

שרשרת הדורות

SHARSHERET HADOKOT

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EDITORIAL

We are happy to present our newsletter in its improved form to our readers. This was possible due to the increased number of members and the regular payments of the annual membership fees.

This improvement coincides with our efforts to represent Israel properly in the Fourth International Seminar on Jewish Genealogy in Jerusalem in 1994. Important speakers from Israel and abroad have been invited and genealogists will come from all over the world. Thus the Seminar will offer a good opportunity to learn about Genealogy and enable us to make new personal connections. You'll find more about the Seminar in the enclosed information sheet.

In the summary of five lectures you'll be able to learn about research methods and in other parts of this issue you'll find further stimulus.

May we all have a successful and rewarding year.

With greetings
Esther Ramon Ruth Rigbi

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

(Annual Membership 90 NIS or \$36 (please pay immediately))

FORTHCOMING LECTURES

Wednesday 19.1.94	Our member Mazal Linenberg - The Navon Families
Wednesday 23.2.94	Our member Moshe Heinemann - "Fathers and Sons" . The Heinemann family from Bavaria
Wednesday 23.3.94	Our member Hagit Matras - A Folkloristic Approach to Family History

The lectures begin at 19.30 and the library is open from 18.00 at "Mevakshei Derech", 22 Sderot Shai Agnon, San Simon, Jerusalem.

RECENT LECTURES
RESEARCH ON JEWISH CEMETRIES IN GERMANY

Naftali Bar-Giora-Bamberger
(Lecture summarized by Miriam Dobrinski)

In Germany there are about 4000 Jewish cemeteries. Every synagogue used to have its Memorbuch, but most of these are lost.

Dr. Bamberger works to restore and document Jewish cemeteries. He is helped in this work by local authorities and local people, by members of his family who know Hebrew, and by others.

His books give information on the former Jewish community of each place and on the graves, and he completes the inscription on each tombstone from other sources, namely: the Memorbuch (if it is extant); maps of the cemetery (burials were usually in chronological order); Jewish communal records and local authority records of births, marriages, divorces, deaths and tax payments etc.; and books giving photographs and lists from cemeteries - for example the work written by Rabbi Dukesz on Altona.

So far the following books by Dr. Bamberger have appeared:

Memor-Buch - Der juedische Friedhof Celle, Heidelberg 332 pp., \$52

Memor-Buch - Der juedische Friedhof Neuwied-Niederbieber Block A
(near Koblenz), Neuwied 1987, 224 pp., \$50.

Memor-Buch - Die juedischen Friedhoeefe Jebenhausen und Goepingen
Goepingen 1990, 346 pp., \$72.

Memor-Buch - Der juedische Friedhof in Hochberg (near Wuerzburg)
Wuerzburg 1991, 445 pp., \$73.50.

In the press: Memor-Buch - Der juedische Friedhof in Gailingen. 2 volumes, over
700 pp. Tuebingen, Spring 1994.

Research completed

Memor-Buch Diersburg near Offenburg

Memor-Buch Linz am Rhein und Leubsdorf

Memor-Buch Hanau und Steinheim

Research in various stages of preparation

Memor-Buch Berlichingen, Ohringen, Dorzbach, Hohebach und Krautheim-Laibach

Memor-Buch - Die juedischen Friedhofe in Hamburg-Wandsbek (Koenigsreihe und Jenfelderstr.)

Memor-Buch Neuwied-Niederbieber Block B, C and D. With registers including Block A.

Family Books

The Bamberger Family Book

The Posen Family Book

The Joel-Adler-Carlebach Family Book, ready for print, official presentation planned for 1994.

Please order books in the U.S. at the following address:

Mr. Bjorn Bamberger, P.O.B. 627, Long Beach, New York, 11561

In Israel: Naftali Bar Giora, P.O.B. 7038 Jerusalem 91070

THE HAVILIO FAMILY

Abraham Havelio

The name HAVILIO in Hebrew Gematria signifies STRONG IN TORAH FOR DAYS AND YEARS.

The family originated in Aragon, Spain. The first known member, Jehiel Havelio, was buried in the Mount of Olives Cemetery in Jerusalem in 1265, according to the inscription on his tombstone, which was in the vicinity of Absalom's Pillar until the War of Liberation (1948-49). He probably took part in a religious disputation and was compelled to leave Spain, like Ramban (Nachmanides). In Spain we know of Eli ben Joseph Havelio (second half of the 15th century) who lived in the town of Monson and was a poet, philosopher and translator. We also know of Abraham Havelio of Vittoria, who was one of the heads of the Jewish community in 1483.

After the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492 the family scattered, and some of their descendants became well known in Thessaloniki, Sarajevo, Venice, Amsterdam and Hamburg.

Most of them however went from Spain to Palestine and many became rabbis in the Holy Land. David Havelio (1600-1661) was a Jerusalem cabbalist rabbi who travelled as an emissary to Constantinople and Smyrna, and while there took part in the controversy over Shabbetai Zvi. His son Jehuda Havelio was a rabbi in Hebron who for a time served as head of the Metivta (yeshiva) and as president of the Beth Din in Alexandria. His son Simeon Havelio, also a rabbi in Hebron, spent the years 1694-1696 in Italy, where he printed his father's writings and his own. Isaac Havelio the Physician lived in Jerusalem in the 17th century, and Samson Havelio was a Jerusalem rabbi who published a calendar in Ladino from 1866-1873.

The sources of information on the above family members (and many others) are tombstones on the Mount of Olives and abroad, and their writings preserved in libraries in Paris and Israel.

The family also possesses a number of property deeds, birth certificates etc as confirmatory information. Of particular importance is a manuscript of the above mentioned Eli ben Joseph Havelio in the possession of the family. When it came into the hands of Jehuda Havelio in the 17th century in Jerusalem, he added a number of notes and remarks in his own hand. This valuable document remained in the family until the head of the present branch in Jerusalem, Nissim Havelio, handed it to Dr. Israel Ben-Zeev, who deposited it for safekeeping in the archives of the Ben-Zvi Institute in Jerusalem.

Nissim ben Joseph Havelio, 1870-1954. He developed the home candy-making industry of the family into a successful factory on David Street in the Jewish Quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem, where his special candy sold well on every festival. "Havelio sweets" also reached every part of the country and were sold even in Beirut and Damascus. Nissim was a member of the Beth El yeshiva and worked openly and secretly for the welfare of the inhabitants of the Quarter. After the 1927 earthquake he moved with his family to live in the New City, but only the riots of 1936 caused him to move the business to the vicinity of Mahane Jehuda.

His son Samuel Havilio 1894-1972 served as an officer in the Turkish army in Gaza in the First World War. After his release from military service he extended and developed the family factory, showing a business sense rare in those days. He also served as agent for British-made sweets and did much trade with Egypt.

Among his children, I may mention Solomon Havilio, a leading member of the Haganah in Jerusalem, who was among those who set up the Jewish self-defence league in Egypt. He commanded the southern front in Jerusalem in the War of Independence, occupied various posts in the Foreign Ministry of Israel and was responsible for organizing the aliyah of North African Jews who left their countries illegally in 1955-1960.

Ruth Havilio Segal served as an officer in the Israel Navy on its establishment, was David Ben-Gurion's secretary, and after his retirement served in Israel Bonds in the United States.

The youngest son Abraham Havilio was a Jewish Agency emissary to France and North Africa. He worked very hard to organize the aliyah to Israel of young people and students, and devoted much effort to their absorption in the country. He was active in connections with the developing world both for the Histadrut and the Foreign Ministry. He is an authority on the subject of Jerusalem buildings and families.

ELEF MARGALLOT

Meir Wunder

**(Institute for the Commemoration of Galician Jewry,
Jerusalem 1993, 800 pp. Hebrew)**

The book was first written at the beginning of the nineteen-eighties at the request of the London branch of the Margalot (Margulies) family of Galicia. It has since been brought up to date periodically to incorporate newly published information. When the Margalot family tree was drawn, it was found to contain one thousand ancestors of all the generations known by that name. The name Elef Margalot (elef meaning a thousand in Hebrew) was not changed even when the number rose to 1178. The book was printed and published in 1993 on the initiative of the Institute for the Commemoration of Galician Jewry.

The title page states that this is a genealogical handbook, and indeed its usefulness to the genealogical researcher goes beyond the Margalot family. In the course of Meir Wunder's work it became clear that the family descended from famous rabbinical scholars, who form a subject of research for other families related to them. Among the well-known families that appear are Epstein, Hurwitz (Horowitz), Heller, Luria, Frankel, Rokach, Rappaport, Schorr and Schapira (Shapiro), and famous characters like the Baal Shem Tov, Schach, Bach, Maharam, Maharsha, Maharal, Levush, Rama - as far back as Rashi and King David. A succinct biography is given of each person, with the names of his parents and his wife's parents, his sons and daughters, books he wrote or in which his life is described, and wherever possible, portraits and facsimiles. 44 genealogical tables give the exact order of descent, and each person has an identifying number which is used throughout the book whenever that person is mentioned.

A diagram at the beginning makes the structure clear. The first known ancestor is given the number 1. After looking at this forefather and his family, we descend one generation to his son and find details of his children, his parents-in-law etc. Thence we proceed to the next generation, and so on in descending order down to the present day. The book has 15 chapters. There is not much discussion of the reliability of the data given: where sources conflict or scholars disagree, the author presents the conflicting sources and views side by side, for the reader to use his own judgment. The book also includes details of members of the Margalio family who are not directly connected with the Galician branch, as a further aid to researchers (e.g. of Russia and Lithuania) studying this widely disseminated family.

The volume is produced in the same format as the Encyclopedia of Galician Sages, and as it were completes the earlier periods. An introduction by the author explains how to use the book, and a foreword by a rabbi of the Margalio family dwells on the importance of pedigree. There is a full list of abbreviations and initials. The book ends with a bibliography of the main sources, memorial days of ancestors and alphabetical keys to their places of residence, their books and their first names. An additional appendix reproduces the book Maalot Hayuhsin by Rabbi Ephraim Zalman Margalio of Brody, first printed at Lemberg (Lwow) in 1900.

WILLS AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCHER

Shmuel Shamir

Wills are a valuable source of information on subjects of interest to the family researcher. A will gives the researcher names accurately spelt, lists and addresses: it also "brings to life" the personality of the testator, and reveals many biographical details that illuminate his period, his family and his society.

The will expresses the testator's wishes as to what shall be done with his body and his estate. In Jacob's will, for example, he commands his 12 sons and their offspring (the tribes of Israel) to take his bones up to the Land of Canaan, and bury him in the Cave of Machpelah in Hebron. His will also tells how the Land of Canaan is to be divided among the twelve tribes: the name of each one is mentioned, with the portion of its inheritance in Canaan (Genesis 49).

A will can be made in the handwriting of the testator, or of witnesses before authority, or orally. The will of a dying person is made in Israel before two witnesses, and is written down immediately after the person's death and deposited by the witnesses as soon as possible in the District Court.

In most cases the testator possesses property or status, and wishes to bequeath his or her physical or spiritual property to a person or to a body in which he or she is interested.

Wills of various kinds are found in the Bible and in the Apocrypha. They can be found in history books, in state and private archives, in rabbinical responsa, in legal judgements and in biographies, as well as in law courts

civil and religious), lawyers and notaries' offices and in the Sigillat (ledgers) of the Moslem Shar'ia courts.

In many countries original wills are kept in public archives, and in the offices of lawyers and notaries. There they lie from generation to generation. Whatever nature or rodents spare can provide important facts for the researcher. Such is the case with the ancient wills stored in the offices of notaries and solicitors in Scotland for centuries:

Scottish Estate Records as a Source for Family History
by Patrick and Cadell

In our country for centuries wills and private religious bequests in perpetuity (Hekdeshim) were registered in the Sigillat of the Shari'a courts, and deposited on the Temple Mount and in the offices of the Muslim Wakf in the Old City of Jerusalem. The researcher who knows Arabic can use them, and in recent decades the scholars John Mandeville, Bernard Lewis, Amnon Cohen, 'Aref el-'Aref and others have made this source more widely known. See Studies on Palestine during the Ottoman Period, edited by Moshe Maoz. The archive is not open to the general public, but a person who shows a particular interest in or connection with the subject can receive (by permission of the president of the Shari'a courts) an authorized copy from the Sigil records. The secretariat of the Shari'a courts in Palestine was a kind of record office, a kind of notary, of legal documents. Shari'a courts functioned in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Hebron and Nablus, and outside Palestine in Damascus, Beirut, Cairo and Constantinople (Istanbul).

Here in brief are some of the things one can learn from wills:

The will of Baruch Mizrahi, one of my ancestors, was written in 1643 and preserved in the family. It appeared in print in two publications: responsa Hikrei Lev by Rabbi David Hazan, vol. 12, and responsa Pri Ha-Aretz by Israel Meir Mizrahi, vol. 3. It was published again following a neighbors' trespass dispute. This will is a private religious bequest in perpetuity (Hekdesh) of house, Torah library and copper vessels, all of which the testator dictated should be kept for him until the coming of the Messiah and the raising of the dead, at which time he wished to return to them. Private religious bequests were common in the period of Turkish rule. See the text of the will on p.6).

After the Six-Day War in 1967, the fate of the house was decided when the Government of Israel took over the property in the Jewish Quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem. What remains of Baruch Mizrahi's house today is a memorial plaque and a symbolic balcony on the new building at the corner of Rehov Ha-Mallach and Rehov Ha-Nevel. Rodents, insects and human beings have, alas, left no trace of the library. However, a few of the copper vessels so dear to Baruch Mizrahi have remained in the family, and a very few have come down to the present writer and his family.

From this will we learn about the testator's neighbors, about life in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem in the 17th century, the economic situation on the ground and the Messianic hopes in the air.

We also find the names of the witnesses in whose presence the bequest was written.

Other wills found in books of responsa and in biographies, are documents of personal and sometimes of public importance. Such, for example, is the 1841 will of Solomon Herschell, Chief Rabbi in London, published in English translation in a memorial book called Forty Years Chief Rabbi. Chief Rabbi Herschel's estate included religious articles and a Torah library, and a great deal of property amassed during his lifetime, including ritual objects and stock exchange investments. He bequeathed his property to his ten children (all mentioned by name) who lived in different parts of the world. He drew up his will in the presence of the witnesses M. Myers and Jacob Jacobs, and appointed as executors his friend the banker Moses Montefiore and four other persons. The will was written in Hebrew and translated into English.

Herschell's son Rabbi David Berliner settled in Jerusalem in 1838 where he became treasurer and a leading member of the Perushim community (opponents of Hassidism) until his death in 1851. His sudden illness and death aroused suspicions of poison. The British consul, James Finn, was summoned, together with doctors Mac-Ewan and Newman, to the bedside of the dying man, a British subject in order to hear and write down his will. The dying man's words, as recorded, were the subject of legal proceedings and a heated exchange of letters between the British consul and the Prussian consul. The will is preserved in the Public Record Office in London. See Zionism vol. 1, p.1. One of the legatees mentioned is Jochanan.

Luckily, we can follow the story in the 1884 will of Jochanan Hirsch Schlank, son-in-law of David Berliner. He brought a lawsuit against the young widow and her two-year-old son, who had taken possession of all David Berliner's estate, while Jochanan and his wife had inherited a mere fraction of it. From the deathbed will we learn about another generation in the 19th century, its property and offspring, surrounding society and intellectual and spiritual life, and about the witnesses. From Jochanan Schlank's will we learn about a rabbi active in Jerusalem as a leader of the Perushim community, one of the founders of Batei Mahse in the Old City.

In our research we encountered the will of Moses Montefiore (1784-1885) who visited Jerusalem seven times. With his money and money bequeathed by Yehuda Toura, the first Jewish neighborhood outside the walls was established: Mishkenot Shaananim. Montefiore's will was published in the Jewish Chronicle on August 28th, 1885. N.B. Montefiore's house is now the seat of the Israel Embassy in London. R.R.)

When we read Moses Montefiore's will we learn that this great banker and philanthropist left an immense estate worth 370,039 pounds sterling in cash and securities, as well as religious articles. He made bequests to relatives and friends, and to charitable institutions in Britain and abroad. We learn also that he and his wife were childless and who his close friends were. The signature on the will is in Hebrew and English. A portion of the will is reproduced as an appendix to this article.

In the course of studying English legal judgments from early periods we came across an English judgment concerning the will of Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821). Napoleon's will was written on the island of St. Helena where he was held. The legal dispute was between the governments of France and Britain, each of which claimed the original will. The case was reported in English Reports vol. 164. It is interesting to learn that Napoleon's estate at his death was worth 600 pounds sterling. Unfortunately the original will was not published, but in the published document we find exact dates of the will.

The will of Rabbi Haim Hezekiah Medini (1834-1905), author of "Sde Hemed", was published in "Sde Hemed" part 14, and covers many pages. This is the will of a spiritual giant, a devoted scholar, and student of the Torah, peaceloving and humble. The will sheds light on his period, and on Rabbi Medini's life in Jerusalem, Hebron and the Crimea. He wrote and published "Or Li" in memory of his only son who died young, and also the responsa "Sde Hemed", which formed a kind of Talmudic encyclopedia. His will gives us details of his parents, and of his three daughters who were married to scholars whom he appointed (together with Rabbi Hanoach Hasson) to publish the manuscripts he left.

The will of Rabbi Benjamin Mordecai Navon (1785-1852), which was published in the book of responsa "Bnei Binyamin", tells us that his son died young, and that he bequeathed all his property to his adopted son Hai Behor Eliachar, who was later to become famous as the Sephardi Chief Rabbi, the Rishon-le-Zion, "Yissa Beracha".

Wills and private religious bequests in perpetuity were made by both Jews and Christians at the end of the 19th century before the Shari'a courts in Jerusalem and Jaffa. They could also be made before the religious courts of the Jewish and Christian communities, but the Shari'a courts were preferred because the aura of sanctity of a religious institution accompanying the private (family) hekdesh, shielded it from the greedy eyes of the Ottoman government. The purpose of the hekdesh was to prevent the confiscation of the property; the testator also wanted to preserve the property from division among his heirs and to prevent it from being offered for sale and falling into the hands of strangers. See Hen Shaham, Religious bequests of Jews and Christians before the Shari'a courts in Palestine at the end of the Ottoman period. Hamizrah Hehadash 32, 1987, pp. 46-66 (Hebrew).

About 2000 Wakf (bequests in perpetuity) are registered today in the Sigillat of the Wakf and the Shari'a court of Jerusalem. Of these about 200 were made by non-Muslims.

During the 18 years of Jordanian rule in Jerusalem (1949-1967) 16 family bequests in perpetuity were registered before the Shari'a courts in Jerusalem, but between 1967 and 1990, 90 new Muslim bequests were registered, about 29% of them for public purposes and the remainder private Wakf - all for nationalistic reasons, to prevent the estate bequeathed from falling into the hands of the Jews.

WILL OF SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

"This is the last Will of me, Sir Moses Montefiore, of Grosvenor Gate, Park Lane, in the Country of Middlesex, and of East Clif Lodge, Ramsgate, in the Isle of Thanet, Bart., F.R.S., son of Joseph and Rachel Montefiore of happy memory, and for more than fifty years the happy husband of my deeply lamented Judith, the daughter of the revered Levy Barent Cohen and Lydia, his wife deceased. I desire in the first place gratefully to acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God, the Lord of all beings, for the abundance with which he has blessed me and for his having allowed me the enjoyment of it for so many years. When it may please Him to call me away from this sublunary world to eternal life, May our Heavenly Father pardon all my sins and have mercy on my soul, and may those persons whom I may in any way have offended, forgive me. I desire that my remains may rest by the side of those of my beloved wife in the mausoleum near our synagogue at Hereson, and that my funeral may be as private as may be, and without carriages to follow." His esteemed friend, Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild, his nephews, Arthur Benjamin Cohen and Joseph Sebag. and his friend, Dr. Lewis Loewe are appointed executors and trustees, and to each £1.000 are bequeathed.

NEWS FROM MY RESEARCH

Dan Barlev

I want to write about two subjects connected with my research:

1. Wills Filed in Germany

For a number of years I have used in my research the wills filed in German law courts. The State Archives of Germany preserve wills going back to the beginning of the 19th century. The majority of the files dealing with Jews were separated from the others by order of the Nazi authorities, and this facilitates the researcher's task, (although the Nazis certainly did not intend to help researchers into Jewish roots). Here are the stories of four such files, which I found in the State Archives of Bamberg:

One of the first files I examined contained the will of my grandfather's great-grandfather Joel Ehrmann, who died in Lichtenfels in 1841 at the age of 79. Joel was the richest man in the district, with property estimated at 20,000 Gulden. The file contained his will, written in German in his own handwriting and covering 27 pages. The will of course includes the usual information to be expected in wills - such as names of his children (I discovered that he had another daughter whom I did not know about before) and details of property including furniture and silverware - but it also gives details of a library of a kind quite rare among Jews of that period, since it included philosophical works and not only religious books. Of particular interest to me were the three pages of handwriting in which Joel Ehrmann set down his ethical will. In these three pages he exhorts his children to cleave to the religion of Israel, although Jews are deprived of most civil rights, and not to behave like hypocrites for the sake of a passing happiness. He also exhorts his children to live honestly, telling them that he chose the surname Ehrmann ("Man of Honor") for himself in order to spur and encourage his children to behave decently and honestly at all times. He adds: "Imagine the contradiction that would be created between name and reality, if one of you (God forbid) should be caught in an unlawful or criminal deed!"

A second interesting will-file relates to my grandfather's great-grandfather Aaron Ehrmann, who died in 1858 at the age of 84. In his will Aaron states that his son Wolf lives in America, as does his youngest son Loew. This information clarified previous information that I had concerning a Wilhelm Ehrmann who lived in Baltimore, and a Loew Ehrmann who lived in San Francisco. I had known before that they were distantly related to me but the exact relationship was not clear either to me or to the descendants of that Wolf Ehrmann who changed his name to Wilhelm in America (his descendants had drawn up a family tree with Wolf-Wilhelm as the founding ancestor).

A third will-file related to Sussmann-Eliezer Brull, eldest brother of my great-great-grandfather, who died in 1853 at the age of 71. I had previously found a record of the birth of his son in 1818 but the son's name was not mentioned there. Now this will revealed the fact that the son's name was David and that he was by profession a painter of china. I combined this with other data obtained from the Mormon Archive in Salt Lake City, namely the pedigree of the Hexter family deposited. That pedigree included the family of one David Brill (originally Bruell). I got in touch with Ms. Laurel Swan, who had prepared the pedigree, and it indeed turned out that her great-grandfather David Brill was a painter of china who emigrated from

Germany to the United States. Thus she received data from me about her ancestors and I completed a branch of my complicated Brull family tree.

Finally, a recent story of the article I published in Leveit Avotam on the Ratisbonne family and its connection with my own, I received a letter from a geologist named John Henry Richter of Ann Arbor, Michigan. He wrote that he was trying to trace one Simon Bruell, born in Brumath near Strasbourg in 1777, who was an ancestor of the rabbi of Mr. Richter's community, Rabbi Robert Levy.

I examined my wide-branching Bruell family tree but found no trace of any such Simon Bruell; I so informed Mr. Richter. Then, in August 1993 I visited the State Archives of Bamberg again and examined some wills filed there that I had not looked at before. Among them I found the will of Loew Elias Bruell who died in 1819, and the will of his wife Gundel who died in 1824.

In these wills I found that three of their four children lived in France, and that their son Eliezer Sussman Bruell, born in 1782, "Frenchified" his name to Simon and lived in Brumath. His birthdate did not tally with the one I had been given, but such discrepancies are common, as genealogists know. It was clear that this was the man Mr. Richter wanted to trace, but he was born in Lichtenfels and not in Brumath.

2.. The Rindskopf Family Tree

One of my recent projects is to prepare the family tree of the Rindskopf family, originally of Frankfurt-am-Main, whose name comes from the name of the house where they lived as early as the 16th century.

My grandmother's grandmother's grandmother belonged to this family. Her maiden name was Cirtel (Zortel) Rindskopf and she died in 1796, apparently in her early forties.

I have only been working on this tree for about three years, and it already includes about 2500 names. It is a cooperative effort by myself and my friend Charles P. Stanton of New York, who has added data from his collections and has again and again printed out drafts of the various branches of the Rindskopf family, from which he too is descended.

Our work is based on two previous works:

1. "Eleh Toledoth" by Shlomo Fritz Ettlinger, which is a printed list arranged in several files according to dates of death, and containing names of the Jews who died in Frankfurt-am-Main from the 15th century until 1829. (The great shortcoming of the list is in the absence of data on Frankfurt Jews who died in other towns). There exist four copies of this list brought up to date (in different degrees): one is in the manuscript collection of the Jewish National and University Library, the second is in the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, the third is in the Leo Baeck Institute in New York, and the fourth is in the city archives of Frankfurt.
2. The genealogical research of Michael Berolzheiner on the Rindskopf family is deposited in the Leo Baeck Institute in New York. His work is chiefly based on literary sources and was prepared in the US to which Michael Berolzheiner emigrated from Germany.

Apart from these sources I have collected data from various other sources and done much independent research, including correspondence with members of the family all over the world to seek information. Some branches of the family tree have been brought up to the present day but many other branches are awaiting completion: they will hopefully be completed after I manage to locate descendants somewhere in the world..

The family tree comprises 60 printed pages.

NAMES

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL ONOMASTIC CONFERENCE ON "WHAT'S IN A JEWISH NAME" Esther Ramon

The above Conference on Jewish Names took place at Bar Ilan University on June 30 - July 1, 1993 under the aegis of the Department of Jewish History and the Faculty of Jewish Studies. It was conceived and directed by Prof. Aaron Demsky.

We present here a list of the twenty-two lectures given over the two day period illustrating the wide variety of subjects that were heard relating to Jewish names.

I will mention those which have a more direct bearing on Jewish genealogy:

Prof. Harvey Goldberg, a well known anthropologist from the Hebrew University spoke about names from his point of view. For him, the original semantic meaning of most names is blurred but rather one must consider the actual social setting to fully understand the meaning and implications. Methodologically, one must study the social functions of names and naming patterns in a particular society.

The educator, Prof. Abraham Stahl told of how in the past Hebrew names were forced upon new immigrants, whereas now more tolerance is displayed by teachers and government officials who are authority figures in the acculturation of the newcomers.

Mrs. Sarah Hammer of Bar Ilan University analyzed the considerations in the choice of children's names as they are documented in Jewish tradition for the different communities. She added some enlightening remarks regarding the use of nick-names to avoid mention of those who died tragically.

Charles Cormos, the director of the Department of Names Research at the Diaspora Museum in Tel Aviv told the audience about the more than 18,000 family names that have been documented and explained and are on their computerized files. They receive about 5,000 inquiries a year.

Prof. Heinrich Guggenheimer who with his wife Eva composed Jewish Family Names and Their Origin - An Etymological Dictionary spoke about the principles of Jewish family names as he decerns them. For instance the name Kaufman is not necessarily derived from the German "merchant", but rather its origin is probably Kaub a derivative of Jacob and similarly other related names like Akhu - Kopel and Kopf, Hauptman and Cooper, etc.

Dr. Sasha Weitzman, a sociologist from Tel Aviv University, analyzed the personal names of almost two million Jewish children born and registered in Palestine/Israel in the years 1882-1980. He divided the names into nine categories: 1) classic, 2) biblically related (Yuval, Yael), 3) newly formed, 4) universal, 5) gentile, 6) having an Hebrew origin (Simon),

7) Yiddish origin (Wolf, Alter), 8) foreign though Hebrew sounding (Guy, Elinore), 9) others. One of his findings was that up until 1944 there was a decline in Jewish sounding names. Then between 1944-1950 there was a reversed trend going back to Jewish names and to those of military heroes. From 1950 on again a decline in traditional Jewish names.

The geneologist Amnon Gabber spoke about paired personal names, a phenomenon that is clearly found in the Medieval period, but becomes more common from the 16th century. Some of these pairs are biblically derived as Benjamin&Zeev, Yehudah-Leib (from Jacob's blessing, Gen. 49). Others are derived from ancient customs and traditions (Eliezer-Lipman/Leibman) or combinations influenced by Gentile practice.

C O N F E R E N C E P R O G R A M

Wednesday June 30, 1993	Names of Jews of Istanbul in the 18th - 19th Centuries.	in Jewish Tradition. (Hebrew)
9.30 Registration	Dr. Aharon Gaimani (Bar Ilan University): שמות בכרות ובגיטין תימניים	Chairman: Dr. Raphael Yankelevitch (Jewish History, Bar Ilan University)
10.00 Greetings	Jewish Names Listed in Yemenite Marriage Contracts and Bills of Divorce. (Hebrew)	Esther Eshel (Bible, The Hebrew University): Personal
Prof. Emanuel Rackman, Chancellor	<u>17.00 Third Session: Literature</u>	Names of Qumran in Light of an Unpublished Dead Sea Scroll.
Prof. Zvi Arie Steinfeld, Dean, Faculty of Jewish Studies	Chairman: Prof. Shamma Friedman (Talmud, The Jewish Theological Seminary of America)	Dr. Meir Bar Ilan (Jewish History, Bar Ilan University): The Names of the Angels.
Prof. Aaron Demsky, Chairman, Organizing Committee	Dr. Arnold Rabinowitsch (Hochschule fur Judische Studien. Heidelberg): Yiddish Literature as a Source for Onomastic Research.	Hanan Eshel (Land of Israel Studies, Bar Ilan University): שמות ישראלים קדומים משוררן בתקופת חפרסית
<u>10.15 First Session: Eastern European Roots</u>	Prof. Aaron Demsky (Jewish History, Bar Ilan University): Names and "No-Names" in the Book of Ruth.	Ancient Israelite Names from Samaria in the Persian Period. (Hebrew)
Chairman: Prof. Dan Michman	<u>Thursday July 1 1993</u>	Joseph Ben Brit (Educator): שמות בתנ"ך, במשנה ובתלמוד בחשתלשלות
Jewish History, Bar Ilan University)	<u>10.00 Fourth Session: Social Context</u>	Names in the Bible, Misnnaah and Talmud Continuity and Change (Hebrew)
Prof. Dov Noy (Folklore, The Hebrew University): The Hebraization and Anglicization of Yiddish Names: conference Techniques and Implications	Chairman: Prof. Walter Zenner (Anthropology, SUNY, Albany)	16.30 Sixth Session: Family and Personal Names
Prof. Edwin Lawson (Psychology, SUNY, Fredonia College and Irina Glushkovskaya: Naming Patterns of Recent Russian Immigrants to Israel.	Prof. Harvey Goldberg (Anthropology, The Hebrew University): Names and Their Social Context: An Anthropological View.	Chairman: Dr. Avshalom Kor
Prof. Joseph Bar-el (Yiddish, Bar - Ilan University): Yente, Yachne and Shlimiel: the Evolution of Some Pejorative Names.	Prof. Abraham Stahl (Education, The Hebrew University): The Imposition of Hebrew Names on New Immigrants to Israel: Past and Present.	Charles Kormos (Diaspora Museum): Family Names
Yitzhak Ganuz (Editor of Yeda Am): שמות משפחה בין יהודי רוסייה וחלבנה	Prof. Henri Diamant (French, Haifa University): "Aryan" Names Assumed by Jews in France Before and During World War II.	Research at the Beth Hatefutsoth.
Family Names of the Jews of White Russia. (Hebrew)	Sarah Hammer (Talmud, Bar Ilan University): שיקולים בחירת שמות ילדים במסורת חילונית	Prof. Heinrich Guggenheimer (Mathematics, Politech Institute NYC): On Some Principles of Jewish Name Formation.
<u>14.30 Second Session: Sephardic and Oriental Communities</u>	Considerations in Choosing Children's Names	Prof. Sasha Weitman (Sociology, Tel Aviv University): One Hundred Years of First Names in Israel (1882-1980).
Chairman Dr. Shimon Cooper		Amnon Grabber (Genealogist): צמד שמות פרטיים בקהילות ישראל
Sociology and Anthropology, Bar Ilan University)		Paired Personal Names in Jewish Communities. (Hebrew)
Gloria Mound (University of Glasgow): Distinctive Jewish Family Names in the Balearic Isles of Spain.		
Prof. Henry Abramovitch (Behavioral Science, Tel Aviv University): Naming Dreams Among Moroccan Jews Living in Israel.		
Dr. Leah Makovetsky (Jewish History, Bar Ilan University):		

Some hundred and twenty people took part in the two day conference proving that there is a wide interest in the subject among academics as well as laymen. The lectures were followed by a lively discussion and all enjoyed the cordial atmosphere at the sessions. Most of the participants expressed their enthusiasm to Prof. Demsky's idea of establishing a Jewish onomastic society as well as a journal for the publication of these lectures and further research in the field of Jewish names.

MOST COMMON SURNAMES IN ISRAEL: ARABIC AND JEWISH

Charles Kormos, Edwin D. Lawson and Joseph Ben Brit

Abstract: In order to discern characteristic patterns and trends among Israel's surnames, the most common 200 surnames found in government records of both Arabs and Jews were examined. Analysis indicates that these 200 names are borne by at least 23% of the total number of persons recorded by the Population Ministry. An entry was completed for each name, which was evaluated with respect to its frequency of use, origin, pronunciation, range of possible meaning(s), etc. Percentages were calculated for categories grouping names by formation type (Bible, place, occupation, kinnui, or other) and language of origin. Part II of our study includes an entry for each name studied, showing frequency rank, possible spelling variant(s), language source(s), and meaning(s). Results show that the Bible and other religious sources provide the majority of the names, thus demonstrating keen cultural-identity linkages in the Jewish section of the population.

Onomastica Canada, Vol. 74, No. 1, 1992.

SECRET OF SURNAMES

Joseph Ben-Brit

Many names given in the past were not based on exact science. Names were chosen by chance or not by chance, openly or secretly, according to changing circumstances. The reasons why the name was chosen were not always passed on to succeeding generations, and it would happen that some family member would later try to explain the name according to what he understood as family tradition, or according to his own ideas.

Surnames were also changed for a variety of reasons. Sometimes people tried to make their name sound like a name in the local language, and ones imagination is challenged to find the original under the "protective coloration".

Marrano families tried to convey secret messages within their names. For example, the name De Leon can come from at least four sources:

- 1) from the kingdom of that name in northwest Spain before the unification.
- 2) From the town of that name in western Castile after the unification.
- 3) "Son of Jehuda", i.e. a secret Jew (Leon being the lion of Judah).
- 4) "Son of Aryeh" (lion) when the father's name was Aryeh.

OUR MEMBERS AT WORK

OUR MEMBERS' RESEARCHES IN PREPARATION FOR THE CONFERENCE

Harold Lewin

Over 18 months ago, several of our committee members agreed to help in the updating of Dr. Sallyann Sack's book, "Genealogical Sources in Israel" in order to make the descriptions of source material more accurate and complete for the many family history researchers who will be in Israel for next year's International Conference on Jewish Genealogy.

Ruth Rigbi worked at Yad Vashem, Carol Clapsaddle in the Central Zionist Archives in Jerusalem and in the Israel Labor Archives in Tel Aviv and Esther Ramon in the various departments of the Jewish National and University Library. Rhoda Cohen worked in the State Archives of Israel.

Here is the summary of Harold Lewin's work at the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People:

One of the sections in Sallyann's book describes genealogical material in the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People. I agreed to handle the updating, consulted with the Director of the Central Archives, Mrs Hadassah Assouline, who pointed out that most of the material likely to be of interest to family history researchers, is listed in three repositories of card indexes, namely drawers number 88, 89 and 45, (the latter being mainly private archives).

Over several weeks these drawers were examined and a list was drawn up of all the family names where there seemed to be a likelihood of some genealogical information. Where such information was included on the card, the given name, the relevant period and the name of city or country of residence were also noted, together with the Central Archives reference. The data was entered into a computer and sorted by family name. By elimination of redundancies, a list of 842 entries was reduced to 675. A major setback occurred in July of this year after 29 out of the 30 pages of data in manuscript form had been entered. A sudden power failure destroyed all this computerized data and the work had to be restarted from the beginning.

It is important to stress that because of the magnitude of this undertaking, none of the actual material in the Central Archives was examined, the only criteria by which inclusion or exclusion of a particular name was decided being the description on the relevant index card. It is therefore quite possible that there is no useful genealogical information for many of the families on the list. This can only be verified by ordering and examining the material during a visit to the Central Archives.

It should also be noted that the extensive book library in the Central Archives was not researched, and that there is an abundance of family history information contained therein. It is suggested that those interested in knowing whether the library contains material germane to their research, should write to the Central Archives well in advance of their attendance at the Conference.

A copy of the list is in the Archives and in our library.

SELECTIONS FROM OTHER JGS JOURNALS

Compiled by Harold Lewin

Readers should regard this selection as merely a guide to the Jewish genealogical society literature published in English, and should try to obtain any articles relevant to their research. Please note the somewhat different, geographically orientated, presentation of the summary which is being offered as a trial. Our Editors invite readership comments on the new format. Regrets are expressed for errors and missing credits.

AUSTRIA

The Jews of Hohenems 1617-1938: Rene Loeb

The Contributing Editor of Switzerland mentions a database on some 3,500 individuals, clarifying relationships between the Jews of Hohenems, Austria. This file helps to clarify the mandated changes in names in 1814 and is documented to show links to published family histories (2).

A Brief History of Jewish Vienna: Henry Wellisch

This brief history describes the development of the Jewish community of Vienna from the 12th century to 1945. A short list of genealogical sources is provided (4).

BALTIC STATES

Report on Latvian and Ukrainian Archives: Anton Valdin

This article comprises an assessment of resources for Jewish genealogy in Riga, Latvia and also in three Ukrainian archives, Poltava, Kharkov and Chernigov. (2).

Estonian Historical Archives: Tatiana Shor

Numerous documents covering the period 18th century to 1917, which relate to the history of Jews in Estonian and Latvian territories have survived in the Estonian State Historical Archives (2)

BRAZIL

A Brazilian Bibliography for Jewish Genealogists: Frieda Wolff

An impressive list of books dealing mainly with Jewish settlement in Brazil is provided. Some contain family trees of several Brazilian Jewish families and others, details of Inquisition trials (2).

CANADA

The Jews of the Canadian West: Harry Gutkinbp"

The article describes the 1882 decision by Canada's High Commissioner and Prime Minister, allowing immigration of a number of destitute Russian Jews to the Canadian frontier city of Winnipeg, mainly due to the difficulty in attracting farmers of British or American stock. By 1925, Winnipeg had at least twenty-five synagogues and the entire Canadian Jewish population today has reached around 315,000 (2).

The Canadian Censuses of 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901: Glen Eker

Each of the five censuses conducted in the above period is a valuable genealogical resource. Glen makes the point that they are particularly valuable for those seeking knowledge of Toronto Jewish ancestors (4).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jewish Monuments and Cemeteries in the Czech Republic: Samuel Gruber

A list is provided of towns whose Jewish cemeteries were surveyed by the Jewish Heritage Council of the World Monuments Fund (1)

EASTERN EUROPE

Germany's Finds from Eastern Europe - A Follow-up: Peter Lande

See GERMANY.

Researching Eastern European Records: B. Feldblum, Y. Shadovich

Some of the geographic problems involved when searching for genealogical records in eastern Europe are described (2)

FRANCE

Discovery of Name Adoptions Lists: Philip Abensur

Described are the uncovering of lists of name adoptions kept in various French regional archives. These lists are invaluable for tracing persons before the 1808 legislation, directed mainly at Jewish communities, requiring adoption of fixed, hereditary family names (1)

Naturalization and Citizenship Applications in France: Philip Abensur

Described are the necessary conditions for achieving citizenship at various periods of French history (2).

GERMANY

Determining an Ancestral Town in Germany: Ralph N. Baer

The article constitutes a useful guide to the determination of the location on which one's research should be concentrated (1)

Evaluation of Lesser-Known Hamburg Migration Records: Peter Lande

The Hamburg migration records described by Jurgen Sielemann in Avotaynu (Vol. VII, No.3) two years ago, were microfilmed by the LDS Family History Library and are evaluated in this article (1)

Germany's Finds from Eastern Europe - A Follow-up: Peter Lande

Important records of Jewish births, marriages and deaths for what is now Poland and Russia but formerly was eastern Germany, have been consolidated into one file held by the Registrar of Vital Records, Rueckerstrasse 9, Berlin. The records begin in 1874 and end in the late 1930s. Most of the collection conforms to the pre-WWI German borders but there is also extensive material on Danzig (Gdansk), Poland. The Central Office of German Genealogy in Leipzig has holdings of church records (known to contain many Jewish names) from areas once part of Germany, including East and West Prussia. (2).

DP Cards at the Central Archives in Heidelberg: Elke-Helen Szarf

A forgotten card file consisting of 11,139 record cards of Displaced Persons was presented in March 1992 to the Central Archives for Research on the History of Jews in Germany, Heidelberg. Previously stored in cardboard boxes in a basement, all cards have now been copied and bound in 28 volumes by the Zentralarchiv, and returned to the library of the Berlin Jewish community with an index of names (2).

Books Document Jews in German Communities: Esther Ramon

Esther writes about the many books published during recent years which deal with Jews of specific locations in Germany. She states that more than 2,000 of these books are now in print and that many of them constitute a fine resource for Jewish genealogists and family historians, supplying important historical background as well as considerable genealogical data about local Jews (2).

Bibliography of German Jewish Genealogy: Peter Lande

Auswahlbibliographie zur juedischen Familienforschung vom Anfang des 19 Jahrhunderts bis zur Gegenwart by Angelika G. Elman-Krueger (Wiesbaden, Germany, DM68) is a monumental testimony to the efforts of one individual to gather together in a single book a list of all books and articles relating to German-Jewish genealogy. It contains nearly 2,600 sources (2).

The Bing/Haas/Beer/Susskind/Sterns of Frankfurt: Anthony Joseph

See below (Great Britain).

GREAT BRITAIN

The Bing/Haas/Beer/Susskind/Sterns of Frankfurt: Anthony Joseph

This letter from England's Contributing Editor, summarizes information in two German reference works on the above families, explaining the Jewish connections of Lord Snowdon, former husband of Princess Margaret. A PhD dissertation by Bernard Susser of Exeter University, identifies Jewish families who lived in the West Country of England during the period 1750-1900. Wallis Simpson, the wife of the Duke of Windsor, formerly Edward VIII, was formerly married to the son of Ernest Solomon, a West of England Jew who settled in New York (2).

HOLLAND

Dutch-Jewish Genealogical Research: Ralph Bennett

The article reviews the codified practices used for child naming in earlier centuries among the Ashkenazic Jews of Holland. The author explains that more than 97% of the Dutch Jewish families named their oldest children after the paternal grandparents and the next child after maternal grandparents. Later children were usually named after deceased aunts and uncles (1)

A New Resource for Dutch Jewish Genealogy: Ralph G. Bennett

Trouwen in Mokum (Marriages in Amsterdam) 1598-1811, provides data on all 15,238 marriages performed in or recorded in that Metropolis during the years indicated. Published by Warray, Postbus 16268, 2500 BG Den Haag, Netherlands. 320 guilders (5).

HUNGARY

Documentation of Hungarian Jewish Family Pedigree

The article describes the aims of the project: Hungarian expert, Professor Gabriel A. Szekel, to record and computerize all the names of Hungarian Jews during the last 200 years, to creating family trees of nearly 800,000 Jews living in the region (territory of Slovakia, Romania, former Yugoslavia, western Ukraine and part of Austria), on the eve of World War II! The intention is to complete a major part by the opening of the Fourth International Seminar on Jewish Genealogy. Each Hungarian Jewish family history researcher is being encouraged to contribute towards the \$45,000 needed for this project (1)

SIG Established for Hungarian-Speaking Regions: Louis Schonfeld

A new Special Interest Group (SIG) has been established for genealogists researching ancestors from Hungarian-speaking regions of Central Europe. These include modern Hungary, Transylvania (incl. Maramaros and Szatmar), Slovakia, Subcarpathian Ruthenia and parts of the former Yugoslavia (2)

ISRAEL

Update on Genealogical Sources in Israel: Robert Weiss

This 2-page article summarizes main sources for genealogical research or books describing those sources. In cases where much of the information is obsolescent, this is stated (1).

Seminar Will Return to Jerusalem in May 1994: Sallyann Amdur Sack

Information is given on the organization of the forthcoming Seminar and some of the more important sources for genealogical research in Israel are listed. A separate article by Sallyann provides a more detailed description of the many items of genealogical interest at the National Library, Givat Ram Campus (1,2).

The Study of Jewish Names and Genealogy: Aaron Demsky

A multidisciplinary, interdepartmental centre for the study of Jewish genealogy and anthroponomy (study of person and family names) has been established at Bar-Ilan University. The primary aim is to create Jewish genealogical and anthroponomic databases using systematic collection/collation of written and oral records from throughout the world (1)

The Valley of the Destroyed Communities: Elly Dlin

Described is the latest addition to Yad Vashem. Names of Jewish communities partially or completely destroyed, have been placed into 20 courtyards roughly corresponding with the geographic arrangement of the map of Europe and North Africa. Jewish-used place names in Hebrew are alongside those in Latin characters popular with the non-Jews (on the eve of the Second World War). (1)

Genealogical Records at the Israel Labor Archives: Carol Clapsaddle

Among many Histadrut and other important records, these Archives hold an impressive number of completed questionnaires containing much information of genealogical interest, as well as lists of eligible voters (2).

POLAND

Polish-Jewish Genealogical Research: Jeffrey K.Cymbler, Samuel Gruber

Jeffrey's article provides a very useful summary of the genealogical sources available to the family history researcher. Another article (by Samuel Gruber) provides information on a survey of Jewish cemeteries in Poland (1)

Polish-Jewish Heritage Seminar in Krakow: Joachim S.Russek

Lectures, seminars and field trips to a number of towns were held in Krakow during the period July 7-16 1993 (1)

Korzenie Polskie (Polish Roots): Edward D.Luft, A.Friedlander

The book by Rosemary A.Chorzempa (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. 1993) is reviewed in two journals. A general guide to the workings of the Polish District State Archives is included, together with a useful list of all such archives in Poland (1,3).

Poles and Russians in the 1870 Census of New York City: A.Friedlander

The author of this book is Marlene Silverman. She has indexed both enumerations of 1870, the second for all of New York City (Manhattan at that time) and the original enumeration for the area south of Houston Street covering 22 wards. Published by Landsmen Press, Suwalk-Lomza Interest Group for Jewish Genealogists, 3701 Connecticut Ave, NW, Apt.228, Washington, DC 20008. \$26 (3).

Jewish Poland Research Aids: Norman and Janet Price

The following guides have been published in Warsaw to Jewish Poland and to various cities:

A Guide to Jewish Poland

A Guide to Jewish Warsaw. Cities: Cracow, Lublin, Lodz, Galicia and Bialystok, are also treated in individual volumes. The series includes: Places of Jewish Martyrdom in Poland.

Art \$6.00/volume including postage. Order from Dr.Piotr Kowalski, 01-652 Warsaw Potocka, 8M121s. (6).

RUSSIA

Officers of Jewish Prayer Societies, 1853-1855: Anatoli Chayesh

This article explains how a knowledge of a person's social status can ease the genealogical search. Since new communities were not anxious to acquire a taxpayer with a low income, a person often lived for several decades in a community to which he was not assigned. A mismatch between his place of residence and his place of registration could indicate his previous place of residence and possibly also his place of birth (1).

Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Russian Empire: Harry D.Boonin

This review of Alexander Beider's dictionary of surnames shows that the theories expounded in the book may eventually revolutionize Jewish genealogy by providing a technique for tracing the movement of one's ancestors within Russia (2).

Jewish Genealogical Research in Russia: Alexander Kronick

The President and a founder member of the Jewish Genealogy Society of Moscow describes some of the difficulties facing the genealogical researcher working in various archives of Russia (2).

How to Do Research in the Former USSR: Sallyann Amdur Sack

This article, adapted from a talk given at the 12th International Seminar on Jewish Genealogy, June 1993 in Toronto, provides an up-to-date review of various options open to the family history researcher seeking archival information from the former USSR. It stresses the risks incurred by sending money to unknown private individuals advertising an ability for archival research, and the large, non-refundable sums being currently demanded by archive directors (2).

Free Market Economy Coming to Eastern European Services: Gary Mokotoff

Gary modifies the conclusions of Sallyann Sack's article (see above) in the light of his own experiences and those of other family history researchers. The most significant conclusion is the comparison of costs of the three main services. These are:

RAGAS approx.	\$ 50	per day	or	\$240-	\$360	for task completion.
FAST	"	\$200	" "	or	\$400	" " "
RTR	"	\$800	" "	or	\$800	" " "

Geographic areas covered by the three agencies are mainly:

	<u>Belarus</u>	<u>Russia</u>	<u>Ukraine</u>	<u>Lithuania</u>	<u>Moldova</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Latvia</u>
RAGAS	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
FAST	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
RTR	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

It appears that the waiting period (prior to receiving documentation) for both RAGAS and FAST is much longer than for RTR. RTR (the most expensive service run by Miriam Weiner), often achieves results in less than three months. RAGAS and FAST usually take much longer (2).

Russian Consular Records Revisited: Suzan Wynne

The article describes the fascinating story of this National Archives collection and the enormous project of indexing, cataloging and microfilming it. Suzan also gives advice on its use (2).

UKRAINE

Report on Ukrainian and Latvian Archives: Anton Valdin

See BALTIC STATES

Report on Jewish Cemetery in Cherkassy: Stuart Cohn

A recent trip to the Ukraine which included a visit to the Jewish cemetery in Cherkassy is described. Approximately 200 of the gravestones are still standing and legible (1).

U.S.A.

American Passenger Arrival Records: Gertrude S.Ogushwitz

Chapters of this book are devoted to Customs Passenger Lists and Immigration Passenger Lists. The current status of indexes to New York and other lists are also detailed. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co.,Inc. \$18.95 (1).

MISCELLANEOUS

A Study of Various Calendars: Ernest R. Stiefel

The article provides a useful explanation of the Julian, Gregorian, French Revolutionary, Hebrew and Muslim calendars (2).

Genealogical Software

Macintosh Software for Jewish Genealogy: Devid A.Chapin

Three of the most popular genealogical programs compatible with Macintosh computers are reviewed. They are: Reunion, MacRoots and Personal Ancestral File (PAF) The latter is also compatible with IBM systems (2).

Roots IV: Software to Make History: Eileen Polakoff & Gary Mokotoff

This latest product of Commsoft addresses many of the criticisms regarding Roots III, and particularly shortcomings for the Jewish family history researcher. It is reputedly much more user-friendly. Recommended hardware requirements: at least a 386 with 4MB of memory and mouse. A true Windows version is expected to be available in about a year (2).

KEY TO JOURNAL REFERENCES

Ref.No.

1. AVOTAYNU	(International)	Summer	1993	Vol. IX, No.2.
2. AVOTAYNU	(")	Fall	1993	Vol. IX, No.3.
3. DOROT	(New York JGS)	Summer	1993	Vol. 14, No.4.
4. SHEM TOV	(Canada JGS)	Sept.	1993	Vol. IX, No.3
5. LINEAGE	(Long Island JGS)	Sum/Fall	1993	Vol. V, No.3-4
6. SCATTERED SEEDS	(South Palm Beach)		1992/93	Vol. 2, No.1r