

שָׂרְשֶׁרֶת הַדּוֹרוֹת

SHARSHERET HADOROT

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EDITORIAL

This issue of Sharsheret Hadorot contains summaries of lectures given before the Society on many subjects: Hadassah Assoulin draws our attention to important genealogical sources, many of which are to be found in the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, in Jerusalem. Harold Lewin reports on his work, which makes possible access to much material on the history of English Jewry. Four of our members report on the methods and progress of their research into the history of their families. After a similar report by Miriam Dovrinski was published in our last Bulletin, a researcher from the USA got in touch with Miriam, and there is every prospect that they will discover common relatives. Publication in our Bulletin pays!

We mourn the death of our veteran member Zvia Rabinowitz, who contributed much to our genealogical work. A memoir by her sister in the Hebrew section of this issue makes clear how her interest in family history was aroused.

We are glad to announce preliminary details of the 1994 International Seminar on Jewish Genealogy, which is to be held in Jerusalem. We are likewise pleased to announce the appearance of Esther Ramon's book on the Homburger family from Karlsruhe.

Ruth Rigbi and 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:

Three booklets:	Annals and Deeds	10 NIS	\$5
	Their Father's House 3-4	20 NIS	\$10
	Their Father's House 5-6	30 NIS	\$15

Annual Membership	75 NIS	\$30
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FORTHCOMING LECTURES

27.5.92 Dr. Aharon Demsky (Bar Ilan University) - Pedigrees in the Bible
24.6.92 Yitzchak Kerem - Genealogical Research of Greek Jewry
22.7.92 Daniel Ophir - The Family of A.L. Frumkin

All the meetings begin at 19.30. The library is open from 18.00.
Address: Mevakshei Derech Building. 22 Shai Agnon Boulevard, Jerusalem.

RECENT LECTURES

UNUSUAL SOURCES FOR THE FAMILY RESEARCHER: IMPRESSIONS OF A VISIT TO THE JEWISH MUSEUM IN PRAGUE by Hadassah Assoulin

The usual sources of the genealogist are registers of births, marriages and deaths. Sometimes, however, other sources, not directly genealogical, may supply information of great value to the student of family history.

Such sources in the Jewish world include records of circumcisions, cemetery registers, tombstone incipitions, synagogue registers and ledgers, lists of those paying community tax, lists of pupils in Jewish schools, wills etc. In government archives one can find lists of Privileged Jews lists of surnames etc.

The archives of the Jewish communities of Bohemia and Moravia and the archives of the Jewish community of Prague are all in the Jewish Museum in Prague. However, the registers of births, marriages and deaths of the Bohemian and Moravian communities have been transferred to the Government Archives of Czechoslovakia at Milady Horakova 133, Praha 6. These archives will supply genealogical information on request, in return for payment.

The Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People in Jerusalem photographed a great deal of material on the history of Prague Jewry in the Jewish Museum of Prague. There is much genealogical interest in this material, as for example in the communal tax lists, lists of circumcisions, marriage licenses, family pedigree books and so on.

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

The results of my family research which proves the common Portuguese origin of my parents - Bundheim and Glueckstadt in Hamburg (Part II)

Joseph Ben Brith

...In Glueckstadt I found also the tombstone of another son of the parnas Mordechai son of Reuben; it dates from 1745 and is engraved with a curved sword and the additional name Saeblei. This son was a shochet and mohel of the community. His sons subsequently called their families "Israel," to conserve their father's first name. Their descendants are scattered all over Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg, as far as Berlin. The "Israel" family of Berlin in the last generation owned a large clothing store.

Reuven Ozer Bass, son of Mordechai G's in Hamburg-Altona and Israel son of Mordechai Saeblei in Glueckstadt were buried without sign or mention on tombstones of their Portuguese past. Ashkenazi rites and customs were already followed in both communities: in Hamburg since 1714 and in Glueckstadt since 1719.

Sooner or later all the members of these families erased their past, a fact that has made it hard for researchers to identify and to trace their origin. I have succeeded more than others, with the aid of Hebrew tombstone inscriptions and first names of fathers and grandfathers.

The following are the next generations of the Glueckstadt family in Hamburg (without their wives, most of whom were of Ashkenazi origin): Mordechai-Moddel-Gumpel G; Reuben Gumpel G; Moshe Reuben (Lewin) G; Reuben-Zwi-Hirsch son of Moshe G; Joseph-Moshe son of Reuben-Zwi G. Joseph-Moshe was my grandfather, father of my mother Johanna.

And now for my father's family in Emden and East Friesland's region: I have not yet been able to identify with certainty the merchant family named Henriques registered in Emden in 1633. Who was their ancestor in Amsterdam? I have three assumptions that connect them with one of the sons of Henrique Dias Milao (the martyr of Lisbon). Henrique Milao's family found refuge in the new community of Amsterdam, and their descendants spread out to the coastal towns of East Friesland, to the ports of France and to England. Emden as a main port in East Friesland, neighbour port to Amsterdam, was suited to their trade. (They were: Manuel Cardoso, Gomes Rodrigues, Fernando Lopes, named De Milan, and changed names to each of them!) In 1634 Simon Isaacs was born in Emden to R[odrigues?] ITSHAC who came from Holland. I assume that the latter is named also Ishac C[aceres?] Henriques, who is registered as a merchant in 1633. Simon Isaacs had three sons by his wife, the daughter of Nathan. In 1671 he was the first Protected Jew (Schutzjude) in the local independent principality of Bunde, and served the prince as a financial and commercial agent. His eldest son was Nathan Simons who migrated after the birth of his son Simon Nathans in 1718 in Bunde, to the small port town and small Jewish community of Norden, north of Emden. With the conquest of the whole region by the Prussians in 1744, Nathan moved with his son Simon to the town of Emden, as the Friesian princes had lost their power and authority to protect their Jews. Here in Emden the son Simon Nathans became a butcher, the only trade in which Jews were permitted to be gainfully employed. In 1782 he was buried in the Jewish cemetery, named in Hebrew letters: Simcha son of Nathan of Bunde. One of his sons, Moshe son of Simcha, was born in Emden in 1755 and was known as Moses Simons. He and his two sons were registered in 1811 by their new permanent family name Bundheim, under the laws of the French who had conquered the region since 1808. Moses Simons Bundheim the butcher and his wife Sara, daughter of Liepmann of Emden, were buried there in 1827 and 1825. The eldest son of Moses, Simon Moses Bundheim, was the ancestor of the Bundheim-dynasty that lived in Emden until 1939. Some of their descendants live today in S. Africa and S. America. The second son of Moses, Nathan Moses, who was born in 1793, had no rights of inheritance under the Prussian restrictions. When he died in 1840 in Emden after his wife Gitel, their three sons and their daughter moved to Altona and Hamburg. It is interesting that on the couple's tombstones the name Bunde appears in Hebrew letters, not Bundheim as with his brother and father, but as on the grandfather's tombstone. In the civil records Bundheim was written. The Hebrew and general dates correspond, which gives me an exact identification.

My great-grandfather Eliezer, who was the second son, settled in Altona, and became officially a citizen in 1852. His eldest son, born in Altona, was my grandfather Nathan, my father, Eleazar son of Nathan Bundheim was also born in Altona, as were his elder brother and his sisters. My mother Johanna was born to the old-timer family of Glueckstadt in Hamburg. When my parents married in 1923 the rabbi and noted genealogical researcher Mr. Duckesz, told them while addressing the couple under the marriage canopy: "You have closed an ancient family circle, for many generations ago your ancestors were brother and sister of the same family"(!) The rabbi apparently said no more on the subject and I am amazed that they never asked him for further details. I also find it odd today, that members of the

Bundheim and Glueckstadt families never spoke about their familys' history. Could this be a remnant from the time of the Inquisition and what followed it? Sons following their fathers' customs until the present generation, never examined or asked about the past of their own family. However, I found in a letter of one uncle a reference to the fact that the Glueckstadts were Portuguese called Henriques, 300 years ago. In addition, an old man in Hamburg told me 3 years ago that my grandfather Nathan Bundheim was said to be of Sephardi origin. What is more, in the traditional Grace after Meals of both families, there is a verse that comes from the Spanish and Portuguese rite, and we children learned it at home and carry it on to this day. The Ashkenazi version runs: "The All-Merciful will entitle us to the days of the Messiah."... We pray: "The All-Merciful will entitle us and preserve us in life and bring us near to the days of the Messiah" which is the Sephardi version. It is clear to me today, after my research, that the Portuguese past was known to some members of the families and even to those around them, but they did not speak about it. I have not related every detail known to me about wives, brothers and sisters, etc. My aim has been to describe the history of Ashkenazi families of Spanish and Portuguese descent, without full and exact genealogical charts. In Sharsheret Hadorot Vol. 2 no. 3 of June 1988 and Vol. 4 no. 3 of November 1990 I described my research methods with earlier data.

My collection of all the details was done during 14 years of research, which included information from different historical researches, study of tombstone inscriptions, death records etc. I did not find historical continuity of family-members I discovered. I reconstructed the pedigrees by real detective work, analysis and synthesis. I understood that conditions of persecution and oppression made it necessary to disguise or conceal the past. Also I understood the policy of giving names to the children and the changing of identifying names when it was needed. (It happened to me in my own life in the Diaspora, in my youth!) So, for example, on the Portuguese tombstones in Amsterdam there is no mention of the father of the deceased man or woman, from the beginning of the Marrano settlement in 1600 and thereafter. 200 years later the same practice still continues. It is by now a local custom, accepted without questions and without investigating the original reason, which was not to endanger those who remained in Portugal under the Inquisition! My ancestors in Emden had the same custom, and did not identify by patronymic R. Yitzhak, father of Simon, who was born there in 1634. Most researchers are unwilling to accept these facts of life, or do not understand them and deny the possibility that these people were Portuguese, because there is no officially registered proof.

The Jewish people buried therefore are considered local - exactly what they wanted to be known in their lifetime! So says, for example, Professor Hermann Kellenbenz, who has studied the Portuguese settlement along the Lower Elbe, that Albert Dionis died in Glueckstadt without issue, and his wife went back to Hamburg. His wife actually died 12 years earlier, but the researcher did not know her tombstone in Altona, or her husband's Hebrew name Samuel Yahya which is inscribed upon her tombstone. Perhaps her husband had a second wife, by whom he had no children? But by his first wife Beatriz, daughter of Henrique de Milao the martyr, he had at least one son - Reuben son of Yahia-Yechiel, whose tombstone I have found in Glueckstadt, and who inherited one of two houses, his father had possessed there. The researcher therefore did not understand that Reuben Henriques (called after his maternal grandfather the martyr of Lisbon), teacher and merchant is the same as the teacher and shochet, Reuben son of Yehia-Yechiel. The researcher even doubts that Reuben was originally Portuguese, and assumes that perhaps he was connected by marriage with the Henriques

family, since his past is veiled in obscurity! The aim of concealing the past was indeed achieved here, for his father was a victim of "trial" by the Portuguese Inquisition.

I myself took a false identity in Nazi-occupied France. Who could know that the Frenchman Marcel Benz in the mountain township was Manfred Bundheim from Hamburg? And who will know that the same person is Joseph Ben Brith of Hibbat Zion - unless I choose to tell it?

I am still in search of a number of details, from sources that I have only recently become aware of, and hope in the future to fill in what I still want to know. I will give a list of my sources in the final summary. Anyone interested can contact me at 06-365365 or in writing to Joseph Ben Brith, Moshav Hibbat Zion, 38885.

I will conclude by remarking that my Hebrew surname Ben Brith was adopted by my elder brother and myself to commemorate all the generations of our family who were persecuted because they were Bnei Brith Jews openly or secretly.

Correction: In Part I of this family research, Vol. 6, no. 1, page III, line 8 from the bottom should be: "In 1606 Henrico tried to flee with his family..." (not 1603!)

THE WARENDORFER FAMILY OF EISENSTADT by Miriam Dovrinski

My grandmother Cecilia Zilli Warendorfer was born in the small town of Rust in Burgenland where the inhabitants tended vineyards and raised cattle. The family had come to Rust from Eisenstadt. There were three related Jewish families in Rust: Warendorfer, Weiss and Vigdor (the latter name derived from Ben-Avigdor).

Warendorf, the origin of our family name, is a small town in northwest Germany in the province of Hessen. It is not known how and when the family reached Burgenland from northwest Germany. However, it is known that the Vanfrieden, Braunschweig and Kaempfer families of Kanitz (Moravia) also came from Hessen. They reached Kanitz about the 15th century and moved later to Vienna.

I found the following data in Dr. Bernard Wachstein's book on the Eisenstadt cemetery: Joel Warendorfer, who died on December 4, 1763, was twice married. His first wife was Rachel, daughter of Shlomo Zalman Yetteles Austerlitz. She died on October 18, 1727; and her father Zalman died on January 2, 1725.

The second wife, Raisel daughter of Hirsch Rofe, died on July 8, 1757. By the first wife Joel had two children: 1) Deiche, a daughter who died (or was killed, according to the letters ה"י) on June 3, 1771. 2) Shlomo Zalman (called after his grandfather Shlomo Zalman Yetteles Austerlitz) who died on December 28, 1791.

Shlomo Zalman had a daughter called Rechele (after her grandmother) who married Mordechai Warendorfer of Deutschkreuz and died on December 1st, 1810. Her husband died before her and his place of burial is unknown. They had a son named Joel (after his maternal great-grandfather), who died on

April 4th, 1833. Joel's son was Salomon Shlomo Zalman Warendorfer, the father of my grandmother. He was born in Eisenstadt and moved to Rust. He engaged in commerce and supervised the raising and slaughter of cattle. He also supervised the export of estate wines to Vienna. On the Jewish High Holydays they used to travel from Rust to Eisenstadt in order to pray there.

Women's Names

It was customary to give each girl at least two names: a foreign (German) name to be used in official contacts with the authorities, and a Yiddish name for everyday use. Sometimes the girl was also given a Hebrew name to be read in synagogue. I was surprised to discover cases, particularly among women, in which the Hebrew name was not used even in the "Tnaim" (conditions laid down before marriage and written in Hebrew). Apparently the Hebrew name was concealed for Cabbalistic reasons. For example, my grandmother's name was Judith Yettel Julia (Julcie in Hungarian). They did not use the name Judith.

Documents

I possess two documents recording the "Tnaim" of my great-grandfather Shlomo Zalman Warendorfer (who married three times) from the years 1845 and 1854. In these two documents the bridegroom undertakes in advance before the wedding to obtain a release from Chalitzta from his brother, in case his wife does not produce sons and he dies before her. (This was customary in those days in the circle of Hatam Sofer).

I also possess a document signed and sealed by a notary in which my grandmother's grandmother Rosalia Sarca Leitner declares that her daughter Yettel Leitner and her sons shall have equal rights of inheritance.

Note on the Attitudes of the People of Rust to the Jews

Hermann Weiss (who was married to my grandmother's sister Malli Warendorfer) was born in Rust near Eisenstadt. We know that the people of the town did not let the Nazis expel Hermann from Rust and he died a natural death at the age of 105. The people of Rust sent food and clothes to his daughter, who were taken to a camp near Gdansk, until the daughters disappeared and the parcels began to be returned to Rust.

Photograph of one of the "Tnaim" p 5.

THE MINKOWSKI FAMILY **Shmuel Even-Or Ornstein**

Our ancestress Sissel Orinstein was the daughter of R. Yitzhak Minkowski, author of "Keren Ora". R. Yitzhak and his brothers were famous rabbis and served as presidents of rabbinical courts in various towns at the end of the 18th century and in the first half of the 19th. Among their descendants was Professor Shaul Lieberman, a leading scholar of the Jerusalem Talmud in our generation, as well as the Ornstein rabbis about whom I wrote in Annals and Deeds II. The Minkowski family also numbered among its members merchants, physicians, practical men and researchers, and even a well-known painter, Maurycy Minkowski.

I am continuing to search for material on this family. Most of the members who reached Israel came as 12-15 year old Holocaust survivors, and have lost touch with the family. They do not even know who their grandfather was.

My sources: Encyclopedias, scientific literature and personal contacts.

SUMMARY OF HAMBRO INDEXING WORK
Harold Lewin

Harold Lewin described a significant development in the accessibility and format of genealogical research material relating to the Jewish Community of London. He explained that the early London synagogue records provide a valuable source of information on births, marriages and deaths prior to the start of civil registration on 1st July 1837. Furthermore, those London synagogue records later than July 1837 often contain vital information which can corroborate the records in the archives of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (formerly known as the General Register Office), or can expose incorrect data or even supply information missing from that primary source.

Since June 1990, work has been in progress in Jerusalem on translating and/or transcribing microfilmed synagogue registers (some in Hebrew only), of births and deaths in the (mainly London) Jewish community. These transcriptions from microfilm are then alphabetically indexed by computer according to family and given names. The indexed data constitutes a readily accessible record of births, including family name and given names of the subject and his or her parents, place of residence, source location and event date.

The printout of deaths often gives additional information (translated from the Hebrew), such as the names of the spouse where applicable, and the status of the deceased (widow/er, spouse, infant, stillborn, etc.), as well as essential information such as the date of death.

Three birth registers (1770-1905) of the old Hambro Synagogue in the City of London have already been transcribed from microfilm and alphabetically indexed, while indexing is proceeding on three registers of burials (1797-1872) that have been already transcribed from microfilm and are currently in manuscript form. The intention is to complete the indexing of all twelve of the Hambro registers of births, marriages and deaths, and there are hopes for eventually extending the database to include other important London synagogue registers.

By exploiting an additional feature of the database, a change in the Master Index can be effected to give precedence to the place of residence or event date, thus arranging the records according to the subject's address or date of birth, death or marriage. It will be appreciated that this facility constitutes a powerful tool for demographic research on London Jewry during the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries.

THE ALGERIAN BRANCH OF THE MOYAL FAMILY
by Mathilde Tagger

The family of my maternal grandfather Moyal originated in Morocco, and one branch established itself in Algeria.

The French conquered Algeria between 1830-1870. The Jews there generally supported the French, and the French cultivated their relations with the Jewish minority, giving the community full religious autonomy while imposing French civil institutions.

In 1870 the French government passed the famous law known as the Decret Cremieux, under which all the Jews of Algeria received full French citizenship. As a consequence exact lists were kept of births, marriages and deaths, and military service. The Algerian Jews - among them my grandfather's family - were good French citizens and conscious of the importance of civil documents. They took very good care of their papers.

This eases the work of the genealogical researcher, as I found out when a short foray among family members yielded important documents. I found the passport of my great-great-grandfather Aaron Moyal, issued in 1860, which gave the place and date of his birth, and his occupation. He was born in Morocco and migrated to Oran in Algeria.

Certificates of birth, marriage and death are a valuable source of genealogical information, as they also contain exact information on the parents of the certificate-holder (names, birthdates, place of birth or death).

Prospects are promising for interesting progress in my family research. My grandfather's mother, G'oar Moyal nee Amar was a descendant of the Duran family which reached Algiers in 1391 from Majorca with the first wave of Jewish exiles from Spain.

IN MEMORY OF ZVIA RABINOWITZ

Zvia Rabinowitz, a veteran member who died on 27.2.92, was deeply interested and involved in all that went on in the Israel Genealogical Society. It was she who suggested the name Sharsheret Hadorot for our Bulletin, in a poll of members in September 1986. In Volume 3 no. 3 of the Bulletin she wrote an article on her grandfather, R. Meir Heilperin. In Vol. 5, no. 3 I wrote about the book "Hagadol me-Minsk - Rabbi Yeruham Yehuda Leib Perlmann" by R. Meir Heilperin, which Zvia donated to our library, together with other books and her family tree. For years she sent us newspaper cuttings on genealogical subjects.

We will continue our genealogical activities in her spirit, and remember her warmly.

Esther Ramon

Hanna Dishon, her sister writes on her life on p. 7.

THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR OF JEWISH GENEALOGY IN JERUSALEM

In the summer of 1994 the Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies plans an "International Seminar on Jewish Genealogy" in Jerusalem. Readers will remember that the last international seminar was held in Salt Lake City last July, and the first one in Jerusalem in 1984. Jewish genealogists from all over the world plan to come here in 1994. Please start thinking about this important event, and send us your suggestions and ideas.

Sallyann Amdur Sack intends to expand and update her book, A Guide to Jewish Genealogical Research in Israel, with our help. We wish to extend the existing sections and add additional sources of information. Names of those who provide information will appear in the book.

Please let us know what you can contribute and work in coordination with us.

NEWS ASSORTMENT

- The Eger Family Association published the first Newsletter in January 1992. Information: Akiva Eger, Kibbutz Netzer Sereni 70397.

- Important sources about Jewish Families in Holland are in the Archives in the Building for Advanced Studies, Givat Ram, Jerusalem.

- Genealogical Service - Court of Chief Rabbi, London. Our Society has recently received a letter from the Family Division of the Court of the Chief Rabbi, London, informing members that a research unit has been created with the express purpose of handling genealogical and legal inquiries relating to Beth Din archives held in London.

Printed, alphabetically arranged lists of synagogue members are available for a number of synagogues, and registers of births, marriages, kethubot and burials are held for the following defunct congregations:
Great, Hambro, New and Bayswater.

A more complete account of the Beth Din archives is available in the Society Library. All inquiries should be addressed to:
Dr. Jeremy Phillips, Registrar, Family Division, Court of the Chief Rabbi, Adler House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9HP

- The Eleventh Summer Seminar of Jewish Genealogy will be held in New York City, July 26-31, 1992. (The Prospect will be in our library.)

WHO KNOWS? מי מכיר ומי יודע?

AMDUR	from Province of Kovno, Lithuania
BASELL	(Bassel, Basel, Bessel) from Kovnoguberniya (Province of Kovno), Lithuania
GLASER	from Kaunas, Lithuania, and Salakas (Salok), Lithuania
GLAZER	from Gorodishche, Ukraine (in the Province of Kiev, near Odessa)
GLAZER	from Odessa, Ukraine
GLAZIER	from Salakas (Salok) in Province of Kovno, Lithuania
KAHN	(Cohen, Cohn) from Kaunas, Lithuania
LASKIN	from Province of Kiev, Ukraine
LEITER	from Kulczyce Slachickie (also known as Kulchitse Shlyakhetske), (near Sambor), Galicia, Poland (now Kulchitse, Ukraine)
SIDRANSKY	(Sidrane) from Grodno, Poland (now Byelorussia)
SLOFSKY	from former USSR

Bea Cohen
831 Brodhead Street,
Easton, PA 18042-1649

THE HOMBURGER FAMILY FROM KARLSRUHE

A Family Study 1674-1990

by Esther Ramon

Posner & Sons, Jerusalem 1992

183 pp. incl. map, illustrations and indices of the persons and the places.
The book is written in English.

Esther Ramon's book on her family history displays a high degree of professional skill in genealogical research. It sets a standard of excellence of which the Israel Genealogical Society may be proud, and from which we can learn much about research methodology and clear presentation of results.

The Homburger family descends from Loew Homburger, who moved from his village of Homburg am Main in southwestern Germany to the new city of Karlsruhe in 1721, only six years after that city was founded. (The Schutzbrief from 1722 granted to "the Jew Loew Homburger" by the Margrave of Baden is shown on p. 43). The book describes eleven generations of the family from that time until the present day, against the historical background of Karlsruhe, where most Homburgers lived until the Rise of the Nazis in Germany. Every member of the family is assigned a genealogical number, which helps to locate him or her in the book.

Part I is a fully documented history of the family, analysing the data and describing the cultural, religious and economic developments within the family over the generations in the context of Southern German Jewry in general. There were butchers in two of the four branches of the Homburger family for six consecutive generations, then a switch to commerce, banking and other professions. This section is based on extensive research into the archives of Karlsruhe and other cities as well as Jewish communities archives (whose copies are in the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People in Jerusalem) and Familienblaetter (genealogical lists) kept and preserved in the family. Many members also supplied oral and written material.

Part II is a collection of memoirs - vivid and often moving - by members of the family, past and present, about their family experience and the traditions they received. Eloquent of these traditions is the noble Last Will and Testament of Babette Homburger (c.1904), addressed to her children (pp. 66-67). Many of the writers describe their departure from Germany to their new places of residence all over the world. Some, like the author's grandfather, did not make it. He died in the Gurs internment camp in January 1941, aged eighty one.

Part III comprises genealogical listings of over 1500 descendants in the various lines in the family and the affiliated families with detailed family trees of the four lines.

In Israel the price is 80 NIS and 70 NIS for members. Available from the author, 50 Harav Uziel steet, Jerusalem 96424, Tel. 424147.

In the States the price is \$39 plus handling. Available from John Beer, 308 Apple Road Newark DE 19711 Tel. 302-368-1041.

Ruth Rigbi

SELECTIONS FROM OTHER JGS JOURNALS

Compiled by Harold Lewin

With each of these selections we remind readers that providing a compact survey of the material in the JGS journals, is only possible by making a quick precis of each article, and unfortunately, not every article lends itself to shortening. Moreover, such radical truncation often introduces inaccuracies with the concomitant loss of substance. Nevertheless, we feel that the selection is a useful, albeit imperfect, guide to the stimulating output from the (mainly US) genealogical societies, and can help those who lack either time for perusal or access to the general JGS literature. Please, therefore, look on this modest review merely as a rough guide to the contents of the various journals and make every effort to read those articles relevant to your interests.

AVOTAYNU VOL.VII, No.4 WINTER 1991

Jewish Patronymic & Metronymic Surnames in Russia

Alexander Beider has analysed lists of those who voted in the Parliamentary elections in the many districts of the Russian empire during the early 1900s. He shows that in very many cases the family name derived from a male or female ancestor can be used to establish the place of origin. Tables provide lists of Jewish given male and female names in the Russian empire.

Jewish Archives in Amsterdam

Odette Vlessing describes some of the archives of the Portuguese and Ashkenazi communities of Amsterdam. These are probably the largest collection of historical records originating in a local Jewish community in Europe, and occupy about 530 running feet of shelves.

Information on Rotterdam Jewish Archives

Sol van Son provides additional information on the Rotterdam Jewish community.

Genealogical Research in Russia

Harry D.Boonin describes some of his personal experiences in trying to obtain genealogical information from towns within the Pale of Settlement.

Registers of The Poor Jews Temporary Shelter in London

Dr Anthony Joseph (United Kingdom) reports on a computer data base derived from the registers of the Poor Jews Temporary Shelter in London which was open over the years 1896-1914. Students reading history at Leicester University are required to include Computers as part of their final degree, and 30 students have chosen the Temporary Shelter registers as their material. Up to the present there are approximately 6000 indexed names on record and the number is expected to eventually reach 60,000. Additional information may be obtained from: Professor Aubrey Newman, Department of History, University of Leicester, Leicester, LE1 7RH, England.

Jewish Burial Records in Scotland

Harvey Kaplan writes on a survey of Jewish burial grounds conducted by the Scottish Jewish Archives Centre in the summer of 1991. Jewish settlement in Scotland appears to date from circa 1793, although many records are no longer extant.

Naturalized Citizens of Brazil in 19th Century

Frieda Wolff has sent Avotaynu a copy of Dicionario Biografico IV, Processos de Naturalizacao de Israelitas, Seculo XIX (Rio de Janeiro, 1987, which contains information on 456 Jews who obtained Brazilian citizenship during the 19th century. Avotaynu is willing to research names in this book for subscribers who send a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

CHRONICLES, WINTER 1991/92 VOL.11, No.1

1920 Federal Population Census

The Editorial informs readers that the first detailed federal population census was opened for viewing at the National Archives in Washington D.C. on 2nd March 1992. Some details are given of additional information that needed to be supplied by those interviewed.

Jewish Genealogy in Germany

Ivan A. Wolff reports on a new German Jewish Genealogy Newsletter and on the founding of a Germanic Emigrants' Register based on a database that will eventually contain 800,000 entries. A list of German sources for genealogical research is also given.

CLEVELAND KOL WINTER 1991/92 VOL.5 No.4

Genealogical Research in the Ukraine

A memorandum from Miriam Weiner describes new developments in the Ukraine of particular interest to Jewish genealogists.

Immigration & Naturalization Service Records

Elaine Kolinsky describes the procedures for obtaining data from the Immigration & Naturalization Service in Washington.

Address Book for Germanic Genealogy

A full-page advertisement describes this book by Ernest Thode, which may be obtained for approx. \$27.50 from Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., Baltimore.

Family History & Genealogy Research in New York County Clerk's Office

Miriam Offenhartz has written an informative article on research facilities in New York. It includes census returns information, copies of forms for requesting vital records and many other useful items.

Facilities at the Family History Library, Salt Lake City

A summary of some of the genealogical research facilities available at the Family History Library is provided together with suggestions intended to help the user to obtain the maximum benefit from them.

DISCOVERY (SAN DIEGO) WINTER 1992 VOL.7 No.1

Use of LDS Facilities by the Researcher of German Records

The German Researcher. How to Get the Most Out of an LDS Family History Center, by Fay and Douglas Dearden, Family Tree Press, 4th Edition, 1990, is obtainable from Genealogy Unlimited Inc. of Orem, UT for \$10.50 plus shipping.

Holocaust Sources

Carol Davidson Baird has compiled a list of some of the sources available to those engaged in genealogically-related Holocaust research.

MISHPACHA (GREATER WASHINGTON) WINTER 1992 VOL.12 No.1

1938 Census of German Jews

Carol Davidson Baird corrects information in Mishpacha Vol.11 No.4 on the 1938 census of German Jews. She points out that her original article, published in Discovery, stated that the census was for the entire country and that the archives housing the census were located in Potsdam.

Bamberg, Germany, cemetery records

For information on this cemetery, where efforts are being made to restore the stones, write to Judith Saul Stix at 447 Westgate, St.Louis, MO 63130 or to Israelitischer Friedhof in Bamberg.

Bavarian State Archives

These have now been moved from Neuburg a.d. Donau to: Staatsarchiv Augsburg, Salomon-Idler Strasse 2, D-8900 Augsburg, Germany.

Holocaust Records from Mauthausen

Peter W.Lande gives detailed information on these records and on the Library of Congress index of the 100 or so books on Mauthausen.

Genealogical Material Developments in the Ukraine

There is some information on recent agreements negotiated by Miriam Weiner with the officials from the Main Archival Administration in Kiev, the Historical Archives in Lvov and the Ministry of Justice. A press release on these developments has been issued.

Great Britain: 1891 Census and Other Records

Suzan Wynne informs readers that 12,000 sheets of microfiche containing the 1891 census of Great Britain (released to the general public on 1st January 1992), were shipped to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City in January. She reminds us that the mass exodus of Russian Jews fleeing pogroms and persecution had only just begun at the time of the 1881 census, so the latest census will contain much more information on the great influx of Jewry from Russia. Details of holdings of some of the old London synagogues are also mentioned.

ROOTS-KEY (LOS ANGELES) SPRING 1991 VOL.11 No.1

Polish Research

- Irena Skorczyk, ul. Slowicza 32, 60-123 Poznan, can assist in genealogical research.

- The Polish State Archives inform that copies of records from East Galicia that go back more than 100 years may be obtained by writing to: Naczelną Dyrekcję Archiwów Państwowych, ul. Długa 6, skr. poczt. 1005, 00-950 Warszawa, and later records from: Urząd Stanu Cywilnego, ul. Jezuicka 3, Warszawa.

ROOTS-KEY (LOS ANGELES) SUMMER 1991 VOL.11 No.2

Warsaw Jewish Cemetery Project

Beryl Szenicer, a third-generation caretaker of the enormous Warsaw Jewish cemetery, has set himself the task of recording the inscriptions and locations of as many as possible of the 300,000 graves, 16,000 of them had been recorded by 1990. Any inquiries should be accompanied by a

contribution to facilitate the hiring of helpers, and sent to: Beryl Szenicer, Cmentarz Zydowski, ul. Okopowa 49/51, 01-043 Warszawa, Poland.

Hamburg Passenger Lists

The Historic Emigration Office in Hamburg will search microfilm copies of the passenger lists for a fee of approximately \$30 per year researched. Write to: Hamburg Information GmbH, Museum fur Hamburgische Geschichte Holstenwall 24, D-2000 Hamburg 36, Germany. Other information on the Hamburg lists is provided in the article, originally published in NGS Newsletter, March-April 1991.

ROOTS-KEY FALL/WINTER 1991 VOL.11 Nos.3-4

Naturalization Indices in National Archives Regions

Hal Bookbinder provides information on naturalization indices for various regions in the U.S. that are available in regional archives. The film numbers are also given.

Using the Russian Business Directories

Helpful explanations and hints are given by Ted Gostin on the use of these directories.

SEARCH WINTER 1991 VOL.11 No.4

The Jewish Chronicle as a Genealogical Research Aid

George I. Sackheim writes on the multitude of information that can be found in the announcements of Births, Engagements, Marriages, Wedding Anniveraries, Bar Mitzvahs and Deaths. The Jewish Chronicle has been published weekly in London since 1841, and from approximately 1855 it began to be used as a means of announcing family events.

SHEM TOV (CANADA) DECEMBER 1991 VOL.VII NO.4

Jewish Genealogical Society in Romania

A group of writers has formed a Jewish genealogical society and has expressed willingness to carry out research. Preferred languages are Romanian, French or Yiddish although English is understood. Write to: Mr Dan Regenstreif, B.Mihail Kogainiceanu 5, Et 7-Sector 5, 70601 Bucharest, Romania.