

סרשרת הדורות

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EDITORIAL

This issue, which begins the fifth volume of Sharsheret Hadorot, appears in a new, easier-to-read format.

In Our Members At Work, Moshe Ziporen and Natalie Klein report on their research and Chava Agmon warns against attempted fraud. Our member Harold Lewin pleads for the preservation of our Family History. Other members are cordially invited to contribute to this section.

Note the information on the Third International Seminar to be held in Salt Lake City in July 1991. This will be a great opportunity to learn methods of research, and to try to find out more about your own family.

In Sources of Information, Menachem Levin, Director of the Jerusalem Municipal Archives, describes some of the treasures to be found there.

This issue inaugurates a Book Review section, which will feature new books of potential interest to genealogists. We hope that members will enjoy and profit from this section.

We shall be glad, as always, to hear from our readers.

With greetings,

Esther Ramon Ruth Rigbi

Publications which are still available:

Annals and Deeds	10 NIS, 5 NIS for members
Their Father's House	20 NIS, 18 NIS for members

Membership for 1991	50 NIS or \$25
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FORTHCOMING LECTURES

- 13.3.91 Naomi Kaplanski - MORDECHAI BEN HILLEL HACHOEN
Dan Efrat - THE ISRAELITE FAMILY
- 24.4.91 Yossi Glass - THE AMZALAK FAMILY
- 15.5.91 Dr. Paul Jacobi - INTEGRATION - THE AZULAI FAMILY

The lecture by our member Dan Efrat originally scheduled for January 15th had to be postponed because of the military and civil emergency.

All the lectures begin at 19:30. The building is open from 18:00 to allow members to peruse our genealogical sources.

Address: Mevakshei Derech Building
22 Shai Agnon Boulevard, San Simon, Jerusalem

No individual invitations will be sent.

LECTURES GIVEN AT OUR SOCIETY'S MEETINGS

CENSUSES FROM THE OTTOMAN PERIOD IN PALESTINE

Prof. Uriel Schmelz

In the Ottoman Empire (as in other empires), rulers were interested in exact records of the population.

In the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent (16th century) a successful census was taken of heads of families.

In the 19th century the Ottoman rulers took two important censuses of all the population by families. Only a portion of this material is in Israel. Most of it is in Turkish archives to which there is no access.

A census was begun in 1882. It was taken in Jerusalem in 1883 and in the district between 1883-1887. Part of it was completed at the beginning of the 1890s.

During 1905 a census was taken over several months in the districts of Jerusalem and Hebron. The purposes were: 1. To count the population. 2. To establish a basis for registering the population in a way that could be continuously updated. This second aim was not achieved.

The population censuses were taken according to religious groups: Muslims, Christians of various denominations, Jews of various communities, the Druse being registered among the Muslim, and according to place of residence (in the big towns by residential quarter). From that year (1905), there is also some material from the north of the country, and from Gaza and Jaffa.

The Israel State Archives contain all the material relating to Jerusalem and Hebron. All records are in Turkish in Arabic characters. Only Ottoman citizens were included.

There exist remains of old census books from earlier periods. There are also records of Mukhtars in Hebrew, which are copies of Turkish censuses. The Turks refrained from publishing the results of their censuses.

I attempted to investigate the populations of Jerusalem and Hebron on the basis of the 1905 census: I estimated that there were 110,000 people in Jerusalem in 1905 and 123,00 in 1915. The average family comprised 4.9 souls.

Reference: OTTOMAN PALESTINE 1800-1914 in Cathedra 36.

THE JAFFE FAMILY OF HEBRON

Aviva Neeman

(This is a brief lecture summary. A comprehensive article on the Jaffe family will appear in the next issue of "Their Father's House".)

Living people are the chief sources of my information on the family. The story of the Jaffe family of Hebron begins with R. Israel son of R. Isaac Jaffe, known in Hassidism as "the Printer of Kapuszt", who was a disciple of Rabbi Mendel of Vitebsk. Two of his sons went to the Holy Land in 1777 in a mass aliyah of 300 Hassidim led by Rabbi Mendel of Vitebsk: R. David Jaffe, who settled in Tiberias and R. Shlomo Zalman Jaffe who perished in the Safad earthquake of 1837. The third son, R. Moshe Jaffe came to settle in the Holy Land at the beginning of the 19th century, and was the founder of the Habad settlement in Hebron, according to family tradition.

R. Israel himself settled in Hebron, and became the first head of the Colel.

The rest of the lecture traced the fortunes of subsequent generations of the Jaffe family in Hebron, Safad and Tiberias, and abroad.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH WITH COMPUTERIZED DATA: TRIALS AND EXPERIENCES

Moshe Ziporen

These lines are not written by a professional genealogist, but by an ordinary man, whose feeling for the importance of family connections was fostered in childhood.

The subject of my research is my own Ziporin family, descended from Shmerl Ziporin who lived at the end of the 18th century near Pinsk in White Russia.

The research covers 8 generations from Shmerl Ziporin (first generation) to the youngest of my grandchildren, Roi Ziporen. I myself belong to the 6th generation and my grandchildren to the 8th. Today most of the family lives in Israel, USA and the USSR.

Names: Some of the descendants changed their surname from Ziporin to Fishman in order to evade service in the army of the Russian Czar. In Israel, family members Hebraized their name from Ziporin to Ziporen. In the USA, one branch of the family changed its surname from Cyporin to Ziff, while the remaining branches in the USA spell the name Cyporin or Siporin.

In my childhood I saw one of the 3rd generation, Shosha Ziporin - born in Remle in White Russia. She was then 100 years old. Unfortunately I was too young then to be aware of the genealogical information that she could give. Afterwards it was too late.

Research: Around 1975 I began to collect data, which I wrote down by hand. Only in 1989 did I feed the data into a computer program, which I shall describe in what follows. Most of my information came from elderly members

of the family, some of whom have since died. Other sources included a memorial book of the township where some of the family lived, and information from a resident of the United States who is connected by marriage with descendants of the Ziporin family.

The research is still in progress. To date (1990) I have amassed data on more than 800 persons (this number includes spouses of biological descendants).

Computerization: The research results were computerized with the aid of a program called "Brother's Keeper", specially designed in the United States for the use of genealogists. I managed to produce two versions: English and Hebrew. I also transferred the data to a dBase program through which I could refine and increase the productivity of the data base I had created with "Brother's Keeper".

Among the advantages of computerization are:

1. The ability to locate one person from among hundreds or thousands, and to obtain immediate information about that person (e.g. address, telephone number, personal particulars, genealogical connections).
2. The ability to categorize family members, and to classify desired information in various ways.
3. The ease of updating.
4. The ability to find instantly the relationship between two people on the family tree. For example: "Jacob is a second cousin of Moshe".

My work methods: Taking the names of living family members who were in my possession at the beginning of computerization, I wrote or telephoned to each one and requested information:-

Names: (person's own, parents, spouse's, children's)

Dates: (birth, marriage, death)

Places: (of birth, marriage, migration, death)

Occupation: (profession, hobbies)

Addresses and telephone numbers: (of the person and other relatives)

In order to obtain this information, I sent each person a form I had prepared to fill in and return to me. I then fed the information from the forms into the computer. I kept the data in two separate sets, English and Hebrew. Hence the examples I shall give are in both languages.

Experiences arising out of my research: As a member of a computer study-group, I showed my family tree to another member of the group. A man of about 40, unknown to me, also had a look at the tree, and on seeing the name of my father said: "I know that name, but I don't know where I know it from". It turned out that the unknown man and I were 5th generation descendants of the same ancestor (our great-grandfathers were brothers).

By a remarkable coincidence, the computer program was sent to me from the USA by a young ethnologist called Ziporin, who reached me in the course of his own search for his family roots. He and I have not been able to prove

that we are related, but we feel that we must be, in view of the rarity of the surname, the frequency of identical names in his family and mine, and our common geographical origins.

I had the privilege of other experiences through a young American physician whose advertisement in the Family Finder I answered. I thought from the content of his advertisement that he must be related to my mother's family although subsequent correspondence failed to prove this. However, we discovered a connection with my father's family, for which I had prepared the family tree. As a result, we were able to exchange important information and are still in touch. He sent me a microfilm of a population census taken in 1786 in the township from which my family comes. The census is in Polish, and includes names of both Jews and non-Jews. On going through it I discovered the name of my grandfather's grandfather. The family tree I am preparing begins with him.

In cases of adoption, one must proceed with tact and sensitivity to find out how the people affected would like the adoption to be recorded. Questions about age are also sometimes embarrassing to women.

All in all, the collection and processing of information entails a great deal of work, but the rewards of finding family connections are correspondingly great. It is satisfying to know that you are not alone in your search for roots.

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MY RESEARCH ON THE WAJZER FAMILY OF POLAND
Natalie Klein

Since I had started my research in Spring 89 I had settled into the habit of scanning books, magazines, newspapers, telephone books, just about any piece of literature that would go through my hands in the improbable eventuality that the family name "WAJZER" would be mentioned. While I knew how high were the odds, I kept a high level of anticipation and irrationality.

One day I stepped into somebody's office, spotted on his shelf an old telephone book and opened it. In a flash I flipped through the pages, and found 3 people whose names were spelled "WAISER" and one spelled "WAIZER". The next day 4 letters were in the mail. I felt pretty stupid, and at the same time, overwhelmed by curiosity and a sense of loyalty toward my research.

In my letters I introduced the WAJZER family as a family of Cohens that originated from PIASKI in the LUBLIN province of POLAND and gave names and dates connected to my ancestors.

Two weeks later I received a letter from Brooklyn that started this way:

"Dear Mrs KLEIN,

According to all the dates that you sent me, there is more than a possibility that we are related.

Your grandfather's name "NACHUM WAJZER" is also my grandfather's name. We all came from PIASKI and are a family of Cohens ... I would very much like to know how you got my name and address!"

There are remarkable moments in the life of the genealogical researcher, and this one was one of them. I had opened hundreds of books, leafed through incalculable numbers of pages and finally hit something, discovering an unknown branch of the family in the US where we thought we had no family at all. And more surprises were on their way. My brand new relative in the US gave me the names and addresses of first cousins of his in France and in Israel. I grew up in France and the few direct relatives of my father live there, so I was very interested to discover a new relative in Paris named Itzchak WAJZER.

I decided to contact first the other new relative in Israel only to find out he had passed away three months ago. But his widow referred me to yet another first cousin named CIEGELMAN who turned out to be . . . an acquaintance of mine. How strange to find out we were related! He was also very interested in family research and presented me with his family tree going back six generations. From him I received much information on the WAJZER family in PIASKI, and I also found out who is Itzchak WAJZER from Paris. His name is Itzchak in Hebrew and in French Jacques. Jacques is a distant cousin of my father whose picture I keep in my childhood photo album. My family knows him very well but never did he mention having cousins in Israel and the US.

In the second stage of my research, I tried to obtain information about the family directly from Poland. I applied to Richard Schneft who was recommended by Gary Mokotoff. I wrote to him in December 1989 and in March 1990 he replied, describing the possibilities of research in Poland and giving an estimate of the cost. The results arrived in September 1990. In the national archives in Lublin he copied records of the family from the years 1822-1916: full names, dates of birth of 20 persons in five units. He was not able to make connections between them, nor have I so far been able to link them to my family.

At the same time I wrote to the National Archives. In June 1990 I received a reply in Polish, confirming that the archives contained material on the Weiser family of Piaski. In October I sent \$20 with a request that they should continue to investigate. In November they sent me 36 records of birth, 2 records of marriage and 17 records of death. The birth records gave parents' names, and I found the birth of my grandfather, his brother and other relatives. Many of the documents, however, I have not been able to connect with our family. The record of the death of my great-grandfather confirmed what my father's sister told me before her death: namely, that my great-grandfather died when my grandfather was only four years old. The records tell a story of deaths from illness of young people, second marriage after the death of the first wife in childbirth, many births and many deaths of babies and children. They reflect the life story of my grandfather's mother, who in the space of five years (1877-1882) lost a baby, a six-year old boy and a husband.

At present I am engaged in deciphering the material, with the aid and cooperation of relatives. I do not have much time for research, as I have four children aged 3¹/₂-7 years and I work as a bookkeeper on the kibbutz. But genealogical research is very rewarding - the quest itself no less than the actual discovery of documents, records and connections.

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WARNING - GENEALOGICAL FRAUD

Chava Agmon

It is my good fortune to have a devoted relative aged 84 in New Zealand who diligently follows my genealogical work. About two months ago she wrote to me about a circular sent to families by the name of Karo in New Zealand, announcing the publication in the United States of a book of historical-genealogical information on the Karo family. The book was described in the circular as unique, finely bound in imitation leather in a numbered edition, and available by special order for the modest sum of \$50 (without obligation: money to be returned if the recipient is not satisfied).

Being curious, I hastened to enquire further about this apparently encouraging reinforcement to my own research on the family. A month later, with the help of reliable information the picture became clearer, although I have not yet seen the book with my own eyes. A fraud was revealed, and I wish to warn my friends in Israel against it (as local bulletins of Jewish genealogy in the USA already warned their readers in 1987).

For your information - if you do not already know - any name can be taken and used fraudently. Names that have already received such treatment are: GRABOV, STEIN, TIKTINSKY and WAINTRUP. We may see others, and should be on our guard. The names in the book are taken from telephone directories in English-speaking countries only. European and Latin-American countries are not included. A small world indeed!

It is to be emphasized that not everybody will be able to distinguish genuine and fraudulent applications. If a circular of the kind described above reached members of our families before our own request for information, or at any time after it, it is liable to diminish our chances of eliciting cooperation and response from these family members, who in any case are not vitally interested in the subject.

(Chava Agmon has deposited relevant documents with the editorial board.)

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On the same subject see also:

Scott E. Meyer - Mail Order Family Heritage Books: Myths & Methods. pp.12-15 SEARCH Vol.10 No.4 Winter 1990

OUR FAMILY HISTORY - A PLEA FOR PRESERVATION
Harold Lewin

When it comes to such issues as nature preservation and environment protection, most of us have strong views. Is it right, we ask, that the few remaining unspoilt areas of this planet are being polluted or destroyed by oil exploitation and transport, and that spillage from a giant tanker disaster is able to cause lasting destruction of vast areas of the finest coastline and wildlife? Pollution of rivers and destruction of rain forests and ozone layer are anathema not only to the Greens, but to most thinking people interested in the preservation of our environment.

~~On the other hand, do we ever think of the preservation of things created by man? We certainly do if they're valuable! We preserve valuables, if we're lucky enough to have them, since we're reasonably certain that our heirs will appreciate and hold on to them after we've gone. Even if they're sold, they don't cease to exist, but merely change ownership.~~

As we grow older and more knowledgeable about the life-span of our ancestors, most of us become increasingly sceptical concerning our own chances of achieving immortality! We may perhaps begin to think of making provision for the time when we'll have to reluctantly take leave of this fascinating world. And, before we shuffle off this mortal coil, as Hamlet so eloquently put it, we might even consider drawing up that will to cover the distribution of those few items garnered during a life-time, items which we're so unfortunately prevented from taking with us! At such a time, why do most of us attach such little importance to the research in which we've invested all that effort? Why do we seldom give proper attention to the disposal of the fruits of our family history research?

One doesn't need great gifts of prescience to imagine the scene in which the (hopefully) grief-laden and perhaps harassed surviving partner, child or grandchild, burdened with the sombre responsibility for sorting and clearing the worldly goods of the departed, comes across those completely incomprehensible diskettes or voluminous files containing our life-work and consigns them, perhaps with a sigh, to recycling or destruction. Are those whose ancestors perished in the Holocaust, contented with the thought that all those names and histories may follow the victims to the incinerator? Do we know for certain that our nearest and dearest will not behave in the same way? I, for one, would hesitate to place a bet on the likelihood of it never happening!

Even in homes where the family environment is tolerantly disposed towards the research, the material will probably be retained only for a few years before its eventual loss or destruction, since space limitations of the modern home are very demanding. No longer do we have room in the attic to accommodate that chest full of old papers. It follows, a fortiori, that in an environment where a surviving spouse or child regards the research activity as a "meshugas" wasteful of both time and energy, the material will be consigned to the garbage with even greater alacrity and enthusiasm! And what of those of us who, by choice or necessity, spend the evening of our lives in some haven for the elderly, where space is always at a premium, and where all but the most essential possessions are proscribed?

The logical solution to this disturbing problem (and it should disturb all of us, for any waste or destruction of human endeavor is surely as bad as waste or destruction of natural resources), is to make use of the data preservation facility offered to every family history researcher by the Dorot Jewish Genealogy Center. This facility, part of the Museum of the Jewish Diaspora, seems, for all its shortcomings, to be the only reasonably safe way of ensuring that our years of painstaking research are not wasted. I am as aware as most that there is room at the Center for improvement. We read critical articles by the eponymous sponsor, and hear of the high cost to those who are not computer-literate and therefore need to use the Dorot kit in which data is entered by hand. Since they pay per name submitted, they may have to find well over \$1000 when presenting a large pedigree tree. And we're also aware of the excessively long delay in distributing the Personal Dorot software package, which is now said to be almost ready.

On the credit side, however, the Center is currently processing material sent in on GEDCOM compatible software by converting it to the Center's own database, and storing it in a giant memory, where it should remain safe for many, many years, if not forever. This represents very real progress in at least one of the available options, and our need to exploit one of them seems to me self-evident. Who knows what treasures of accumulated research on Jewish family histories have already been lost? Surely the family historian, with his methodology, experience and knowledge, is still not doing nearly enough with his research unless he ensures its preservation. He should contribute that great wealth of information to the Dorot Center not out of altruism but out of self-interest. If family history researchers take the long-term view, which after all is the only way of looking at genealogy, they, or those who follow, will undoubtedly reap a rich harvest from their investment.

It is my conviction that we should seize this singular opportunity with both hands, and do our utmost to find the \$50.00 for the GEDCOM conversion of our own computerized data or \$100.00 for the purchase of the Personal Dorot software package. And if we don't have a computer, we should try to persuade a friend to enter the data on his. Make the effort to forgo some promised luxury for the sake of the generations that follow. And perhaps, during a serendipitous tour of the Museum three or four generations hence, some yet unborn descendants will discover a treasure-trove of their family origins. Just think what a fantastic legacy that will be!

NEW SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Menachem Levin - Genealogical Sources in the Jerusalem Municipal Archives for the Period 1870-1947 (Archives located at 28 Rehov Agron, Jerusalem, Tel: 243965).

The Ottoman Period Mukhtars' Ledgers

The archives preserve originals and photostats of ledgers of three Ashkenazi mukhtars: Alter Berenblum, Todros Warschawski and Aharon Hochstein.

These mukhtars served as intermediaries between their community and the Ottoman authorities. They provided the government with information about men liable for military service, and also dealt with exemptions from service. For this purpose and in order to give certificates of citizenship they kept handwritten ledgers, containing particulars of male Ashkenazi Jews with Ottoman citizenship.

Alter Berenblum's Ledgers

His ledgers contain 4 collections of information:

1. Summary of registered male, Ashkenazi Ottoman citizens, arranged by birth-date, for the years 1883-1896.
2. A list of those who became naturalized Ottoman citizens, drawn from the Turkish list of naturalizations for 1915.
3. A list of those born in 1900.
4. A list of males born in the year 1869-1882, drawn from the 1905 census and arranged by residential quarters.

Todros Warschawski's Ledgers

1. A ledger of Ottoman Ashkenazi families based on the 1905 census. The ledger is arranged by residential quarters and records: full name, father's name, year of birth according to the Ottoman calendar.
2. Ledger of Ashkenazi males containing the following details: name, father's name, Ottoman year of birth, "Colel" affiliation.

Aharon Hochstein's Ledgers

1. Ledger of those born in the year 1896. There are also lists of those born in 380-385 (sic!), the intended years not being clear. The ledger gives the name of each boy, his father's name and the "Colel" the father belongs to.
2. List of American citizens, comprising name, age, year of immigration or naturalization.
3. List of Ashkenazi Ottoman citizens arranged by residential quarters, with a subsidiary internal arrangement by families. The list comprises males born in the period 1830-1895 approximately.

Elections to Vaad Ha-Kehilla - Electoral Registers

The archives of the Vaad Hakehilla contains registers of Jews aged 18 and over who were eligible to vote. These lists were prepared for the elections which were held in 1932 and for the subsequent elections which were planned for 1945 but never held. The registers give each person's details: full name, father's name, age and address.

Politically these were people who recognized "Knesset Yisrael" and its institutions. Most of the Orthodox people who quit "Knesset Yisrael" were not included. There are also updated lists added over the years until 1947. The Vaad Hakehilla archive contains various other lists of residents, for example lists of deaths for the years 1939-1943, giving name of deceased, address, age and date of death.

Municipality of Jerusalem

Before the municipal archives of Jerusalem received the archive of the Vaad Hakehilla a few years ago, there were no electoral registers for the municipal elections of 1927 and 1934.

A number of registers were then found in the archive of the Vaad Hakehilla, prepared for the 1934 municipal elections. These registers comprise: electoral roll of Jewish voters in Hebrew, English and Arabic. Electoral roll of Muslim voters in Arabic. Electoral roll of Christian voters in Hebrew. There are also a number of district registers prepared for electoral districts Nos. 9,10,11,12. These contain full name, age and residential quarter.

Other Sources

Montefiore Census

Photostatic copy of the censuses of 1855, 1866, 1875.

List of inmates of the "United Home for the Aged"

(Moshave Zekenim ve-Zekenot ha-Meuhad)

This register, kept from 1892-1914, contains the following details of each inmate: name, father's name, age, country of origin and year of admission to the institution.

Period of the British Mandate

Population registration remained a government function during the British Mandate, and as a source of information on residents of Jerusalem during that period, the Mandatory population census remains the fullest and most reliable source we possess. In addition, there is much material for genealogical research in the extensive records of local authorities - the Municipality of Jerusalem, the Vaad ha-Ir ha-Yehudi (Jewish Municipal Council and the Vaad ha-Kehilla ha-Yehudi (Jewish Community Council) that was its successor.

Archive of the Vaad ha-Ir 1918-1931

This archive contains collections of population lists made for two purposes: naturalization and the holding of elections to the representative assembly.

General List of Jerusalem Jews aged 18 and over, dated 1928

This list contains about 17,500 names of men and women, with father's name, community and quarter of residence.

This archive also contains earlier lists of residents, but they give only names of heads of families and quarter of residence, without additional details.

Lists of those receiving Palestinian citizenship

These lists were made in 1927-1927. They are arranged by residential quarters and give name of family head, his name and the number of family members. In most of the registers, apart from the "Mea Shearim" register, there are only names of men.

There is a great deal of miscellaneous raw material connected naturalization procedures: applications, questionnaires etc., but it is not at the moment organized helpfully.

Other Sources:

1. Register of Births, 1920-1922
2. Register of Deaths, 1917-1920
3. Register of Divorces, 1919-1925

BOOK REVIEW:

THREE JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN MEDIEVAL VALENCIA

Castellon de la Plana, Burriana, Villarreal

by J. Donata Sebastia and J.R. Magdalena Nom de Deu

The Magnes Press, Jerusalem 1990, pp. 343. The book is written in English.

The history of three neighbouring Jewish communities in the medieval Kingdom of Valencia - Burriana, Castellon de la Plana and Villarreal - is brought vividly to life in this, the eighth volume in the Hispania Judaica series published by the Magnes Press of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Each of the three sections of the study, which is based on source material uncovered in local archives, examines many aspects of Jewish life of the period, including the political and legal status of the communities, their organization and their economy. The documentation appears in the original Catalan or latin, and is accompanied by an English resume.

J. Donata Sebastia has devoted many years to research on the subject in local archives and has published a number of studies on the social and economic aspects of medieval history. J.R. Magdalena Nom de Deu, who teaches at the University of Barcelona, specializes in the history of the Jews of the medieval Kingdom of Valencia. He is the author of a number of books and articles on the subject.

This is local history at its best - the details illuminating the whole. The authors' intimate knowledge of their locality and their fresh documentary evidence are a healthy corrective to the deficiencies of existing accounts. They observe that "Prejudices and convenient ignorance have cluttered historical literature with errors and inaccuracies to such an extent that it is difficult to distinguish popular and scholastic fantasy from reality in order to obtain a clear and balanced view". Their meticulous work does much to correct this, and their historical survey presents the local information in each section in a coherent historical context.

For the genealogist there is great interest in the names that appear in the documents and the trades, professions and lives of the characters.

The authors have been able to reconstruct certain lineages and the links existing between them in the 14th and 15th centuries: Abenfora, Abenmayor, Abolafia, Benvenist Arroti, Abenizmel, Tabbo, Lobell, Azar, na Bella, Caxo, Gracia, Legem, Levi, Rodrich, Saltell, na Sol, Xembllell, Benforma, Catorze, Sibili, Azerilla.

Some of the Jewish characters in this book change names in the middle, for in the wake of the riots of 1391, instigated by Ferran Martinez, and the plundering and sacking of the Jewish quarter of the city of Valencia, thirteen Jews of the community of Castellon chose conversion to

Christianity. The authors present documents relative to their conversion, with their Jewish names and their new baptismal names. (They adopted the names of their Christian sponsors.)

In Villareal, there are tax records for the second half of the fifteenth century, year by year with names of Jews and the taxes for which they were liable. The taxpayers in 1451 were Atan Lobell, Caquo de Bendes, "the Jewish silversmith" (unnamed), Caquo Abenssacon, Deus lo Sal, Adelerat Lobel, Salamo Adelerat. Atan Lobell is the only Jew to appear in the record from 1492, the date that marks the end of the Jewish presence in the Spain of the Catholic Kings.

The authors have been able to trace a whole series of economic relations between Jews and Christian of Burriana for the decade 1333-1343 in a documentary source of great interest, the Libre del Justicia de Burriana which is preserved in the Archivo de la Corona de Aragon in Barcelona. ("In a small notebook badly damaged by damp and insects. The pages barely maintain their original consistency. The ink makes reading difficult".) Jews and Christians came to the Justicia to register promissory notes and contracts, by means of which a legal relation between debtor and creditor was established. During this period the Marcili and Meac families appear as active lenders. From another source at the Archivo Municipal of Villarreal, we know that towards 1369-1370 a Jew from Burriana, Jacob Marcili, lent 12 libras to the municipality of Villarreal for works and repairs to the Acequia Mayor (main aqueduct).

In relations between the Jews of Burriana and the authorities, the Baile General (the monarch's direct representative) or his lieutenant had to intervene personally in certain lawsuits and cases. The authors quote Responsa of Rabbi Yisshaq bar Sheshet, where it is written: "as you know in this country (i.e. the Kingdom of Valencia) we cannot pass a verdict of death or mutilation as the judgment is exclusively the King's". In 1351 we hear about the Jew Raffael de Meac of Burriana, who was brought to justice and condemned by the lieutenant of the Baile General because he had murdered his uncle Flacquia de Meac. In the same year Salamo Abram of Burriana, accused of false testimony, was fined 400 sous by the Baile. He had sworn that the Jew Israel Tarragot of Aix en Provence was dead, so that he could marry Rosa, Israel's wife.

The book is a rich mine of information for the researcher and all who are interested in Jewish life in medieval Spain.

Ruth Rigbi

Other Sources:

1. Register of Births, 1920-1922
2. Register of Deaths, 1917-1920
3. Register of Divorces, 1919-1925

BOOK REVIEW:

THREE JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN MEDIEVAL VALENCIA

Castellon de la Plana, Burriana, Villarreal

by J. Donata Sebastia and J.R. Magdalena Nom de Deu

The Magnes Press, Jerusalem 1990, pp. 343. The book is written in English.

The history of three neighbouring Jewish communities in the medieval Kingdom of Valencia - Burriana, Castellon de la Plana and Villarreal - is brought vividly to life in this, the eighth volume in the Hispania Judaica series published by the Magnes Press of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Each of the three sections of the study, which is based on source material uncovered in local archives, examines many aspects of Jewish life of the period, including the political and legal status of the communities, their organization and their economy. The documentation appears in the original Catalan or latin, and is accompanied by an English resume.

J. Donata Sebastia has devoted many years to research on the subject in local archives and has published a number of studies on the social and economic aspects of medieval history. J.R. Magdalena Nom de Deu, who teaches at the University of Barcelona, specializes in the history of the Jews of the medieval Kingdom of Valencia. He is the author of a number of books and articles on the subject.

This is local history at its best - the details illuminating the whole. The authors' intimate knowledge of their locality and their fresh documentary evidence are a healthy corrective to the deficiencies of existing accounts. They observe that "Prejudices and convenient ignorance have cluttered historical literature with errors and inaccuracies to such an extent that it is difficult to distinguish popular and scholastic fantasy from reality in order to obtain a clear and balanced view". Their meticulous work does much to correct this, and their historical survey presents the local information in each section in a coherent historical context.

For the genealogist there is great interest in the names that appear in the documents and the trades, professions and lives of the characters.

The authors have been able to reconstruct certain lineages and the links existing between them in the 14th and 15th centuries: Abenfora, Abenmayor, Abolafia, Benvenist Arroti, Abenizmel, Tabbo, Lobell, Azar, na Bella, Caxo, Gracia, Legem, Levi, Rodrich, Saltell, na Sol, Xemblell, Benforma, Catorze, Sibili, Azerilla.

Some of the Jewish characters in this book change names in the middle, for in the wake of the riots of 1391, instigated by Ferran Martinez, and the plundering and sacking of the Jewish quarter of the city of Valencia, thirteen Jews of the community of Castellon chose conversion to

Christianity. The authors present documents relative to their conversion, with their Jewish names and their new baptismal names. (They adopted the names of their Christian sponsors.)

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SEPHARDI ENTREPRENEURS IN ERETZ ISRAEL
THE AMZALAK FAMILY (1816-1918)
Joseph B. Glas, Ruth Kark

The Magnes Press, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem 1991, pp. 202
The book is written in English

From the cover: "Joseph Amzalek, an extremely wealthy Gibraltar merchant... settled in Palestine in 1916. His residence in Jerusalem was a meeting point between Ashkenazim and Sephardim, missionaries and rabbis, consular representatives and residents at a time of increasing Western influence. The legacy left to his heirs was that of prominence, through arranged marriages into prestigious Sephardi families, and vast wealth, which was subsequently squandered away.

His son, Haim Amzalak became an influential merchant and community leader in Jaffa with the enhanced status as the British vice consul. Nurturing three family members of the next generation, they continued as part of the little-studied Sephardi entrepreneurial class that was instrumental in the process of transforming and modernizing the local economy...

This family biography may be viewed as a vignette of the social and economic processes in the nineteenth century."

The special importance of this book for the genealogist is in the attempt to show historical and social changes through the history of a family. It also provides the historical background, the local colour of social and cultural life, rich illustrations, an index which contains many names and two family trees.

Esther Ramon

A VISIT TO THE SEARCH BUREAU FOR MISSING RELATIVES
Miriam Dobrinski and Esther Ramon

In this period of growing interest in genealogy and with the new possibilities arising from the great aliyah of Jews from Russia, we decided to pay another visit to the Search Bureau for Missing Relatives, 8 Hamaalot St., Jerusalem, Tel: 02-231606. The manager is Batya Unterschatz, assisted by only one half-time clerk. About 800 requests a month reach the office (80% of them in Russian).

Batya with her experience and knowledge of many languages succeeds in helping many of the applicants. Here are some examples:

1. A new Oleh from Russia asked for the address of her cousin. She knew his name and the approximate year of his aliya only. Batya found him - a member of Kibbutz Afikim 85 years old. They met after 65 years!

2. A Holocaust survivor from Miami Beach sought her relative in Israel named Shlomo Greenwald son of Jacob. Batya called all the persons with a similar name and found him in Kibbutz Lehavot Haviva.

3. The Wiesenthal Center asked for the addresses of 50 witnesses to give evidence at a trial of Nazis.

Batya makes use of microfiches of the census of 1984 (unfortunately the Ministry of the Interior does not release later information because of the Law of Privacy). The microfiche gives each person's full name, father's and sometimes mother's, year of birth, and year of aliya.

Batya also has files of people who asked the Bureau for information, and another big file of Holocaust survivors who were in Germany in 1945.

Hitherto all the work has been done manually. We hope that Batya will get the promised computer soon and more material and more help from the Jewish Agency.

Some hints, based on Batya's experience:

1. Landmannschaften often have lists of their members. Among the most efficient she mentioned the Organization of Olim from Central Europe and Hias, P.O.B. 7152 Tel Aviv.

2. The newspaper "Panorama" in Russian publishes search ads free. You may write in Hebrew or English - they will translate it into Russian.

We suggest that genealogists make use of Batya's services, but have patience, as she is very busy these days!

A SELECTION FROM OTHER JGS BULLETINS

Again we offer a pot-pourri of items culled from other JGS bulletins, and, as usual, it's difficult to decide which items to include and which not. Usually, shortage of space has forced us to provide only the most succinct summary of content, and therefore we advise readers, when encountering a report which touches upon a subject of interest, to make an effort to read the original article. Only by so doing will they ensure that nothing important is missed.

Chronicles (Philadelphia) Fall, 1990

Russian Consular Records

Requests for information on Russian Consular records should now be sent to: Civil Reference Branch NNRC, National Archives, Washington DC, 20408.

Germany to America Passenger Lists

The JGS of Philadelphia now holds all 9 volumes of the passenger lists for arrivals at US ports covering the period 1850 to 1855. The lists are edited by Filby and Glazier. (See also Morasha, Oct./Nov. 1990).

The Cleveland Kol July 1990

Hamburg Passenger Records

The Museum for Hamburg History opened an Historic Emigration Office in 1984 and for a fee of \$30 per year searched, the Museum will look through the microfilm copies of passenger lists. Since almost one emigrant out of three who travelled from Europe (from approx. 1850 to 1934) is found on the Hamburg passenger lists, this source may be extremely useful and rewarding. The same lists are also held by the Family History Library, and these may be researched personally.

Hamburg Police Records

The Cleveland Kol also mentions the usefulness of the Hamburg Police Records which are stored in the State Archives. Since non-citizens of Hamburg who passed through the city between 1834 and 1929 are listed, it's possible to trace many emigrants and their birthplace, if they temporarily resided in Hamburg prior to their departure. The Family History Library holds 941 films of these records, of which several have cumulative indexes.

Vital Records of Lithuanian Jewry

A reprint of a report by Gary Mokotoff describes Birth, Marriage and Death records for Kovna (Kaunas) and Vilna (Vilnius), which have been located at the Central State Historical Archives in Vilnius. The Kovna Rabbinate records, Record Group 1226, cover the period 1800-1940 with an inventory listing of 61 pages in 2 volumes. The Vilna Rabbinate record, Record Group 728, has three inventories covering the years 1837-1923. Although the material was first mentioned in Avotaynu, Vol. VI Number 2, the importance and significance of the information justifies repetition.

Dorot: Volume 11 Number 4, Summer 1990 (New York)

Vital Records Update

Changes in the regulation for obtaining vital records from such bodies as the New York City Health Department, the NYC Municipal Archives and the New York State Vital Records are described.

Addresses of German Archives

A 5-page list of Federal and State archives in Germany compiled by Ursula Huelsbergen, is published in the July 1990 issue of Family Records Today (American Family Records Association). Ernest Thode's Address Book for Germanic Genealogy gives info. on the holdings of each archive. Order from: Heritage House, P.O.B. 39128, Indianapolis, IN 46239.

Polish Research

David Einsiedler recommends Adam Jankiewicz ul. Skoczylasa 10a m.5, 03-465 Warszawa, Poland. David writes that English may be used in correspondence, that rates are reasonable, and research is prompt and accurate.

South African Vital Records

An account of various sources of vital records of the various provinces of South Africa (including certain records held by the LDS Family History Library) is given. The following are listed: Vital Statistics, Census Records, Naturalization Records, Ship Passenger Lists and Cemetery Records.

Library of Congress: A Guide to Genealogical & Historical Research

Alex E. Friedlander reviews the above book by James C. Neagles. Published in 1990, it has 382 pages and costs \$35.95. It is available from Ancestry Inc., PO Box 476, Salt Lake City, UT 84110.

Avi Avot (Orange County) Winter 1990

The Encyclopedia of Jewish Genealogy

This 5-volume source book by Arthur Kurzweil and Miriam Weiner will be an important reference for Jewish genealogical research. The first, entitled "Sources in the United States and Canada", was published in December 1990. Volumes are priced at \$30.00 and may be ordered from: Jason Aronson Inc., Fulfillment Department, 1205 O'Neill Highway, Dunmore, PA 18512.

Illiana JGS (Flossmoor, Illinois) September - December 1990

Lithuanian Genealogy Newsletter

Genalogija: The Lithuanian-American Genealogy Newsletter, is published quarterly by the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture Library. To obtain more information concerning the Genealogy Department and its projects write to the Museum at: 6500 South Pulaski Road, Chicago, IL 60629.

Majdanek and Auschwitz Records

For Majdanek records write: Krystyna Dadalowa, Panstwowe Muzeum at Majdanek, Droga Meczennikow Majdanka 67, Lublin 20-325, Poland. For Auschwitz records write: Panstwowe Muzeum, 32-603 Oswiecim, Poland. Send full name researched, date of birth, place of residence and profession if known. The Auschwitz archives contain over 1.5 million index cards and those of Majdanek 100,000.

Lineage (Long Island) Summer 1990

Photographs of Jewish Gravestones in Germany

Two books have been published recently.

1. Steinerne Zeugnisse Juedischen Lebens in Bayern (Stone Witnesses to Jewish Life in Bavaria) at DM 39.80 from Bayerische Verlagsanstalt, Postfach 2709, 7600 Bamberg, FRG.
2. Memorbuch Die Judischen Friedhofe Jebenhausen und Goppingen by Naftali Bamberger (a resident of Jerusalem). This book gives 500 photos showing every stone in the Jewish cemeteries of Jebenhausen and Goppingen with translations from Hebrew to German of the inscription, plus maps and charts of the cemeteries. \$68.00 from Bamberger Family Archives, Postfach 10 04 04, 7000 Stuttgart 10, FRG. Burials date from 1787.

Polish Cemetery Research

Write to: Jan Jagielski, c/o Zydowski Instytut Historyczny, ul. Tlomackie 3/5, 00-090 Warszawa, Poland.

Mishpacha (Greater Washington) Fall 1990

The Fate of Ship Passenger Manifests

The fate of these ship records which are germane to Jewish immigrant arrivals at Ellis Island is complex. Cynthia Fox and Suzan Wynne write on the various categories of records covering the years 1820-1954. In some cases the National Archives have agreed to deposit the originals with the Balch Institute in Philadelphia in order to create a computerized index to the records. During the 1950s the records for the period 1896-1954 were microfilmed and then destroyed. See the original report for the full story. (See also Quest. Summer/Fall 1990).

Polish Civil Records

According to Dan Shlyter of the Family History Library, although few Jews elected to comply, civil registration of vital statistics (births, marriages and deaths) was a legal requirement in Russian Poland from the year 1781. When rabbis became empowered to perform the registration, towns with synagogues generally kept these records also for Jews. The Polish gazetteer *Slownik Geografia* (Library of Congress) will inform whether a particular town had a synagogue.

European, Russian and Brazilian Addresses for Vital Statistics

Information previously published in *Quest* (Spring, 1990) and *Avotaynu* (Summer, 1990) has been put into a common list of sources for vital statistics and other records, and published in *Mishpacha* (Fall, 1990). Addresses of sources in the following countries are listed: Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland (2 addresses), Soviet Union and Brazil.

Understanding Roots III

A 150 pp. users guide for *Roots III* written by Donna Przecha and entitled "Understanding Roots III", can be obtained by writing her at: P.O.Box 29515, San Diego, CA 92129-1641. Cost is \$20.95 inclusive.

Morasha (Illinois) October, November 1990

\$200,000 Grant to Douglas Goldman Jewish Genealogical Center, Tel Aviv

The report, taken from the *Jerusalem Post International Edition* of 1st September 1990, describes a \$200,000 grant from the Levi Strauss family to further the Dorot program. The current operations and future plans of the Dorot Center are described.

QUEST (Connecticut) Summer/Fall 1990

Beth Hatefutsot Participation in Ellis Island Record Computerization

The millions of documents recording the huge immigration waves which passed through Ellis Island between 1882 and 1954 (2.5 million), will be available to the public via computer terminals at the Ellis Island Museum and at Beth Hatefutsot. The Museum of the Jewish Diaspora will, by agreement with the Ellis Island Commission, be formulating the computer database and will enter the names and details into a central computer memory. The project is expected to take 2-3 years to complete. (See also *Mishpacha*, Fall 1990.)

Hamburg Passenger Lists

Quest provides on p. 4,5, an excellent summary of the various Hamburg passenger and ship records and their availability to the public. A list heading with English translation is also shown.

Research in France

The *Services Culturels Francais*, 972 Fifth Avenue, New York NY 10021, will send an explanation of French records, a list of three private genealogists in France, names and addresses of six French-orientated genealogical societies in the US and of nine "Archives Departementales" in France. One can also write to: *Cercle de Genealogie Juive*, 219 Grand Rue, 92380 Garches, France.

Fulda, Germany Cemetery List

A 4-page list of 380 burials in the Jewish cemetery may be searched for any surname. Send SASE to: JGSCT, 19 Storrs Height Road, Storrs, CT 06268.

Roots-Key (Los Angeles) Summer and Fall 1990

Personal Ancestry File (PAF) Program of LDS Church

The software developed by the LDS Church for the family history researcher was reviewed by Ray Stone in the Spring 1990 issue of Roots-Key. In this issue (Summer 1990) he corrects certain statements that he made in the original article, following a phone communication with a LDS librarian.

Burial Records (Pinkassim) for Russia

In Isaac Levita's "The Jewish Community in Russia" Jerusalem: Posner 1971, a list is provided of those communities for which burial records are held by several institutions in the US. The original information was contained in Lineage of Summer 1990. (Roots-Key, Fall 1990) (This book is in our Jerusalem library.)

SEARCH (International) Summer and Fall 1990

Shtetl Finder Gazetteer

The publication by Chester G. Cohen first appeared in 1980 and is today in very wide use among genealogists. It has been reissued by Heritage Books Inc. in 1989 and costs \$21.50 inclusive. The Gazetteer is reviewed by Alice Solovy. (Summer 1990)

A History of Habsburg Jews 1670-1918

The reference work by William McCagg Jr., is reviewed by Alice Solovy. It covers Vienna in detail and also Bohemia and Hungary and contains an extensive bibliography. (Summer 1990)

A Review of Hebrew Genealogical Sources - Part IV Prenumeranten

The 4th part of this excellent review by Chaim Freedman appears in the Search issue of Fall 1990. It explains the Yiddish term "prenumeranten" as the lists of people who ordered copies of a book before its publication, and also the significance of these lists for the genealogist. The following parts of Chaim Freedman's work have been published previously:

Part I which appeared in Search of Spring 1989

Part II which appeared in Search of Summer 1989

Part III which appeared in Search of Spring 1990

The purpose of these reviews is to acquaint the researcher with material inaccessible to those not fluent in Hebrew. Part IV does not review specific books but rather a type of source.

Shem Tov (Toronto) June 1990

Names of Auschwitz Prisoners

The International Red Cross in Geneva are microfiching the records of 74,000 prisoners who died at Auschwitz and of 130,000 forced laborers. Although a delay of 12 months is expected for processing inquiries, it's now possible to initiate a search via the local Red Cross branch or through the Tracing and Documentation Center in West Germany.

Shem Tov (Toronto) September 1990

Hamburg Jewish Cemetery

The City of Hamburg has put aside half a million marks for the restoration of this cemetery on Konigstrasse in Hamburg-Altona which dates from 1611. There are over 7000 graves of which nearly one third are of Sephardic Jews.

Berlin Document Center

The handover of the largest collection of Nazi records is planned to be executed by the end of 1994. 40,000 pages are being filmed each day and the number of documents is thought to be 30 million. The center is currently run by Washington authorities and will be handed over to the United Germany.

Yichus (North Jersey) Winter 89/90 and Spring 90

Computer Software for Genealogists

The Winter 89/90 issue has a section listing the various software alternatives available for recording family history together with addresses of the suppliers and details of computer compatibility.

Visiting the LDS Family History Library

Also in the Winter 89/90 issue are useful hints by Hans Bonheim for the person planning his/her first visit to the LDS Library in Salt Lake City. (See also Avotaynu Winter 1990).

Polish-Russian Index for New York City 1870 Census

This index has been prepared by Marlene Silverman as a research aid in identifying Polish or Russian origins in the 1870 population census for New York City. The index lists 1850 households of which approximately 85% are estimated as being Jewish. For information contact: Marlene Silverman, 3701 Connecticut Avenue, Apt 228, Washington DC 20008. Winter 89/90.

Civil Vital Records from New York City

These are listed in the Spring 1990 issue of Yichus, which also has info. on Hamburg passenger lists and Hamburg police records.

Avotaynu (International) Fall 1990

Proposed Numbering System for Individuals and Generations

Asher Bar-Zev makes an interesting proposal for the numbering of individuals, generations and charts in genealogical records. The proposal accommodates both newly discovered ancestral generations and the accretion of new generations through one's children, grandchildren and later descendants. (See also Winter 1990 for more info.)

Genealogical Research in Czechoslovakia: An Update

Edward D. Luft writes on the current situation and facilities for genealogical research in Czechoslovakia and gives important information on various archives now accessible to the researcher.

Byelorussian Archival Holdings

Harry D. Boonin clarifies many points concerning the various sources of genealogical info. in White Russia, and explains the significance of the registry books in particular areas.

Documentation Program for Jewish History in Poland

The planned Research Center on Jewish History and Culture will contain English language bibliographies listing all Jewish records in Poland, and microfilms of this material will be made available to researchers abroad. There will also be a genealogy center complete with computer terminals linked to a Polish-Jewish database. The Research Center has already commenced operations at Rzeszow. The address: 35.959 Rzeszow, ul.Boznica 4, Poland. The new genealogical center will be built at Kazimierz, the Jewish royal city in Krakow.

Book Reviews: "The Library of Congress" and "Their Father's House"

Randy Daitch reviews The Library of Congress: "A Guide to Genealogical and Historical Research" by James C. Neagles, \$40.00, while Harold Rhode reviews

"Their Father's House", Studies and Sources in Family History, Nos 3-4, The Israel Genealogical Society.

Genealogical Inquiries to the USSR

Carol Clapsaddle reports that the Association of Lawyers in Moscow claims to be the only official route for obtaining genealogical data from Russia. The address is: Injurcolleguia, Association of Lawyers, 5 Gorky Street, Moscow, USSR. Two years ago this association wrote to Avotaynu stating that they did not handle genealogical inquiries and this apparently reflects a policy change.

Avotaynu (International) Winter 1990

Jewish Vital Statistic Records in Lithuania

There is an excellent and informative article by Alex E. Freidlander on the facilities for genealogical research in Lithuania and in particular, in the three areas or Guberniyas of Vilnius, Kaunus and Suwalki. He also deals specifically with the Rabbinate records of these three districts, and with the many sub-districts. Lists show both old and new names of these sub-districts plus the "fond" number of each record.

Russian Sources in Western Libraries

Harold & James Rhode write this account of libraries in US, Great Britain and France which hold large quantities of uncataloged Russian material. They state, however, that the largest amount of Russian material is held in the University of Helsinki (Finland) Library's Slavik section. This library is willing to loan books either through interlibrary loan or to private individuals.

Poland Revisited

Neil Rosentrin describes visits to Poznan, Krotoszyn, Warsaw, Wegrow, Misk Mazowiecki, Nidzica, Lomza, Ciechanowiec, Bytom and Wroclaw with stops also at Prague, Dresden, Frankfurt-on-Oder and Berlin. He describes the Jewish cemeteries, where they still exist, and the archival facilities available in each place.

Genealogical Descent from Rashi

Asher Bar-Zev describes the investigative process which he used to prove his descent from Rashi. He explains the Absolute Generation Method by which each individual is allotted a number. In the Bar-Zev system the Rashi generation is numbered 1, while in the Jacobi system the current generation is number 1 which creates difficulties when numbering descendants. A chart cross-references the two systems.

Sources for Genealogical Research in Switzerland

A useful source for information relating to Silesia, Pomerania, East and West Prussia and Glogau, areas now largely in Poland, is recommended. The source is: "Salomon Ludwig Steinheim-Institut fur Deutsch-Judische Geschichte", Geibelstr. 41, D-4100 Duisburg 1, Germany. This information has been translated and summarized by George Arnstein.

A Guide to the LDS Family History Library

This Guide, reports Irene Saunders Goldstein, is available from: Salt Lake City Ancestry Inc., 1988 for \$39.95. The title is: The Library: A Guide to the LDS Family History Library, by Johni Cerny and Wendy Elliott. Ms Goldstein reviews the book and describes some of the more attractive features of the Library for the Jewish family history researcher. (See also YICHUS, Winter 89/90.)

The Development of the Australian Communities

Dr. Anthony Joseph reviews Suzanne Rutland's book "Edge of the Diaspora", William Collins Pty. Ltd., 55 Clarence Street, Sydney, NSW 2000. 1988 Price: AUS\$ 39.95.

"A Global Gathering"

ANNOUNCING

THIRD INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON JEWISH GENEALOGY

Doubletree Hotel
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Sunday, July 7 - Thursday July 11, 1991

Sponsored by the 39 Jewish Genealogical Societies throughout the world
through the
Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies

Salt Lake



"A Global Gathering"

A Feast of Genealogical Experts Awaits You

We have invited a group of experts in Jewish family history from around the world to lecture to us and teach us so that we can expand our knowledge of Jewish genealogy.

- Australia** Sophie Caplan, of Sydney, is an expert on genealogical resources in Australia. She is a Holocaust survivor with a special interest in post-World War II immigrants in Australia.
- Canada** Lawrence Tapper, of Ottawa, is a staff archivist of the Public Archives of Canada with emphasis on Jewish resources.
- Czechoslovakia** To be announced.
- France** Stephane Toubanc, of Paris, is secretaire generale of the Cercle de Genealogie Juive.
- Germany** Jürgen Sielemann of Hamburg, is the Hamburg City Archivist. He is an expert in many aspects of the immigrant experience while in the port of Hamburg on route to various countries, including the United States.
- Great Britain** Anthony Joseph, of Birmingham, is chairman of the Birmingham branch of the Jewish Historical Society of England and lecturer on British genealogical sources.
- Netherlands** To be announced.
- Hungary** Rabbi Georgy Landeszman (tentative), of Budapest, is head of the Hungarian Jewish Archives and official spokesman of the Hungarian Jewish Community. An expert in sources of information in Hungary for Jewish genealogical research.
- Israel** Esther Ramon (tentative), of Jerusalem, is founder and president of the Israel Genealogical Society. She was a contributor to the *Pinkas Hakehilot* series published by Yad Vashem and is author of numerous articles on genealogical resources in Israel.
- Batya Untershatz (tentative) of Jerusalem, is director of the Search Bureau for Missing Relatives of the Jewish Agency. Her ability to locate persons living in Israel has made her an international legend and the subject of numerous news features.
- Poland** To be announced.
- Portugal** Jose Maria Abecassis, of Lisbon, is author of *Genealogica Hebraica*, a seven-volume work, which when completed will be the definitive work on the genealogy of Jewish Portugal and Gibraltar.
- South Africa** I. Leslie Meyerowitz, of Johannesburg, is an expert on the origin of South African Jewry and sources of information for genealogical research in South Africa.
- Soviet Union** Patricia Eames, of Washington DC, is director of the Soviet-American Genealogical Archival Service (SAGAS), the program which will formalize genealogical inquiries from the United States to the Soviet Union.
- United States** A host of United States "regulars" plan to attend the International Seminar including Rabbi Malcolm H. Stern, dean of Jewish-American genealogy; Steven Siegel, expert in New York City genealogical sources; and Dr. Sallyann Amdur Sack, editor of *Avotaynu* and author of *Genealogical Resources in Israel, Index to Russian Consular Records, Where Once We Walked*.

Plus: workshops in getting started, computerized genealogy, Sephardic Jewry, research and travel, translating records, rabbinic dynasties, charting and record keeping, and much, much more.

Registration Form
International Seminar on Jewish Genealogy
"A Global Gathering"
Salt Lake City, July 7-11, 1991

Mail to: Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies
P.O. Box 1134
Teaneck, NJ 07666

- Enclosed is my check payable to the Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies for \$75, the early registration price for the International Seminar. I understand if I cancel before June 15, 1991, my registration fee will be refunded. [Note: After February 15, 1991, please pay regular registration price of \$100.]
- Enclosed are additional registration fees at \$37.50 each for other members of the household noted below.
- Enclosed is \$25 (each) for tickets to the Thursday night banquet.
- Please keep me on the mailing list for the International Seminar on Jewish Genealogy. I do not want to make the commitment at this time, but wish to be informed of future developments.

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Please answer the following questions:

1. What is your experience level? _____ Beginner _____ Mid-level _____ Advanced
If a beginner, would you be interested in attending a beginner's workshop?
2. Which day are you likely to arrive? _____ Saturday _____ Sunday _____ Monday
3. Please list the countries you are researching. Use one asterisk (*) for a country you have visited and two asterisks (**) for those you would like to visit. For the purpose of this list, we are more interested in the old name, e.g., Lithuania, Ukraine, Galicia, Moravia.
4. Would you be interested in a program on genealogical research in Israel?
5. Would you be interested in attending informal sessions to discuss strategies that the genealogical community can develop and employ to increase access to records?
6. List below any program suggestions you have: