

# שרשרת הדורות

## SHARSHERET HADOROT

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### CONTENTS

- I. Editorial
- I. Forthcoming Lectures
- II. Lectures given at Society's meetings
- V. Our members at work:
  - V. Dan Ephrat
  - VI. Jean Pierre Stroweis
  - VII. Our Project - The Census of the Jews in Jerusalem 1939
- VIII. Names: The Jewish Family File Name  
The Surname Magenza  
Levi-Levaillant
- IX. News Assortment
- X. Selections from the bulletins of other societies
12. Families being researched: addenda and corrigenda

### Our new publication

We announce the publication of a double booklet "Their Father's House - Lebeit Avotam". It contains 7 articles in more than 160 pages in English and in Hebrew and pictures in colour.

The price is 20 NIS and for members 18 NIS.

It can be obtained at our meetings or by mail in Israel. Please make your check out to the Israel Genealogical Society. Members abroad will get a special notice.

## EDITORIAL

Our membership is growing! We now have a considerable number of members who live outside Jerusalem and cannot attend all our meetings, so henceforward we will publish fuller reports of the lectures given.

It is pleasing and encouraging to see that so many of the new members are young. We asked them to tell us about their researches, and how they came to study their family history. Many responded and in this issue of Sharsheret Hadorot we publish two of their stories. We shall publish others in forthcoming issues.

The preparation of the Index to the Census of Jerusalem Jews is making progress, thanks to the fact that additional members have joined the effort. We will make still more progress if you help now. TO EACH AND EVERY ONE OF OUR MEMBERS: WE NEED YOUR HELP IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE OUR AIM!

Esther Ramon  
Ruth Rigbi

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### FORTHCOMING LECTURES

13.6.90 Abraham Zafadia - THE FAMILY TREE FROM ALEPPO TO JERUSALEM

18.7.90 David Dessa - THE DESSA FAMILY

15.8.90 Joseph Rom - THE FAMILY OF DAVID ZWI SCHNEORSON AND ITS  
INFLUENCE ON THE YISHUV IN JERUSALEM

In September and October there will be no meetings.

The lectures begin at 7.30 p.m. The building is open from 6.30 to allow members to peruse genealogical material at our disposal.

Venue: "Mevakshei Derech" building  
22 Shai Agnon Boulevard  
San Simon

Please make a note of the above data, as individual invitations will not be sent.

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## LECTURES GIVEN AT OUR SOCIETIES' MEETINGS

### THE COHEN - AHARONOV FAMILY OF MESHHEH

Ephraim Levi

Our member Ephraim Levy told of his mother's family from Meshhed, Iran. Moslems consider it a holy city because the Moslem Imam Abu Reza was buried there and the Shiites make pilgrimages to his shrine.

In 1734 approximately 40 Jews arrived and settled there in the retinue of the India conqueror Nazer Shah. There were 4 families of Cohanim and 2 of Levites. The Jews flourished economically and socially until the Blood Libel of 1839. The Shiites charged that Jews contaminated the city and gave them the choice of converting or leaving Meshhed. Many wealthy Jews accepted Islam publicly. Over 30 Jews were killed in the riots that followed and some Jews fled to Afghanistan. There were frequent riots until 1925 when the father of the late Shah Pahlevi began to rule and quieted things down. During those 100 years, many Jews lived as Marranos. They did not openly celebrate Shabbat or holidays and prayed in underground rooms, for instance, they did not blow the shofar or build succot.

In 1890, the brother of Ephraim's grandfather decided to organize aliyah to Eretz Yisrael. He was Adoniyah HaCohen and a street is named for him in the Bukharan quarter. He sold off his possessions gradually, pretending that he was preparing to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca. On his way back from Mecca, he went to Eretz Yisrael. Together with Binyamin Shaul Shauloff, the builder of the Bukharan quarter, they set up a society in 1890 called Givat Shaul. After purchasing land they returned to Persia to organize their aliyah. Ephraim's grandfather, Matityahu, and his brothers Adoniyahu, Shmuel, Natanel, Raphael and Nissan their nephew set up a company, Harounoff and Co. with offices in London, Turkey and Jerusalem. They built the Meshhed synagogue in the Bukharan quarter which is today called Adoniyahu HaCohen synagogue. Adoniyahu also built apartments and arranged them so that Jews who had just arrived would be able to live in them free of charge. In the twenties of this century were more aliyot of Jews from Meshhed.

Ephraim's mother was first married to her widowed uncle but they had no children. After her uncle died, she married Mr. Levi and had 2 boys. Ephraim also read us a list of laws from Meshhed of 1870 to show how restricted the Jews were and how inferior they were to Moslems under the law.

There was an article on the Jews of Meshhed in the Independence Day Supplement of the Jerusalem Post of May 9, 1989 and a TV program on March 7, 1990 which Ephraim helped prepare.

A JOURNEY TO THE LAND OF MY ANCESTORS:  
THE HISTORY OF A DYNASTY FROM MINSK TO PINSK VIA SKLOW  
Shmuel Even-Or Ornstein

Following my lecture to the Society three years ago on the Ornstein family, a family rooted for generations in Eretz Israel, I decided to study the history of its branches in the Diaspora. I began to investigate the family background of our revered ancestress Sissel Orinstein to whose memory I dedicate this lecture.

In pursuing the quest, I was able to trace the annals of members of her family and find out about their personalities and activities within their communities, from R. Aryeh Leib, Baal Hatosaphoth, first of the dynasty, down to Sissel, mother of our family, daughter of R. Yitzhak, author of Keren Ora, and his cousin Sheina Esther Machnes.

I talked about the townships in White Russia and cities in greater Lithuania where they lived and were active in the community: large cities like Minsk, Vilna and Pinsk, and smaller places like Sklow, Slutzk and Karlin where they served as rabbis, rabbinical court presidents and judges (dayanim). One was a physician, a researcher and there were many worthy community heads. They belonged to a Jewry with a charm and a character of its own. It combined the scholarship of the 'Misnagdim' and the optimism and joie de vivre of the 'Chassidim'. This was Lithuanian Jewry, so rich in Torah, in learning and in Zionism, from which sprang the pioneers of the old Ashkenazi settlement in the Holy Land, to be followed by the later pioneers of Zionist settlement in the various Aliyoth.

The table I present below shows six generations, from Aryeh Leib, Baal Hatosaphoth, to the great granddaughter of his great-granddaughter, Sissel, ancestress of the Ornstein family.

Sissel wife of R. Ori Orinstein  
daughter of

Rabbi Yitzhak Minkowski president of the rabbinical court of Karlin, author of the book Keren Ora (b. 1788 - d. 1852)

Sheina Esther Minkowski

son of

Rabbi Aharon, esteemed resident and monthly Parnas in Minsk

daughter of  
R. Leib and Zlata Machnes  
esteemed residents of  
Shereshew

son of

The distinguished rabbi and physician R. Baruch Sklower ("Szyk"), dayan and president of the rabbinical court in Minsk, dayan in Slutzk. Personal physician to the Lithuanian Prince Radziwill whose palace residence was in Slutzk. (b. 1752 - d. 1808)

daughter of

son of

The distinguished Rabbi Jacob Matz, President of the rabbinical court of Sklow, author of the book Moreh Zedek on the breaking of bread. (d. 1774).

son of

24

The distinguished Rabbi Jehuda Judi known as the Chassid, president of the rabbinical court of Kleczak and Maiczet, author of the book Gevuroth Ha-Ari. (d. 1740).

son of

The distinguished Rabbi Aryeh Leib, Baal Hatosaphoth, president of the rabbinical court of Minsk from 1696. (d. 1705).

In the lecture I mentioned other descendents of R. Aryeh Leib, Baal Hatosaphoth.

Sources for the Lecture were the following:

1. The Preface written by the author's sons to the book Keren Ora, containing the chain of generations - Sharsheret Hadorot.
2. The family tree of the descendents of R. Aryeh Leib, Baal Hatosaphoth.
3. Memorial Books of the communities mentioned in the lecture, containing details of the people mentioned.
4. Encyclopaedia Hebraica - the relevant articles.

#### GENEALOGY IN NOVELS

Dr. Malka Shaked

Since the seventies of the last century, novels about the History of a Family begin to appear, among them the works of Samuel Butler "The Way of All Flesh", twenty novels by Emil Zola, "The Buddenbrooks" by Thomas Mann and "The Forsyte Saga" by John Galsworthy. Under the influence of Darwin the authors stressed the Laws of Evolution on Society and Environment in their books.

Since the thirties of the 20th century, Historical Family Novels were published in Yiddish. Among them "The Ashkenazy Brothers" and "The Karanovsky Family" by J.J. Singer, "The Mashber Family" by Der Nistar and the "Mushkat Family" by Bashevitz Singer.

Since the forties of this Century such novels appeared also in Hebrew: "The History of One Family" by A.A. Kabak, "The Enchanted City" by Yehoshua Bar-Yosef, "Shaul and Johanna" by Noemi Fraenkel, "The History of Our Families" by Shai Agnon, "Michel Ezra Saphra and his Sons" by Amnon Shamosh and "Requiem to Naaman" by Benjamin Tamuz.

Most of the European and Yiddish novels end with the decline of the family from within but in Hebrew the historical causes of the decline are emphasized and the family prepares itself for a miracle of revival which is usually connected with Aliyah to Eretz Israel.

## NAMES AND GENEALOGY IN THE BIBLE

Ezri Yuval

There are many Genealogies in the Bible - Censuses, the order of the Generations and Pedigrees (for instance the Pedigree of King David at the end of the scroll of Ruth).

From the Babylonian Exile onwards the Pedigrees became more important. Whole chapters in the book of Ezra are devoted to Pedigrees.

Names appear in the Bible since the Book of Genesis, but there are no repetitions of names in the Bible. This occurs only after the Babylonian Exile.

There are no surnames in the Bible, only sometimes there is an addition to identify the individual by his origin, for example, "Uriah the Hittite".

In the Bible there are very few female names.

### OUR MEMBERS AT WORK

Dan Ephrat, Moshav Yarkona 45915, writes as follows:

How did I come to family history research? I laid the groundwork during a period of two months' leave, after completing my service in the regular army and before beginning my studies at the Technion. I had been interested in the subject as a high school student but lacked time and the necessary skills to pursue it. The next five years of active duty in the army in a battle capacity left me even less time for research.

My first step now was to interview elderly relatives, from whom I learned mainly about the family in this country (my family came to Palestine with the First Aliyah). In addition to stories about the family here, I received hints about branches abroad, with some of whom there had been no contact for decades. Searches in drawers and old chests revealed pictures and letters that taught me more about the family.

I knew that my grandmother's grandfather, Elimelech Israelit, who immigrated to Palestine with his family in 1891, had published a number of books here. I therefore on the advice of a relative travelled to the National and University Library in Jerusalem, where I found all Elimelech's six books or booklets. One of them deals with his place in the family dynasty, which according to him goes back to Meir Hacoheh Ashkenazi, Rabbi of Frankfurt-am-Main at the end of the 16th Century.

Elimelech mentions in his book that in drawing up the dynastic history he has used another book called "Daat Kedoshim", published in St. Petersburg in 1895. In another of his works, he writes that much archival material was in his possession - including letters that he received from Herzl and other unpublished works - has been presented by him to the National Library.

I found the material arranged and catalogued in the manuscript department of the National and University Library in Jerusalem. I was the first member of the family to see it since it was presented fifty years before ...

After a preliminary examination of the material, I turned to the Rambam Library at Beth Ariella in Tel Aviv. There I found the book "Daat Kedoshim" and other works, with whose help I constructed a pedigree reaching back to Rashi. It shows our connections with a number of well-known families, such as Luria, Katzenellenbogen, Ginzburg, Eisenstadt, Isserlis and others, the subjects of many books written in the last 150 years. (I ended up by buying some of these books).

In the course of time, correspondence with relatives elicited the addresses of other relatives abroad - some of them hitherto unknown to the family in Israel, and others with whom contact had long been lost. (We have relatives in USA, Australia and Switzerland, as well as in Israel). One of these new-found relatives was Bernard Koshel, the genealogist from Broward County Florida. He introduced me to the use of the computer in genealogical research.

As a result of all these researches, other members of the family began to take an interest, and on Bernard's initiative we held family gatherings in the USA, in Israel and in Australia.

Today I am mainly a weekend genealogist. During my vacations I look for material in libraries and read documents and works that grandfather Elimelech left in the National Library. There are plenty of surprises - including the discovery of a hitherto unknown relative in Israel.

In future I intend to put all the material into the computer of Beth Hatefutsoth and am assembling material for a book to be written by me.

My study of genealogy had taught me a great deal about East European Jewry, as well as giving me experience in search techniques. It has improved my English and given me endless hours of interest and enjoyment.

#### Jean Pierre Stoweis - Family Research : Why?

For me, genealogy first stems from the quest for identity. My emigration to Israel (1981) was a step in this search and the expression of my identification with the Jewish people collective concept, although I am not a believing Jew. Zionism was the outcome of an historical consciousness as a Jew, not as a Frenchman. In the chain of generations, each single link is essential to hand down the identity to the next generation. I personally feel closer to those who just precede me, in contrast with the common approach to emphasize the link with our patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

After several years here, I suddenly realized that I did not even know the names of my maternal grandparents. On my father's side, born in France in 1913, the contact was cut from the Eastern European roots of the family.

Secondly, this historical consciousness dictates not to forget those who perished in the Shoah. When certain historians deny the facts, I feel compelled to keep alive the memory of the victims.

Thirdly, as a computer engineer; in French, "Computer Science" is called "Informatique", that is "Science of Information". The family legacy has, like any type of data, its own rules and structures. I keep all the information with the help of a program I wrote using artificial intelligence techniques.

## How?

I have little time to search. Family research is supposed to be a hobby for retired people, but it may turn out too late. The race against the irreversibility of time is itself a sign of life.

Of course, I started with my parents - I have queried them ceaselessly. They extracted deeply hidden details from their memory - I write down everything (using upper case English for names and locations) - search all branches in parallel.

I recommend the three following English Books: "From Generation to Generation" by Arthur Kurzweil (very fascinating), "Finding our Fathers" by Dan Rottenberg and "A Dictionary of Jewish Names" by Benzion Kaganoff (erudite work). After a letter to the US Mormon Church, without stating my Jewishness, I received an informative brochure "A Guide to Jewish Genealogy".

Following these readings, I searched at YIVO, Yad Vashem, The Central Archives of the Jewish People, The Jewish Agency Office for Missing Relatives, read Memorial books, met with Landmannshaft leaders, consulted geographical atlases. Each source will be revisited again. All basic information is stored on the computer. Then, the program builds ascending and descending charts, Stradonitz lists which I circulate to relatives. Computer printout enables clarity, ease in update and avoids spelling mistakes. It is also possible to query it.

Currently, I have accumulated information about the 4 generations that preceded mine - I have had my father (and my father-in-law) meet with 2 cousins he (they) never heard of. I have still a lot to discover...

## Our Project: The Census of Jews in Jerusalem

We finished the Index for the quarters Geula, Zichron Moshe and Beth Israel.

While working on the Census sheets, we got first impressions on the Jewish population in those times: 1) Most of the Heads of the families were young (20-30 years old) and were not born in this country. 2) Many were unemployed although they were skilled workers like construction workers, painters etc. 3) In many apartments lived subtenants. 4) Many members of Agudath Israel refused to cooperate with the census-takers.

During the work our members found the sheets of relatives and friends and were glad with their particulars.

Please call Carol Clapsdale to coordinate your times for this project.



## NAMES

### Dr. Malka Shaked - The Surname "Magenza"

My surname before my marriage was "Magenza". This surname, not like "Mintz, Mintzer, Mainz" etc is unique in the Jewish world, and as far as I know, only my relatives in Israel and abroad are called by this name. It puzzles me.

I heard a story, which sounds like a Mythos, from an old cousin in Pittsburg. As she tried to explain why her father, the brother of my grandfather, got this name when he was adopted by a Jewish childless family to save him from being drafted into the Russian Army.

But this story was never verified by the Magenza Family, although some of them knew my grandfather, who was the Rabbi in Suwalki. In the "Suwalki Book" there is information about my grandfather, but this story is not mentioned.

However this surname is dear to me, because it reminds us of many important characters and incidents in the Jewish Cultural History which are connected with the Medieval Name of the city of Magenza (Mainz today).

### Levi - Levailant

In "Sharsheret Hadorot" 4/1 we mentioned that during the 19th Century Jews in Germany "escaped" from the name Levi. The following story from the border between Germany and France may serve as an example for this process:

The father of the Mohel Henele Levailant (1842 - 1927) who was active in Switzerland and in Elsass was called Jack Levi. He supplied horses also to the army of Napoleon.

He visited a tavern in Frankfurt together with French officers. At the entrance there was a sign-board "Entrance Forbidden for Swine and Jews". The band demolished the place and since this event he was called Levailant (Le Valliant in French means The Courageous in English. (From "Maajan" 1990).

## NEWS ASSORTMENT

### The Gathering of the Jaffe Family

will be on 24 - 25 June in the auditorium of the Haaretz Museum in Tel Aviv.

### Phone Directories

In Jerusalem, Jaffa Street 29, there is a collection of Phone Directories from 1920. For viewing Directories call 02 - 395365 Bilha Moshkovitz to coordinate time.

In Tel Aviv the collection begins in 1954. Call 03 - 563-6369 Edmund Citiat.

The directories in the years 1920 - 1945 are in English and from then on part of them are in English too.

### London Research

One of our members in Jerusalem has obtained, for a limited period only, the microfilms of Jewish Births, Marriages and Burials in London (female births included), mainly during the 19th century. He will research specific events if the full name (preferably also the Hebrew name) of the person and the year of the event are known. The microfilms cover the following periods:

Births: 1770 - 1905

Marriages: 1797 - 1837 and 1860 - 1870

Burials: 1770 - 1872

Anyone interested should contact Harold Lewin, PO Box 253, Jerusalem 91002.

(OTHER JOURNALS PLEASE COPY!)

לקט מהעתונים הגנאלוגיים  
Selection from the bulletins of other Societes  
compiled by Harold Lewin

Jewish Records in E. Germany Now Open to Researchers

An agreement signed between Yad V'Shem and the Archives Administration of the D.D.R. enables the former to view and order copies of archival material for research purposes. The agreement pledges open access to all archives and ensures that copies will be available for research in the Yad V'Shem archives.

Jewish Community Registers in Prussia, Pommerania and Silesia

Microfilms of the registers of about 120 Jewish congregations are held in the Federal Archives in Koblenz, W. Germany and in the E. German Central Archives in Potsdam. These include mohel books, personnel lists, registers of deceased persons and tombstones, memor books, births and marriages registers and marriage licenses from the end of the 18th century to 1938.

Address for E. German Genealogical Inquiries

Write to:  
Zentralstelle fur Genealogie in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik,  
Georgi Dimitroff Platz 1, 7010 Leipzig, DDR.

Address for Permission to Use E. German Archives

Write to:  
Ministerrat der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik  
Ministerium des Innern  
Staatliche Archivverwaltung  
Berliner Strasse 98/101  
DDR-1561 Potsdam

Guidebook to German Archives

Archive: Archive im deutschsprachigen Raum (Archives in German-Speaking Areas).  
Walter de Greutzer, Berlin and New York, 1974.  
This book (in German) lists all national, state, local and private archives in Germany, Austria and parts of Switzerland.

US Naturalization Index

A most instructive article by Sallyann Amdur Sack describes the procedures and the difficulties involved in obtaining access to the information contained within the US Naturalizations Index. The article includes a list of addresses of the National Archives in various regions of the United States.

Genealogical Information from Soviet Russia

Irene Goldstein writes on various success stories and gives some tips on obtaining information from USSR sources.

### Yizkor Books at Yad V'Shem

A list of recent acquisitions at Yad V'Shem is provided.

### Computers and Genealogy

An instructive article by Gary Mokotoff provides basic information on the advantages of using a computer for storage of genealogical information, and gives some advice on the selection of Hardware and compatible software. Although they are not specifically recommended, he names three popular software systems for the genealogist. The "Personal Dorot" Software Package of the Douglas E. Goldman Jewish Genealogy Center, Museum of the Diaspora, has not been mentioned, possibly due to its current lack of availability. (The translation of this article in Hebrew on page ).

### Selected Sources on Romania

Jerusalem genealogist Claudia Clapsaddle has provided a listing which represents a portion of the genealogically valuable material available at the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People (the Givat Ram Campus of the Hebrew University).

### The Historicity of the Rashi Descent

Our member, Dr. Paul Jacobi, an attorney and former vice-mayor of Jerusalem, has written a learned article on the genealogy of the Rashi, Treves, Spira and Luria families. This article is a greatly abridged version of his "Encyclopedia of 420 Ashkenazic Rabbinic Families" which he intends publishing, and which represents 45 years of research.

### The Unbroken Chain - Genealogy of Illustrious Jewish Families

The book, The Unbroken Chain: Biographical Sketches and the Genealogy of Illustrious Jewish Families from the 15th-20th Century, by Neil Rosenstein, is reviewed by Rabbi Malcolm H. Stern, FASC.

All the above items were taken from AVOTANU of Spring 1990.

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### Visit of Soviet-American Archival Service to Moscow

The background of the visit of the SAGAS team to Moscow on March 17, was described by Rabbi Stern in Avotanu of Winter 1989. Patricia Eames, the project coordinator, has explained that although most of the time the team will be working in Moscow, the aim is to execute additional archival research in Minsk.

### Russian Language Documents from Russian Poland: Translation Manual for Genealogists

The above book, by Jonathan Shea, is available for \$12.00 from: Genealogy Unlimited, Inc., 789 South Buffalo Grove Road, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-3607.

### A Handbook for Archival Research in the USSR

This paperback, 430 pp, is available for \$14.95 + \$5.00 post, etc., from IREX, 126 Alexander St., Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Patricia K. Grimsted, the author, has written three books on the Soviet archival system.

All of the above items were taken from CHRONICLES, Spring 1990.

### Jewish Sources at the LDS Family History Library

The Family History Library Subject Catalog of Jewish Sources, 1989, is a 180 page list of all the holdings of the LDS Library identified as Jewish sources that are not VITAL STATISTICS RECORDS. It is available from: Data Universal Corporation, 1485 Teaneck Road, Teaneck, NJ 07666. Send check for \$10.00 to cover copying costs and postage.

### The Seven Most Common Jewish Genetic Diseases

Information has been excerpted from an article in the 1986 Jewish Directory and Almanac, compiled and edited by Ivan L. Tillem (Pacific Press, NY 1985).

### Hints on Obtaining British Records

Various methods of obtaining certificates of birth, marriage or death are described, together with addresses of persons willing to order certificate for a fee.

### Identity Cards of Auschwitz Victims

130,000 ID cards of prisoners have been released by the Soviet authorities and have been turned over to the Red Cross, which will soon begin the task of processing them.

### Yizkor Book of Strzyzow, near Rzeszow, Galicia

For recent translation, contact Harry Langsam, 745 North Croft Avenue, Los Angeles, Ca 90069.

### Illia, Vilna, Lithuania Community Records

Members names and addresses for period 1907 - 1944 are contained in: "The Chevrah Poel Zedek Anschei Illia Collection" (1893 - 1961) in the Yeshiva University Archives. These are records of the Forsyth St., Shul, Delancy Street, founded in the 1880's by immigrants from Illia. Archives may be inspected at 500 West 185th St., New York, NY 10033.

### Research in Rheinland, Westphalia, Hesse, Saxony and Luxembourg

Mr. Henning Schroeder RG, Genealogy Service, Im Sohl 60, 5270 Gummersback, Federal Republic of Germany, does genealogical consultation and family history research, etc.,

All of the above items were taken from ROOTS-KEY, Winter, 1989.

### Jewish Life in Luneville, Near Nancy, France in 18th & 19th Centuries

"The Jewish People of Luneville" by Mme. Françoise Job, contains an appendix covering 130 Jewish families. Cost is \$25.00 + postage, and available from: Mme. F. Job, 3 Rue Rivolet, 56 300 Luneville, France.

The above item was taken from the journal of the San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society, February, 1990.

### Request for Russian Documents

Dr. Sallyann Amdur Sack, a member of the US/USSR Genealogical Archival Exchange Committee, is requesting photocopies of documents used to establish where relatives lived in Russia. Diaries, letters, passports, yiskor records, passposrt applications and arrival certificates are requested. Send copies to Dr. Sallyann Amdur Sack, 7604 Edenwood Court, Bethesda, MD 20817.

### German Towns in Solvakia and Upper Hungary

A genealogical gazeteer has been compiled by Duncan B. Gardiner, and published by Family Historian, Lakewood, Ohio, 1989.

The above two items were taken from the journal of the San Diego Jewish Genealogical Society, Winter, 1990.

### List of Jewish Shtetles & Cemeteries in Bohemia/Moravia

The list is contained in "Jewish Cemeteries in Bohemia and Moravia" by Jan Herman, Council of Jewish Communities in the Czech Socialist Republic.

The above item was taken from TAYERER LANDSMAN JGS, South Florida, January, 1990.

### Research in Bohemia, Moravia or Slovakia

For Bohemia and Moravia, the application should be made directly to:  
Ministry of Interior & Environment CSR  
Department of Archives and Internal Administration  
Internal Administration  
Obrancu miru 133  
166 21 PTAG 6, Czechoslovakia

For reseach in Slovakia, the application should be made to:  
Ministry of Interior & Environment SSR  
Department of Archives  
Krizkova 7  
811 04 Bratislava  
Czechoslovakia

For further info. write to Czechoslovak Genealogical Society, PO Box 16225, St. Paul, MN 55116, USA including an S.A.S.E.

### Biography of the Jews of Wurzburg

"Biographic Handbook of the Jews of Wurzburg 1900 - 1945" researched by Rainer Stratz, is published by Schonig-Verlag in Wurzburg.

### Computerized Family Tree

Useful hints on recording family data by use of a computer are given by Howard Shidlowksi.

The above three items are taken from SHEM TOV of Toronto, March, 1990.

### Hebrew Genealogical Sources

Chaim Friedmann described the Hebrew Genealogical Sources. The third part appears in Search, Spring 1990.

Jewish Genealogical Information from OPOLE, Poland (San Diego JSA Winter 1990)

For Vorona (Werenow) (QUEST, Spring 1990).

For Tanger 1818/19 and for the famille de marrans CURIEL (see Cercle de Genealogy, June 1990).

השלמות ותיקונים לרשימת החברים והמשפחות הנחקרות  
 Additions and corrections to the list of our members and the families researched

<u>המשפחות הנחקרות</u> <u>Families being Researched</u>	<u>הכתובות</u> <u>Address</u>	<u>השם</u> <u>Name</u>
<u>Lipschitz/Goldberg</u> - Kollezischken (Telsch, Kowno) Lithuania <u>Rau</u> - Preussisch Friedland, <u>Neumann</u> - Schlochau Mossin, Westpreussen <u>Konin</u> - Fordon, Posen <u>Jacoby</u> - Koerlinl, Pommern <u>Nagel</u> - Rummelsburg, Pommern	השיקמה 2 Hashikma 2 נהריה 22423 Naharia 22423 Westpreussen	כהן אלישבע Cohen Elisheva
<u>Behar</u> <u>Danon</u> <u>Arav</u>	הזוהר 41 Hazohar 41 תל אביב 62814 Tel Aviv 62814	סידי אשר Sidi Asher
<u>Simon</u> - Berlin <u>Mirauer</u> - Beuthen, Upper Silesia <u>Kahan</u> - Sudargen (Suwalki); Koenigsberg <u>Arik</u> - Lithuania <u>Arkin</u> - Lunna, White Russia <u>Zlotoyabko</u> - Sweer, Byalistok	Katznelson 19 קצנלסון 19 K. Tivon 3600 קרית טבעון 3600	אלי סימן Eli Simon

בקשת מידע

I am preparing an extensive history of the SIMONSTEIN family of Schneidemuhl in Posen. I am calling on all members of the Simonstein family to get in touch with me with any additional information in order to complete a family tree that already extends over eight generations. The family name is unique; all Simonsteins are related.

Peter Simonstein Cullman  
 99 Yorkville Ave.  
 Toronto, Ont.  
 Canada MSR 3K5