of these commands are easy to learn and master and perfectly suited for finding people, places, and events. A special command even lets you narrow results by date range to filter results more quickly. Written in a friendly, informative, and non-technical way, the book convey the depth of power contained within each major part of the Google service. Each concept is illustrated with large, easy-to-view images showing exactly how to execute the command being discussed and what results you will achieve. The book dissects more than one hundred powerful commands and features of Google, but maintains a focus on how they can be used specifically to conduct family history research. Special tips for finding people, places, and even filters for searching through different time periods.” ☆

New York

Burials in Metro Area Cemeteries

Six Jewish cemeteries in Queens County, one in Suffolk County, and one in New Jersey now have searchable online databases. They are

- Mt. Carmel, Ridgewood, first burial 1906, <<http://www.mountcarmelcemetery.com>>,
- Mt. Hebron, Flushing, first burial 1909, <<http://www.mounthebroncemetery.com>>,
- Mt. Judah, Ridgewood, first burial 1912, <<http://www.mountjudah.com>>,
- Mt. Lebanon, Glendale, first burial 1915, <<http://www.mountlebanoncemetery.com>>, and
- Mt. Zion, Maspeth, first burial 1893, <<http://www.mountzioncemetery.com>>.
- Mt. Ararat, Lindenhurst, Suffolk County, first burial 1931, <<http://www.mountararatcemetery.com>>, and
- Mt. Moriah, Fairview, NJ, established 1910, <<http://www.mountmoriahcemeteryofnewjersey.org>>

The Mt. Carmel database includes Hungarian Union Field Cemetery in Glendale. By the end of 2008, it is scheduled to include Knollwood Park Cemetery in Ridgewood. Mt. Ararat's database also includes people who died prior to 1931.

As a benefit of membership in JGS, photographs of many headstones in Jewish cemeteries in the area can be viewed on the JewishData website. JGS members can access JewishData from the JGS home page at <<http://www.jgsny.org>>. The cemeteries are Old and New Mt. Carmel, Mt. Judah, Mt. Neboh, Beth El (New Union Field), Linden Hill, Machpelah, Union Field, Acacia (Young Friends Lodge #147 I, Shalom Lodge), Mokom Sholom, Beth David, and Washington Cemetery.

Bialystoker Center Yahrzeit Cards

Details from 3,984 Yahrzeit cards from The Bialystoker Center on Manhattan's Lower East Side have been put into a database by BIALYGen, the Bialystok Region Jewish Genealogy Group. The cards date from about 1880 to about 1994. They are for Bialystokers and non-Bialystokers alike and also include people who died in Europe, some in the Holocaust. The database gives the decedent's name, secular (and sometimes Hebrew)

date of death, Hebrew given name, and father's Hebrew name as well as surnames of relatives who were notified and the states or countries they lived in. <<http://www.shetlinks.jewishgen.org/BialyGen/Yahrzeit.htm>>

Richmond County Naturalizations

An index to naturalization records in the Richmond County Clerk's Office has been added to the German Genealogy Group's website for these record types and years: Petitions, 1898-1903, 1907-1959; Declarations, 1906-1953, 1957; Military, 1918, 1919, 1921-1924; and Intentions, 1883-1898. Search results include family name, given name, volume number, page number, date (year or month, date, and year), type of record (petition, declaration, military, or intention), and Soundex code. To access the database, go to the home page (<<http://www.germangenealogygroup.com>>), place the cursor on Databases, and click on Naturalization/Vital Records Databases.

NYPL Image Collections

Some images in the New York Public Library's image collections that are accessible through <http://www.nypl.org/digital/collections_images.html> are

- Changing New York: Photographs by Berenice Abbott, 1935-1938,
- "Classic 6": New York City Apartment Building Living, 1880s-1910s,
- Early Real Estate Insurance Maps of New York, 1850s-1860, Manhattan and Brooklyn,
- Ellis Island Photographs from the Collection of William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration, 1902-1913,
- Lewis Wickes Hine: Documentary Photographs, 1905-1938, including immigrants at Ellis Island,
- Photographic Views of New York City, 1870s-1970s,
- Russia and Eastern Europe in Rare Photographs, 1860-1945,
- Staten Island in Vintage Postcards, late 19th century-20th century,
- Streetscape and Townscape of Metropolitan New York City, 1860-1942, and
- Yiddish Theatre Placards: New York, 1890s-1910s; Buenos Aires, 1930s-1940s.

Rochester, New York, Newspaper Index

A searchable index to Rochester newspapers, 1818-1897, is online at <http://www2.libraryweb.org/index.asp?orgid=647&storyTypeID=&sid=>&. All news articles published are included, except advertising. Some of the newspapers included are *Rochester Daily Advertiser*, *Rochester Daily Democrat*, *Rochester Daily Union*, *Rochester Republican*, and *Union and Advertiser*.

International

Microfilm of Vital Records of Ukrainian Archives Inventoried

A detailed inventory of microfilmed Jewish vital records at the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv has been partially completed. The set of microfilm is at LDS's Family History Library and is entitled "Metrical Books, 1820-1939, Jewish Congregation, L'viv." The inventory, created by JRI-Poland and Gesher Galicia, is entitled "Inventory of LDS Microfilms of Jewish Vital Records from Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv." Formatted as an Excel file, the inventory can be downloaded from both the JRI-Poland website (<http://www.jri-poland.org/agad/lvivinventory.xls>) and the Gesher Galicia website (<http://www.jewishgen.org/Galicia/assets/images/LvivFilmInventories.xls>). A summary table and explanation are at <http://www.jri-poland.org/agad/lviv.htm>.

Issues of Stammbaum

Issues 1-31 (winter 1992-93–summer 2007) of *Stammbaum: Journal of German-Jewish Genealogical Research*, published by the Leo Baeck Institute, can be read online <http://www.lbi.org/Stammbaum.html>. "Stammbaum is the only English language publication of German Jewish genealogy. Published since 1992, it has attracted an international readership of professional and amateur genealogists, and facilitates the exchange of helpful and sound information, techniques, sources, and archival material. It includes human interest and anecdotal material, which add verisimilitude to genealogical data. While *Stammbaum* focuses on Germany, its scope also includes Austria, Switzerland, Alsace, Bohemia, and other areas with linguistic and historic relevance."

Photos of Jewish Life in Europe

Yad Vashem's new Photo Archive is comprised, thus far, of 130,000 of the organization's 200,000 historical images of Jewish life before, during, and immediately after the Holocaust as well as Holocaust commemorations worldwide. On the home page (<http://www.yadvashem.org>), click on The Online Photo Archive to do basic and advanced searches and to link to Frequently Asked Questions, Search Guidelines, and Order Photographs. Try various types of searches: a basic search with "Kiev" entered yields 448 images, an advanced search with "Kiev" entered in "Places" yields 171, and an advanced search with "Kiev" entered in "General Text Search" yields 443.

Jewish Topics in FamilySearch Research Wiki

The FamilySearch (LDS) Research Wiki (<https://wiki.familysearch.org>) contains several thousand articles and how-to instructions about genealogy. The Jewish topics (<https://wiki.familysearch.org/en/Category:Jewish>) are Finding Jews in the Records of Other Denominations; Jewish Archives and Libraries; Jewish Biography; Jewish Business Records and Commerce; Jewish Cemeteries; Jewish Census; Jewish Civil Registration-Vital Records; Jewish Concentration Camps; Jewish Court Records; Jewish Directories; Jewish Emigration and Immigration; Jewish Encyclopedias and Dictionaries; Jewish Family History; Jewish Gazetteers; Jewish Genealogy; Jewish History; Jewish Holocaust; Jewish Inquisition; Jewish Language and Languages; Jewish Maps; Jewish Military Records; Jewish Minorities; Jewish Names, Personal; Jewish Records; Jewish Search Strategies; The JewishGen ShtetlSeeker; The Knowles Collection.

Explanations in Plain English

The videos in the "Explanations in Plain English" series (<http://www.commoncraft.com/show>) are short, simple introductions of five minutes or less whose purpose is to make complex ideas easy to understand. Titles, to date, include Web Search Strategies in Plain English, Social Media in Plain English, Podcasting in Plain English, Twitter in Plain English, Online Photo Sharing in Plain English, Blogs in Plain English, Social Bookmarking in Plain English, Social Networking in Plain English, Wikis in Plain English, and RSS in Plain English. ✧

JGS Friends

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

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BOOK STORE & SHOP
AT THE CENTER FOR JEWISH HISTORY

15 West 16th Street
New York, NY 10011
(917) 606-8220

www.cjh.org/education/bookstore.php

JGS members will receive a **10% discount** on the purchase of books and gifts at the Center's shop. The shop carries many books of genealogical interest as well as Judaica for the holidays and everyday use. Hours: Sunday, 11:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Monday-Thursday, 11:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
Open prior to all evening events.

THE JEWISH MUSEUM

1109 Fifth Avenue (at 92nd Street)
New York, NY 10128
(212) 423-3200

www.TheJewishMuseum.org

JGS members will receive free admission for a companion (**2 for the price of 1**). \$12 adults; \$10 senior citizens; \$7.50 students. Children under 12 free. Saturdays free.
Hours: Saturday-Wednesday, 11:00 a.m.-5:45 p.m.; Thursday, 11:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m.
Closed Fridays and major legal and Jewish holidays.

**THANK YOU,
JGS FRIENDS,
FOR YOUR
CONTINUED SUPPORT.**

LOWER EAST SIDE TENEMENT MUSEUM

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Delancey streets)
New York, NY 10002
(212) 431-0233
www.tenement.org

JGS members and a guest will receive a **25% discount** on admission and tours. Members receive a **10% discount** on Tenement Shop purchases. Purchase tickets at the Museum Visitors Center, 108 Orchard Street (at Delancey Street). Free parking.
Hours: Monday, 11:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m.; Tuesday-Friday, 11:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 10:45 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

MUSEUM OF JEWISH HERITAGE:
A LIVING MEMORIAL TO THE HOLOCAUST

36 Battery Place, Battery Park City
New York, NY 10280
(646) 437-4200
www.mjhnyc.org

JGS members will receive a **\$2 discount** on the regular admission price (\$10 \$8 adults, \$7 \$5 seniors, and \$5 \$3 students). Children 12 and under free.
JGS members receive **15% off** all purchases in the Museum Shop.
Hours: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, 10:00 a.m.-5:45 p.m.; Wednesday, 10:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m. (free after 4:00 p.m.); Friday and the eve of Jewish holidays, 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. (EST); Friday, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (DST)

YESHIVA UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
AT THE CENTER FOR JEWISH HISTORY

15 West 16th Street
New York, NY 10011
(212) 294-8330
www.yumuseum.org

JGS members will receive free admission for a companion (**2 for the price of 1**). \$8 adults; \$6 seniors and students.
Hours: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 11:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.



Jewish Genealogical Society

P.O. Box 286398
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That you might recount it to a
future generation, Psalms 48:14

למען תספרו לדור אחרון, תהלים מ"ח:14