

# שרשרת הדורות

## SHARSHERET HADOKOT

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#### FROM THE EDITOR

Our newsletter consists this time of rich material from the genealogical researches of our members. We wish that all of us will be able to continue this fruitful activity.

In our general meeting three additional members were elected to the Committee of our Society - Ephraim Levi, Harold Lewin and Abraham Safdie.

We welcome them!

Esther Ramon

Sharsheret Hadorot is published three times a year by the Israel Genealogical Society, Harav Uziel 50, 96424 Jerusalem, Tel: 02-424147. ISSN 0792-5751

#### Our other Publications:

Two booklets: Annals and Deeds 10 NIS, 5 NIS for members  
Their Father's House 20 NIS, 18 NIS for members  
In the States for "Their Father's House" send \$12.- to Carlton W. Brooks, 720 West Edgewood, Mesa, Arizona 85210-3513.

Photocopies from previous newsletters can be orders at 1 NIS/page.

Annual Membership fee for 1991-92 - 75 NIS/page

#### FORTHCOMING LECTURES

- 19.2.92 Report on some of our Member's Researches (Please bring interesting material from your research and inform Esther Ramon in advance.)
- 25.3.92 Dov HaCohen - THE GENEALOGY OF THE JEWS IN IZMIR IN THE LAST CENTURY.
- 15.4.92 Daniel Ophir - THE FAMILY OF A.L. FRUMKIN.
- 27.5.29 Dr. Aharon Demsky - PEDIGREES IN THE BIBLE.

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 Blvd., Jerusalem.

## RECENT LECTURES

### THE MOTRO FAMILY GIDEON TIMOR

Being curious by nature, I have always been interested in the secrets of the past. As a result I became involved in archaeology. Whenever some painted pottery or a coin or even personal artifacts or written material were found, my imagination swept me away.

From early youth I also took interest in the origins of my family and especially in its unique name. I read many books about the history of Eretz Israel and looked for relatives. As I gathered all the pieces of information, I filed them for the time when I would be able to examine them thoroughly.

Last year, when his school encouraged my son to write about his roots, I began to build the Family Tree based on my information.

Since my grandmother was connected with the family of R. Mizrachi (the Rabbi of the Yochanan ben Zakai Synagogue), I got material about this branch from Shmuel Shamir and his family. Thus many additional branches grew on my tree.

The Motro Family is believed to have originated in Spain, though we have not found any proof to confirm this. We know for certain that they lived in Ragusa (Dubrovnik today) and came to Eretz Israel in the second half of the 18. cent. The language of my family was Ladino up to my father's generation.

The first known members were the brothers Baruch (the elder) and Raphael Motro (who was much younger). Both came for religious (Zionistic) reasons and according to an oral tradition, they brought with them two sacks of "Napoleonic Coins".

Prince Forbin on his visit here in 1817 wrote: "I visited from time to time a rich, elderly Jew born in Constantinople, to whom I had brought letters of recommendation. He came to the City of David to be buried here. Raphael Baruch Motro spoke Spanish fluently and his speech was vivid and attractive. He was very pious, moderate and generous. I have met only a few people who know the world as he does and who speak about it with less sadness. His house, which was arranged strictly, cost him 500 Phorsot". (Ish Shalom, M. - Christian Travellers in Eretz Israel p.429).

Among the papers of the Motro brothers we also found a contract between Raphael and two rabbis according to which he bought a burial place for the modest price of 800 Phorsot.

Conclusions - Baruch Motro died before 1817. Having come here at an advanced age, he was born about 1740. Raphael Motro was born about 1760 in Constantinople and died in Jerusalem. The latter may be my ancestor seven generations back.

Joseph Motro 1770 - 1833, Raphael's son collected donations in Turkey and in Europe for the Jews in Hebron. In 1831-1833 he was active in Padua and died in Bulgaria (Yaari-Shluchei Hebron p.322).

His son Yitzchak Motro 1806-1884 was born in Jerusalem and died in Jaffa. His tombstone is still in the old cemetery in Jaffa. His only son was Joseph

Motro 1836-1899 who lived in Jaffa and who cultivated and exported Etrogs.

He married in Egypt Simcha nee Zikorel whose family originates in Turkey. The meaning of their name is "Little Hand". She is buried in the old cemetery in Petach Tikva. They had four sons and two daughters, among them:

Israel Motro 1873-1944. He and his son Raphael 1899-1987 are buried in the Nachlat Yitzchak cemetery in Tel Aviv. Two other sons of Israel were Moshe and Leon.

Yitzchak Motro 1874-1899 who was the father of Perla and Joseph.

Chaim Motro 1878-1963, my grandfather was very active in the Jewish community in Jaffo and later in Tel Aviv.

(for other descendants of the Motro Family see in the Hebrew Section)

#### THE DISPERSION OF THE EXILED FROM SPAIN AND THE MARRANOS FROM PORTUGAL:

The results of my family research which proves the common Portugese source of my parents - Bundheim and Glueckstadt in Hamburg.

JOSEPH BEN BRITH

Henrico Dias Cacere, son of Manuel Lopes, the New Christian was born in the mountainous town of Santa Comba Dao in 1528. His mother was Leonor de Caceres. When he was about 40 years old, he married Guimar Gomes de Milao from Covilha, born in 1549. They settled in Lisbon and Henrico's commercial activities comprised Brazil and North West Europe. They had 5 sons and 4 daughters. Two of their sons served as agents of their father's business in Brazil. Henrico and his sons were called after the father of their mother Francisco Rodrigues Milao, who was killed in India as an officer in the Portugese Army. Nobility was bestowed on the family after a brother of Guimar was killed there too. Three of the daughters kept their father's name Henriques as their second name.

In 1603 three ships from Brazil, loaded with sugar and wood reached the young Portugese merchant Alvero Dyones in Hamburg. He loaded the ships with raw material from the Baltics and Poland and sent the ships to Portugal. There the customs found out that he had violated the law, because the ships had not passed Lisbon on their way from Brazil. Three years later Henrico Dias Milao sent his eldest daughter, Beatrix Henriques with his youngest son Paolo de Milao to marry the above mentioned Alvero Dyonis. Both families were suspected by the Inquisition in Portugal of secret connections with Judaism. In 1603 Henrico tried to flee with his family to Hamburg, but they were caught by the Inquisition and imprisoned together with their servants. Henrico together with his loyal Christian servant was burned in public on 5.4.1609. He was not ready to confess that he had fasted on Yom Kippur 1606. Although he was then 81 years old, he tried unsuccessfully to escape. His wife, 60 years old, and his children in Lisbon confessed and endured humiliation including "New education in a special Institution". They succeeded in fleeing secretly to Amsterdam and to Hamburg.

Alvero Dyonis, also called Alberto Dionisus and Albert de Nies and Semuel Yiahia in Hebrew was, according to his evidence, a descendant of the famous Don Yiahia, and was a son of Filipe Dinis and Beatrix de Placios who lived in Antwerp from 1570. A well known German researcher assumes that he was born in Braga, a town in Northern Portugal. He was the head of the small Portugese Colony in Hamburg at the beginning of the 17th cent. After his marriage to Beatrix Henriques, he bought (together with his cousin Andre Falleiro, also called Yacob Aboab) a parcel of land outside Hamburg, which served as their special cemetery. On this occasion the Senate of Hamburg, the Lutheran Clergy and the Corporation of the Citizens discovered that those "Catholics" were really clandestine Jews. But as they had good economic connections and numbered 125 souls, they were granted the right to live as Jews. One of the first Jews to be buried there was Guiomar Gomes, his wife's mother who died in 1613. I could not discover her tombstone, but I found that one of her daughter, who died in 1632 and was buried in Altona's oldest Jewish Portugese cemetery.

The commercial activities of Albert De Nies embraced the Bishopric of Bremen, Saxony, Schleswig, Bohemia, the Kingdom of Denmark and the Baltic Countries. His brothers-in-law, the sons of Henrico, were his associates in Hamburg, Amsterdam, London and in French ports. They called themselves Milano, Teixeira, De Hollande, De Sequeira, Dirichsen and in Hebrew Abensur.

In 1618 Albert De Nies was expelled from Hamburg, because of internal politics. He sought refuge under the Patronage of the Danish King in Altona. Two of his brothers-in-law in Hamburg - Manuel Teixeira Milano (probably Yitzchak Haim Milano in Hebrew) and Paul Dirichsen (certainly Moshe Abensur) were imprisoned.

The Danish King Christian IV founded a new port and fortress in his southern district Schleswig-Holstein in 1617. He invited Albert De Nies to found a Portugese Jewish Colony in his new town which he called Glueckstadt "the town of luck". Albert came there in 1619 and was the first Jew in Glueckstadt and the second was Paul Dirichsen - Moshe Abensur. A proclamation was issued inviting Portugese Jews in Hamburg, Amsterdam and Portugal to settle in Glueckstadt.

The members of the next generation were called Henriques after their grandfather in Glueckstadt, Emden and London. Ishac C. and Yacob J. Henriques lived in Emden in 1633. They were wholesalers and importers from overseas. The cousins Ruben Henriques became a citizen in Glueckstadt in 1646 and Josua Henriques in 1649.

I can prove that Ruben Henriques, the Schohet and Hebrew teacher in Glueckstadt was the author of a didactic play for Purim in Glueckstadt written in 1650. It was printed in Hebrew either there or in Amsterdam. On his tombstone appears his Hebrew name, Reuben son of Jechie-Yiahia. Since he was the son of Samuel Yiahai and Beatrix Henriques.

From the article by Susan C. Sherman "Sephardic Migrations into Poland" Avotaynu Vol. VI No.2, I learned about members of this family in Lithuania and Poland having the names of Bejm, De Bajema, Sabel, Sabelowitz and Charlap. They were of Sephardic origin and there were connections between the import of salt from the Bay of Biscay and the emblem of the sabre (sword). Saebel in German, in the family Sabel, Sabelowitz. Indeed on the

tombstones of Reuben Yiahia and of his son Mordechai (Head of the Portugese Community in Glueckstadt at he beginning of the 18th cent.) from 1730 is written "from the family of Saeblei" and a curved sword is engraved. This means that they were blacksmiths who made swords for the Royal Danish fleet. Albert Dionisus who died in 1644 or 1645 in Glueckstadt had the monopoly to trade in salt from the Bay of Biscay in the Danish kingdom and for some time served as Master of the Mint of Glueckstadt.

The only mentioned son of Mordechai, named Reuben son of Mordechai Henrichsen, returned to Hamburg after 1619, because in that year, together with his father, the head of the community and 9 head of families he signed the approval of the change of the prayerbook from Sephardic-Portugese to the Ashkenasi-Polish version. He was called in Hamburg Ozer B.S. (which meant Bass) of Mordechai G"S.. the initials of Glueckstadt. He was buried at Altona in 1751. The family of my mother, the Glueckstadts are his descendants. (In 1644 the whole family was denounced in Lisbon and so they erased their past).

(To be followed in our next newsletter)

#### OUR MEMBERS AT WORK

#### THE LEITNER (LEIPPNER, LEIPEN) FAMILY FROM MATTERS DORF (TODAY MATTERSBURG) IN BURGENLAND, AUSTRIA by Mirian Dovrinski

My grandfather and grandmother, Moshe Moritz Neumann and Zilli Zippora Cecilia Warendorfer, were first cousins. Their mothers were two sisters of the Leitner Family, whose roots were in Mattersdorf.

Joel Ben-Dov, a member of the family, discovered interesting documents in the "Wolf Museum" in Eisenstadt (Austria). Among them were two pages from the accounts of the Chevra Kadisha in Mattersdorf where the Leitners had lived and owned property. The family moved later to Vienna, but most members were born and buried in Mattersdorf.

In this article we have reproduced one of the pages (See Illus. 1, p.6). At the top of the page we find the name of the the deceased Israel Joel Leipen and the name of his mother Jentel. He died on 20.10.1816. His house was mortgaged in order to maintain the grave and to hire three scholars to read from the Book of Exodus in his honour. His wife Esther died in 1832 and we have a photocopy of her page too.

The two pages were written after her death and only then was the house mortgaged.

From the pages we can learn who in the family came to Eisenstadt and when, and who paid for the maintenance: For instance, in 1841 the son Joseph Haim paid, in 1851 the maiden Veigele, daughter of Joseph Haim paid, and in the year 1846, nobody in the family paid anything. From this we learn about the son of the couple in 1841, that nobody of the family was in Mattersdorf in 1846 and that in 1851 the granddaughter had not yet married. In 1879 the mortgage was paid off by a member of the family. R. Leiser Deutsch and the community committed itself to maintain the graves.

The Nazis destroyed the graves, but before that, they photographed them and those photos are also in the Wolf Museum.

EXAMPLES OF MY FINDINGS IN THE L.D.S. LIBRARY  
IN SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 1991

Chava Agmon

I found two registrations of birth of the Karo Family in Breslau. The first (Illus. n.2, p.7) was written by the clerk of the Jewish Community. The second (Illus. n.3, p.7) was written on official forms. The big letters belong to the photographers (about 1960). LINKS means the left page of the registrations. There is no information in which microfilm the right page can be found.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION & CITIZENSHIP RECORDS  
by Shalom Bronstein

For information write to the Immigration & Naturalization Service, 425 I St. NW, Room 5114, Washington, DC 20536. Ask for "any and all information about the particular relative (one relative per request), pursuant to the FOI Act." Birth dates, date or year of arrival, place of residence are helpful. If the person you are researching never became a citizen, you will receive a reply stating that no information on that particular person was found. If the person was naturalized copies of all the information the INS has will be sent to you. If you are sure that the person was naturalized and you get a negative answer. DON'T GIVE UP. Write to the National Archives Regional office where you think your relative may have been naturalized. A list follows the article. Once you get the citizenship papers you will have the name of the boat on which the person arrived and their port of arrival. You need this information to write for the ship's passenger list. This is an invaluable source of information.

For the ship's passenger list you must fill out a special form. This form NATF Form 81 is available from the National Archives & Records Administration, 7th & Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20408. From the same office you can order at no charge their other genealogical leaflets and available forms. The forms are self-explanatory. There are charges for many of these records & they can be charged to an American credit card. All charges can be paid in US currency only. Answers take at least six months so do not despair. Through this round-about way I learned the name of my great-grandmother's mother as the ship's passenger form asks the immigrant to list the name of their closest relative living in the country of origin.

Addresses of the National Archives Regional Archives System:

New England Region, 380 Trapelo Road, Waltham, Ma 02154. Phone: 617-647-8100. Areas served: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Northeast Region, Building 22, Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, NJ 07002-5388. Phone 201-823-7545. Areas Served: New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Mid Atlantic Region, 9th & Market Streets rm.1350, Philadelphia, PA 19107. Phone 215-597-3000. Areas served: Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Southeast Region, 1557 St, Joseph Avenue, East Point, GA 30344. Phone. 404-763-7477. Areas served: Alabama. Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. Great Lakes Region, 7358 South Pulaski Road, Chicago, Il 60629. Phone. 312-581-7816. Areas served: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Central Plains Region, 2312 East Bannister Road, Kansas City, Mo 64131. Phone.816-926-6272.

Areas served: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. Southwest Region, 501 West Felix Street, Fort Worth, TX 76115. Phone. 817-334-5525. Areas Served: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. Rocky Mountain Region, Building 48, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225. Phone 303-236-0817. Areas served: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. Pacific Southwest Region, 2400 Avila Road, Laguna Niguel, CA 92677-6719. Phone 714-643-4241. Areas served: Arizona, southern California counties of Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura and Clark County, Nevada. Pacific Sierra Region, 1000 Commodore Drive, San Bruno, CA 94066. Phone 415-876-9009. Areas served: Northern California, Hawaii, Nevada (except Clark County) and the Pacific Ocean area. Pacific Northwest Region, 6125 Sand Point Way, Seattle, WA 98115. Phone 206-526-6507. Areas served: Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Alaska Region, 654 West 3rd Avenue, Anchorage, AK 99501. Phone 907-271-2441. Areas served: Alaska.

#### NEWS ASSORTMENT

**Announcing the Jewish Genealogical People Finder - A Family Tree of The Jewish People - Gary Mokotoff.**

**Gary Mokotoff**

For the past ten years, the Jewish Genealogical Family Finder has been one of the vital resources linking Jewish genealogist throughout the world. The JGPF, however, only describes surnames and towns; it does not describe people. Today we announce the Jewish Genealogical People Finder, the logical extension of the JGFF. Rather than collecting surnames and towns. JGPF will collect data about individual members of family trees.

How it will work. Jewish genealogists from all over the world will submit their computerized family trees on IBM compatible 5 1/4 or 3 1/2 inch diskettes in GEDCOM format. GEDCOM is a standard interface between genealogical software systems which was developed by the LDS (Mormon) Family History Library. Most modern genealogical software systems support this interface.

What information will be retained. Ideally, each entry will include the person's name, sex, date of birth, place of birth, date of death, place of death, father's name, mother's name, spouse(s)'s name.

Privacy/Sensitivity. Attorneys have been consulted and they have informed us that what we plan to do does not violate any U.S. government privacy laws. However, prior to submitting your family tree, consider whether any information you are supplying would meet the objection of family members. Is there a marriage or birth you feel obligated to document as the family historian that is a sensitive issue in your family? If so, consider removing it from the data base prior to submitting it. Any person you have included in your tree can submit in writing that they want their information removed from the JGPF. If such a request is received, the person as well as all descendants, will be deleted.

How will it be distributed. The Family Finder is distributed as computer printouts. This is because it "only" contains 23,000 entries. This method of distribution is impractical when the volume is in the hundred of thousands.

Consequently, the only format which the data will be available is on microfich. Microfiche can contain about 15,000 items per fiche and is a very inexpensive method of distribution.

Distribution to other organizations. A number of Jewish museums have expressed interest in acquiring the data base of the JGPF. We consider the data you are submitting your property. Consequently, if we are approached by another organization who, in our opinion, can provide an useful service by using the JGPF data base, we will notify you of our interest in providing them the data. Your portion will be supplied to this group only with your written permission. Thus, you will have complete control over how your family tree data is used.

Costs. There is no charge to submit family trees to JGPF. The data base will be financed by charging the purchase of copies of the JGPF. It will be available on microfiche at a cost of \$1.50 per fiche plus shipping and handling. Each fiche contains approximately 15,000 entries. Therefore, the cost to buy a copy of the data base containing 250,000 entries would be \$25.50.

Updating you submission. At any time, you can update your previous submission by completely resubmitting your information with an indication that it is an update rather than a new submission.

Non-computerized trees. It is prohibitively time consuming to enter family tree information manually into JGPF for persons who do not have access to a computer, or who feel they have difficulty using computers. At Israeli labor prices, the genealogy center at Beth Hatefutsoth charges \$1 per name to manually enter data. This means that the simplest tree can cost hundreds of dollars.

Why create a new data base? Why not participate in existing data bases?

There are many existing family tree data bases. Two of the best known are the Mormon "Ancestral File" and the Dorot Center at Beth Hatefutsoth (Museum of Diaspora) in Israel. Many Jews object to participating in the Ancestral File project because members of the Mormon religion use the information for religious purposes. The Dorot Center at Beth Hatefutsoth has been slow to grow. In the seven years of its existence, it has acquired only 107,000 records. Even if it contained a large data base, there is no method for genealogical researchers to retrieve information except by going to the museum in Tel Aviv. In addition, it costs \$50 to submit a family tree and additional charges for updates.

What you will receive when you submit your data. As an acknowledgement that your data has been added to the Jewish Genealogical People Finder, you will receive a computer printout of all of the entries you submitted to the system.

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ACT NOW! SEND IN YOUR FAMILY TREES  
LET'S BUILD A FAMILY TREE OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE TOGETHER!  
JEWISH GENEALOGICAL PEOPLE FINDER  
1485 TEANECK ROAD  
TEANECK, N.J. 07666

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## FAMILY RESEARCH at YAD VASHEM

The primary goal of the Hall of Names is to receive, file and store the Pages of Testimony as implied in the Yad Vashem Law of 1953. The major efforts of the staff are directed to this essential goal of commemoration.

Mindful that we do have a major repository of information (unfortunately not yet computerized) many requests for family searches have been received and turned down.

Lack of staff and machine time have until recently been the reason for turning down such requests, unless they specified individuals, i.e. Last

Name, First Name and Birthplace or City of residence. Obviously, we could not search MANUALLY for all persons with the same surname of a certain place, when there were hundred and often thousands with the same surname. Nevertheless, we will try to respond to family requests if a fair share of the staff and machine time costs are met by those requesting them.

We are now beginning the process of computerization. Regrettably due to budget stringencies the process of entering the Pages of Testimony into a data-base may well take than a decade at present staff levels.

Family requests for searches for all individuals of a given surname from a particular city will be supplied for \$10 for up to 250-300 entries. Very popular Last names, over 300, will not be scanned.

For example: Your request covers all Schenglass/Scheinglass from Gorlice and all Wolfisch from Krakow. There are less than 300 of the first and 800 entries for Wolfisch. Your cost for such a search would be \$10 for the first; Wolfisch will not be scanned. For each \$10 scan you are entitled to 5 free photocopies. For each over 5 copies, the fee is \$1 per page.

Although we will do our best to be of assistance to you in what is primarily a personal need, please understand that as a public institution with commemorative priorities we are not able to provide such personal service without fair participation in its cost.

- PLEASE NOTE:
1. Family searches are NOT done when we are open to the public. This service takes time and may be delayed.
  2. Translation of photocopies from Hebrew and Russian is left to your own resources.
  3. Each page contains Birthplace, Residence before the war and Residence during the war. We scan all three: you can therefore list more than one place as indicator.
  4. The fees are quoted at the present rate of exchange.

## CONCERNING THE CATALOGUE AT THE LSD LIBRARY IN SALT LAKE CITY

Concerning the article of Chava Agmon, Gary Mokotoff states that "Access to the catalogue is also possible by the old fashioned way, through the microfiche catalogue, which is also available on each floor of the library.

Chava has sent us the official guide which only mentions the computerized records.

## SELECTIONS FROM OTHER JGS JOURNALS

Harold Lewin

It has only been possible to provide a survey of the range of material within the various JGS journals by making an extremely concentrated precis of each article. Unfortunately, such severe truncation inevitably leads to loss of both accuracy and substance. The reader is therefore advised to view this selection merely as a rough guide to the contents of other journals. It is essential, in all cases where an article appears to be within a reader's area of interest, to make every effort to obtain and read that article.

### AVOTAYNU VOL. VII NO.3 FALL 1991

#### Writing to Russia for Genealogical Information

Yakov Shadevich gives some useful guidelines to those seeking records in the Baltic States, Byelorussia, Moldavia and the Ukraine. Eight addresses of Oblast archives in Byelorussia and thirty in the Ukraine are provided. Yakov makes the important point that Latvia, Lithuania and Moldavia have no oblasts, thereby necessitating the researcher applying to the State Archival Administration.

#### Records of Emigrants in Hamburg State Archives

Jurgen Sielemann, reference archivist in the Department of Genealogy and Biography at the Hamburg State Archives, has written a definitive article on the Hamburg State Archives. Of particular interest is his reference to Jewish emigration from Kovno in the late 1800's with an alphabetically detailed list of 1112 emigrants in 1897.

#### Russian Business Directories

Harry D Boonin provides an update on the classification and microfilming of Russian business directories. He makes particular mention of the very large collection of Russian research material at the Helsinki University Library.

#### U.S. National Archives Material on Bavaria and Bremen

Peter W Lande is planning a systematic survey of Holocaust holdings at the US National Archives. In this article he describes the contents of several reels of microfilmed records relating to the Jews of Bavaria and Bremen.

#### Genealogical Research in Hungary

Rabbi G Landeszman reviews past and present genealogical research on rabbinical and other dynasties in Hungary. He describes some archival material still surviving, including chevra kadisha registers and conscription documents. An explanation of some Hungarian family names which considerably pre-date the decree of Emperor Joseph II in 1787 is provided.

#### Jewish Community Records for Bohemia and Moravia

Edward D Luft writes about Jewish records deposited with the State Jewish Museum of Prague and their availability for research. A bibliography of reference sources is given.

#### Jewish Record Keeping in Bohemia

This article by George Arnstein supplements the information given by Edward D Luft and explains various court orders affecting such matters as minimum age for marriage, conferring of names and the maintenance of vital records.

#### The Kolliel Galicia Archive

Rabbi Meir Wunder writes about the Galician Kolliel at 120 Mea Shearim Street in Jerusalem and the wealth of genealogical material available there.

#### Resettlement Period Burial Records and Sites in London

The writer of this summary describes the location and survival of records of Jewish burials in London and mentions some of the difficulties likely to be encountered by those searching for a particular grave in order to obtain headstone information.

#### The Rashi-Luria Lineage

Reuben Weiser and John Henry Richter separately comment on the Neil Rosenstein article "A Seventeenth Century Luria Manuscript" Avotaynu Vol.VII No.2. Weiser also propounds a theory that the name Katz is not derived from Kohen Tzedek but refers instead to those who lived in Katzenellenbogen.

#### Genealogical Sources in Holland

Sol van Son writes on the genealogical material available in Dutch archives and gives references containing information on cemeteries.

#### Average Length of a Generation

Michael Honey expounds on some personal research on generation length. He states that the repeating average length ought only to be applied in an integrated manner as demonstrated on a multi-family basis, but considers it reasonable to assume the average length of a generation as 24 years

#### Romanian Records in the LDS Family History Library

Gertrude Ogushwitz provides information on extant LDS records relating to specific areas in present-day Romania.

#### Colyer-Fergusson, Hyamson and R J D'Arcy Hart Collections

Edgar Samuel, Chairman of the Anglo-Jewish Archives, writes stating that the above-mentioned archives have been transferred to the Society of Genealogists, London and not to the University of Southampton, as was erroneously reported by Dr Neil Rosenstein in Avotaynu Vol.VII No.1.

#### DOROT VOL.12 NO.3 SPRING 1991

##### Genealogical Material at the Leo Baeck Institute, New York

Claus W Hirsch writes about the large archival holdings at the New York center of the Leo Baeck Institute. These include 60,000 books, Jewish communal histories covering over 1000 communities, 4500 archival collections and a computer database containing 4,400 surnames. "Ele Toledot" comprises a 33-volume set on the Jews of Frankfurt during the period 1249-1849. The Institute is located at 129 East 73rd Street, New York, NY 10021.

##### Record Searches in Poland

Miriam Weiner describes a visit to Krasnystaw and Rejowiec, small towns outside Lublin, and the success of her party in finding birth and other records.

##### Jewish Genealogy: A Sourcebook of Family Histories & Genealogies Vol.II

This reference work by David S Zubatsky, 336pp, available from Garland Publishing, 136 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016 and priced at \$30, is reviewed by Alex E Friedlander.

##### Accessions to the New York Public Library

Considerable information is provided on recent accessions of microfilmed census and other records, out-of-town phone directories and NYNEX electronic telephone directories.

DOROT VOL.12 NO.4 SUMMER 1991

Jewish Family Research in Germany

At a JGS of New York meeting on 12th May 1991, Henning Schroder, a professional genealogist from Gummersbach near Cologne, spoke about German sources and provided a detailed bibliography. He described the Germanic Emigrants Register which is currently being developed as a joint project of six German genealogical societies. So far 117,000 names from areas including East Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine have been indexed. The information will be put on microfiche and made available to several archives.

Lithuanian Jewish Communities

The book, Lithuanian Jewish Communities, edited by Nancy and Stuart Schoenburg, 1991, 514pp, is reviewed by Alex E Friedlander. It is available from Garland Publishing, 1000A Sherman Avenue, Hamden CT 06514 for \$60.

Directory of Passenger Ships Arriving New York

A directory of passenger ships arriving in New York, 1820-1850, is available from Precision Indexing PO Box 303, Bountiful, UT 84011 for \$79.95.

SEARCH VOL.11 NO.3 FALL 1991

Attendees of the July 1991 Seminar on Jewish Genealogy

This issue provides a list of the attendees at the July 1991 Seminar held at Salt Lake City, together with details of family names and places being researched.

An interview with Miriam Weiner, who was presented with the Award of Achievement in Genealogy, tells about her genealogical work.

CHRONICLES VOL.X. NO.3 AUTUMN 1991

US Immigration & Naturalization Service Records

Elaine B Kolinsky updates information originally published in Avotaynu Vol.V No.1. The update is made on the basis of 65 family requests by Ms Kolinsky to the Immigration & Naturalization Service.

The Use of Blind Letters in Searching for Descendants

Lloyd L Falk gives the benefit of his experience in sending blind letters to persons having the same family name, within a given locality. His conclusions, re. the usefulness of this technique are entirely positive.

Copying Old Family Photos at Home

Eugene Hurwitz provides some useful hints on the technique of copying.

Elisavetgrad: The Saga of a Jewish City

Maurice R Commanday contributes an interesting article on the Jewish history of Kirovograd, formerly Elisavetgrad in the Ukraine, from 1751.

LANDSMEN VOL.2 NOS. 1, 3 & 4 SUMMER AND WINTER/SPRING 1991

Suwalk-Lomza Jewish Records in Mormon Microfilm

Warren Blatt et al., give details of Jewish vital records from Kolno, Nowograd, Wizajny and Szaki over period 1808-1848.

The Suwalk-Lomza Kollel in Erets-Israel

Neil Rosenstein writes about the settlement in Jerusalem over a century ago of Jews from Suwalk-Lomza and use of the Montefiore censuses.