



**The Journal of the San Francisco Bay Area
Jewish Genealogical Society**

Volume XXVI, Number 3

August/September 2006

CALENDAR OF GENEALOGICAL EVENTS

Meetings of the San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society

Please note: Unless otherwise indicated, the meeting schedule is as follows:

- San Francisco:** **Sunday, Doors open 12:30 p.m. Program begins at 1 p.m.**
Jewish Community High School, 1835 Ellis Street. Jewish Community Library open on second floor. **Free parking: enter parking area from Pierce Street.**
- Los Altos Hills:** **Monday, Library opens at 7 p.m. Program begins at 7:30 p.m.** Congregation Beth Am, 26790 Arastradero Road.
- Berkeley:** **Sunday, 12:30 to 3:30 p.m.** Berkeley-Richmond Jewish Community Center, 1414 Walnut Street, North Berkeley.

Sun. August 27, Berkeley: *Review of the 26th Annual International Conference on Jewish Genealogy.* Panel discussion. This year's conference in New York City included exciting news about resources and other new developments in the world of Jewish Genealogy. If you did not make it to New York, be sure to come hear all about it! If you did attend, please join the panel and offer your highlights.

Mon. August 28, Los Altos Hills and Sun. September 17, San Francisco: Same topic as above with different panel members and insights.

Sun. October 15, Berkeley: *The Fusgeyers of Romania.* Stuart Tower, author of *The Wayfarers*, tells the story of the Fusgeyers, Jews who fled persecution in Romania in the early 1900s by walking across Europe to find a better life. A forthcoming documentary film of his book is being produced by Yale Strom and stars Theodore Bikel. **Note changed time and place:** *This meeting will take place at the Berkeley Public Library, 2090 Kittredge, in the Community Room, from 1:30 to 4:45 p.m.*

Mon. October 16, Los Altos Hills: *The Fusgeyers of Romania.* Presented by Stuart Tower. See above for more information.

Sun. October 29, San Francisco: Special Time and Location. 25th Anniversary Celebration. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Jewish Community Center of San Francisco, 3200 California Street. (Note that date has been changed from the date originally planned for this anniversary event.) Watch for your invitation in the mail, and see page 3 for more information.

Sun. November 26, San Francisco: *New York and Federal Census Searching Made Easier.* SFBAJGS Member Dr. Stephen Morse will combine two of his presentations in this one event: *Navigating the New York Census with Fewer Tears* and *Playing Hide and Seek in the 1910 to 1930 Census.*

For the latest program information visit www.jewishgen.org/sfbajgs

More Genealogy Events of Interest on Page 4

ZichronNote

Journal of the San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society

~ 25th Anniversary Year ~

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People Finder queries are free to Society members. Non-members may place queries for \$5 each, limited to 25 words not including searcher's name, address, telephone number and e-mail address.

Back Issues are available for \$5 per issue. Requests should be addressed to the SFBAJGS at the address below.

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Membership is open to anyone interested in Jewish genealogy. Dues are \$23 per calendar year. The Society is tax-exempt pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the IRS Code. Make your check payable to "SFBAJGS" and send to: SFBAJGS, Membership, P.O. Box 471616, San Francisco, CA 94147.

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President's Message Books, Movies, and Genealogy

By Jeremy Frankel, SFBAJGS President

The Dog Days of Summer are upon us, and that usually means books and movies, with genealogy not far behind. By now most of you will have heard of the Al Gore documentary, *An Inconvenient Truth*. The subject matter is global warming being a real threat and what we can do about it. An inconvenient truth is also something that happens in genealogy, when we research a family story that's been handed down.

Invariably we have to sort the wheat from the chaff, and then explain to family members the inconvenient truth of what really happened.

On the book front, there is a new work of non-fiction entitled *The Lost*, by Daniel Mendelsohn. He comes to us with a very high reputation as a writer for the *New Yorker* magazine and the *New York Times* magazine, among others. *The Lost* refers to a half dozen of his relatives who perished in the Holocaust. As the subtitle says, they are six of the six million. Jonathan Schwartz, Director of the Jewish Community Library, and Judy Baston, a volunteer librarian there — as well as a long time Society member — both give this book a thumbs up.

It goes without saying that much of our own work is involved with discovering the "lost relatives" in our families, so reading Mendelsohn's book may well provide us with more real-life strategies.

I have just heard via the (kosher) grapevine that Mendelsohn will appear at the November Jewish Book Festival at the San Francisco JCC, and is also scheduled to give a book reading at the Jewish Community Library on the Monday afterwards. See page 4 for more information.

A home-grown publication that was issued in May commemorates the 100th anniversary of the San Francisco earthquake. This is *Raking The Ashes*, by Nancy S. Peterson of the California Genealogical Society. This is one of those "must have" books which goes into great detail, describing exactly what was lost in the earthquake and subsequent fires and what survived. More importantly, Peterson, a Certified Genealogist, recommends many search strategies for the brick walls that now exist because of this disaster. The book is also required reading for people researching areas elsewhere in the U.S. where fires or other disasters happened. The ideas provided here might help break through those brick walls, too. Go to the CGS website www.calgensoc.org/ to find out more and order the book.

And while I don't recommend real-life raking the ashes, raking over old documents, letters, and so on

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SOCIETY NEWS

Welcome, New Members

Jody Ames.....jodya@ix.netcom.com
Sylvan & Ruth Eisenberg.....sylvane102@aol.com
Kathy Horner.....hornerd@cs.com
Myrna Morse.....morsel@saber.net
Ruth S. Rosenberg.....rsr0612@yahoo.com
Irma Stern.....isnhs@yahoo.com

See updated Family Finder Information on page 6.

E-mail Bounces

E-mails for the following people have been bouncing: Steve Castle, Lois Clauson, Gloria Heller, Kathy Horner, Treva Jo Marcus, John Noden, Gerry Wagger and Eugene Zaubler.

The above should either provide updated e-mail addresses or set their e-mail client permissions to accept mail from **sfbajgs@ix.netcom.com** or **dlkurtz@ix.netcom.com**.

E-mail Updates

Edith and Leon Rosenthal.....leed46@sonic.net
Renee Tully.....renconranch@jps.net
Please send updates to **dlkurtz@ix.netcom.com**

Anniversary Celebration Lunch Sunday, October 29



■ **What:** Celebrate the SFBAJGS's first 25 years. Enjoy a kosher catered lunch, an opportunity to meet new acquaintances and renew old friendships, and a chance to learn more about Jewish genealogy, past, present, and future. The day will include an informative speaker, raffle, door prizes, and more.

■ **Where:** Fisher Family Hall at the Jewish Community Center of San Francisco, 3200 California Street.

■ **Program:** Anniversary speaker will be Paul Hamburg, Librarian for the Judaica Collection at the University of California. Hamburg is an engaging speaker, author, lecturer, and an expert in medieval Jewish history.

■ **When:** Sunday, October 29, 10 a.m. to 1p.m. (Note: Date has been changed from earlier planned date. Note also that clocks must be reset to "fall back" at midnight Saturday.)

■ **Cost:** \$30 per person.

■ Watch for your invitation in the mail, and return your RSVP card and check promptly.

SFBAJGS and JOWBR: More than Alphabet Soup

By Pierre M Hahn, Chair, SFBAJGS Cemetery Project

What is this alphabet soup? SFBAJGS is our own organization, the San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society, and JOWBR is the *JewishGen* Online Worldwide Burial Registry. So why mix the two soups together?

We at SFBAJGS have taken up the task of transcribing all information from the local Jewish cemeteries for inclusion in JOWBR. This is a daunting project, because there is information from over ten thousand gravesites to transcribe. Most of the cemeteries are in Colma and we have photos of the burial record books to work from.

Aside from the good deed for posterity, I have already seen a success story from this work. We completed the transcription of the Home of Peace Cemetery — 4300 grave sites from ABENHEIM to ZINNAMON — and because I monitor the *JewishGen* Discussion Group as well as the *FrenchSig* Group, I noticed that there was a question from Alan Steinfeld of Scarsdale,

NY who was looking for relatives of a Max WORMSER born in Alsace who was in San Francisco by 1858. Checking the burial records I was able to send him the information as to where Max and others of his family are buried in the Home of Peace Cemetery. Also a few days prior to his original email Dayna Chalif had indicated that she would gladly take digital photos of gravesites at this cemetery. So now Alan has been able to add to his family tree. As soon as the data are transferred to JOWBR the world will be able to view the records online.

Why the above story? Because we could use more help in the transcription and verification of these data. Needed skills are a **good pair of eyes**, a computer for viewing photos of the burial record pages, ability to work with an Excel spread sheet of the transcribed data and the willingness to donate some of your time for this worthy cause. So do a mitzvah and join our project.

Contact Pierre at **pierre28@pachell.net**.

CALENDAR, cont.

More Genealogy Events

State and National

Sat., Oct. 14, 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. **California State Archives. Family History Day.** Includes tour of state archives and demonstration of preservation techniques. 1020 "O" Street, Sacramento. For more information visit www.rootcellar.org.

Mon., Oct. 16, 7 p.m. **Jewish Genealogical Society of Sacramento. Travels in Ukraine: The 2006 Czernowitz Reunion.** For hundreds of years there was a large and thriving Jewish population in Czernowitz (now Chernivtsi, Ukraine). Mark Heckman traveled to Czernowitz in May, attending a symposium of more than 60 former Czernowitzers. Mark will show pictures and videos from his trip, recounting highlights of the symposium and visits to towns including Sadagora, Zastavna, Zaleshchiki, Tluste and Horodenka. Albert Einstein Residence Center, 1935 Wright Street, Sacramento, CA. For more information visit www.jgss.org, e-mail jgs_sacramento@yahoo.com, or call (916) 486-0906 ext. 361.

One-on-One Help Sessions Resume

One-on-One Help With your Family Tree will resume this fall at the Jewish Community Library, 1835 Ellis Street, San Francisco (on the campus of the Jewish Community High School of the Bay).

Sessions will take place on the following Sundays from noon-2 p.m.: November 12, December 3, January 6, and February 4. Participants are urged to come promptly at noon to get maximum benefit of the discussion. Whether you are trying to find your great-grandmother's elusive town or your grandfather's passenger manifest, you can take advantage of the Jewish Community Library's extensive reference collection and Internet connection to countless searchable databases, together with one-on-one guidance from experienced genealogists.

Longtime Library volunteer staffer Judy Baston and other veteran researchers from the San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogy Society including Ron Arons, Jeremy Frankel, Beth Galletto, Steve Harris and Marian Rubin will help with brainstorming and problem-solving. Bring your materials and your questions to the Library for the sessions on the dates above. There is free parking in the building on Pierce Street, between Ellis and Eddy Streets. Registration is requested but not required; call (415) 567-3327, ext. 704. For more information e-mail library@hjesf.org

"A Search for Six of the Six Million" and "Shanghai — Port of Last Refuge" Scheduled for Jewish Community Library

By Judy Baston, Volunteer Librarian

Daniel Mendelsohn, author of the recently-published "The Lost: A Search for Six of Six Million" will give a reading and talk Monday, November 6.

Eric Kisch will focus on Shanghai as a port of last resort for thousands of Jewish refugees. He will present a talk with slides on Tuesday, December 5.

Both presentations will take place at 7:30 p.m. at the Jewish Community Library of San Francisco (JCL).

A Search for Six

As a young boy, Daniel Mendelsohn frequently had the disquieting experience of walking into a room and hearing his elderly relatives exclaim, "He looks so much like Shmiel!" Then they would start crying. Shmiel was Daniel's grandfather's oldest brother, who, with his wife and four daughters, perished in the Holocaust. The actual circumstances of their deaths, though, were the subject of intense family speculation. Had they been turned in by their Polish maid? By their Jewish neighbor? Or had they been killed right away?

Spurred by the discovery of a cache of desperate letters written to his grandfather in 1939, Daniel Mendelsohn set off for Bolechow, now in Ukraine, where his family had lived since the early 17th century, to try to unearth what information he could while witnesses were still alive to give it.

Grippingly suspenseful and beautifully written, Mendelsohn's riveting account interweaves childhood memories, reportage, Torah text, and genealogical detective work into a stirring examination of the meaning of memory, family, history, and chance.

Because of the special interest his book and his research holds for genealogists, Mendelsohn was the luncheon speaker at the Gesher Galicia luncheon at the IAJGS conference in New York. The SFBAJGS and the Holocaust Center of Northern California are co-sponsoring his appearance at the JCL.

Mendelsohn, formerly a lecturer in the Department of Classics at Princeton University, will assume the Charles Ranlett Flint Chair in Humanities at Bard College in the fall of 2006. He is a frequent contributor to *The New York Review of Books*, the *New York Times Magazine*, and the *New York Times Book Review*. He is a recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship and of the National Book Critics Circle Award for Excellence in Criticism.

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San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society: Celebrating 25 Years

Looking Back: Articles From SFBAJGS' Past

Dubrovnik Synagogue

By Lillian Wurzel. Reprinted from *ZichronNote*, Volume XII Number 2, May, 1992.

Member Lillian Wurzel sends us two articles about the third oldest synagogue in Europe, in Dubrovnik, Croatia, formerly Yugoslavia. The synagogue, 3 Zulfica Zudioska (Jew's Street) was established in 1352 by families who came from Spain 140 years prior to the expulsion. Dubrovnik was then an independent republic allied with Venice. The caretaker Emilio Tolentino, who descends from one of the synagogue's founding families, lives in the building adjoining the synagogue. The building looks like any of the medieval houses in the Old City. Inside the sanctuary is an oblong room divided by three arches and panelled in dark wood. The ceiling is painted blue with gold stars, and Florentine candelabra hang from the beams. The delicately-carved pulpit in the center and the ark, flanked by slender wooden pillars, are of Baroque design. Torah scrolls date from the thirteenth century. One of the unique treasures of the synagogue is a thirteenth century Moorish carpet which is said to have been a gift from Queen Isabella of Spain to her Jewish physician when he was sent into exile. (From *Travellers' Guide to Jewish Landmarks in Europe*, Bernard Postal and Samuel Abramson, Fleet Press, NY, 1971)

Dubrovnik has been caught in the middle of the nationalistic turmoil affecting the former Yugoslavia in the last few months. Not since the great earthquake of 1667 has this walled city, often called the Venice of the Adriatic, been subjected to such destruction. The synagogue was restored in the Baroque style after the earthquake. The 1000-year old Adriatic seaport city was assaulted by the Yugoslav army in October 1991, and the Old City was singled out for specific coordinated land and sea attacks in November and December. Significant damage to the walls, ceiling, and roof was recorded to houses and the synagogue on Boskovic Street. All of its windows were broken.

A Visit to Alsatian Cemeteries

By Dan Leeson. Reprinted from *ZichronNote*, Volume XVI Number 2, May, 1996.

During my trip to Alsace, I visited six cemeteries in France and two in Germany. The whole experience left me despondent. The analogy of the physical locations of the cemeteries and the social situation of the Jews is striking. As the Jewish communities were kept apart from their Christian neighbors, so were their cemeteries physically isolated. Invariably one must go to the edge or out of town to the Jewish cemeteries, while the Christian cemeteries in Alsatian and German villages of this area are literally in the center of town, invariably next to the church. They are well cared for, free of weeds, never desecrated, easily found, simply visited, and well-documented. The Jewish cemeteries are hard to find, difficult or impossible to enter without preparation as they may be walled, locked, poorly cared for (with exceptions), desecrated, and poorly or not documented.

On my first visit to the medium sized town of Selestat (between Strasbourg and Colmar) 15 years ago, I simply could not find the large Jewish cemetery — it is off the main highway and quite invisible until one is close. Today, as the government has begun to post signs pointing to Jewish cemeteries, a road sign exists on N83 (the main north/south highway) pointing to the "Cimetiere Israelite." Still in use, since the late middle ages, it remains easy to miss. The caretaker lives in a house next door, and opens the cemetery daily except on shabbat and yom tov. Perhaps because I told him there would be many visitors in the next two weeks (due to a mini-reunion), the grass, in some places two feet high, was suddenly cut in many areas. Andre Haenel of Selestat has a graves registration book which begins in the mid-19th century, although there are graves dating to the 1600s.

Strangely, the stones that toppled over (inscription side down) are the most fortunate as their memorial and genealogical information is often preserved. This is not dissimilar to Jewish tombstones taken by Nazis and used as paving stones for village streets and/or building material: i.e., when placed face down,

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SFBAJGS Family Finder Update

The surnames and towns being researched by our newest members are listed below. This database is maintained for our membership. If you have a correction or update please write to SFBAJGS at P.O. Box 471616, San Francisco, CA 94147, or send an e-mail to Dana Kurtz at dlkurtz@ix.netcom.com. This edition includes corrected listings for Linda Fine.

<u>Surname</u>	<u>Town, Country</u>	<u>Member</u>
ABRACHAMOWITZ	Minsk, Belarus	Ames, Jody
ABRAMS	Minsk, Belarus	Ames, Jody
BRETTSCHEIDER	Tarnopol Region, Ukraine	Fine, Linda
COHEN	Zalishchyky, Ukraine	Fine, Linda
DRUTZ	Svencionys, Lithuania	Fine, Linda
EISENBERG	Anywhere	Eisenberg, Sylvan & Ruth
FEIT	Blizne, Brzozow, Jasienica Rosielna, Krosno, Poland	Fine, Linda
FRECHTER	Turilce, Ukraine	Fine, Linda
GEFFNER	Kostel'niki, Pomortsy, Zoloty Potik, Ukraine	Fine, Linda
GOLDBERG	Siauliai, Lithuania	Ames, Jody
HAKMEIER	Zalishchyky, Ukraine	Fine, Linda
HEMMELSCHHEIN	St. Petersburg, Russia	Ames, Jody
HOROWITZ	Riga, Latvia; Leeds, England	Ames, Jody
JACOBSON	Philadelphia, PA	Ames, Jody
KAPLAN	New York; Coloma, San Francisco, CA	Rosenberg, Ruth
KLIOT	Disna, Druya, Hlybokaye, Vyerkhnyadzvinsk, Belarus; Riga, Latvia; Vilnius Lithuania; St. Petersburg, Russia	Fine, Linda
MARCUS	Siauliai, Lithuania; Paterson, NJ	Ames, Jody
MENCZEL	Melnitsa Podolskaya, Ukraine	Fine, Linda
PERLMAN	Riga, Latvia; Leeds, England	Ames, Jody
ROSENBERG	Anywhere	Eisenberg, Sylvan & Ruth
ROSENBERG	Golub Dobrzyn, Rypin Poland; San Francisco, CA	Rosenberg, Ruth
SCHECHNER	Borshchiv, Glubochek, Ukraine	Fine, Linda
SCHLACHTER	Golub Dobrzyn, Rypin Poland	Rosenberg, Ruth
SCHWARZBACH	Skala Podolskaya, Ukraine	Fine, Linda
SEILER	Blizne, Brzozow, Jasienica Rosielna, Krosno, Poland	Fine, Linda
SILBERSTEIN	Golub Dobrzyn, Rypin Poland	Rosenberg, Ruth
STEINIK	Kozachizna, Ukraine	Fine, Linda
STUP	Zalishchyky, Ukraine	Fine, Linda

Alsatian Cemeteries, cont. from page 5

or used in a building interior, their longevity (thus readability) is greatly extended. I don't suggest that such use of Jewish tombstones is meritorious, only that an accidental benefit is the preservation of some few, precious stones.

The next cemetery visited was the small, relatively new one in Obernai. This, among all the cemeteries visited, is not isolated. Being newer, the site was chosen many years after restriction on where Jews could bury their dead was in force. Entrance was restricted by a high wall and locked front gate. We obtained the key from a person in the village,

although it is best to call the Mairie (or town hall) a few days before your visit, to determine who has the key and to make arrangements.

In Fegersheim, just outside of Strasbourg, the cemetery was in such awful shape that it was terrible to visit. There is desecration (including swastikas on the inside of a shed on cemetery property), and there has been considerable land erosion. Some tombs have had water course under the stone slabs covering the graves, and a large hole perhaps a foot or more deep is often present. That is not very far from where the corpse (or what is left of it) remains. This cemetery is locked and walled. A sign on the gate directs one to

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Captain Joseph Freschl: An Immigrant's Story

By Judith Berlowitz

Judith Berlowitz is a relative newcomer (2003) to genealogy. She has a PhD in Romance Languages and Literatures, has taught Spanish and World Civilizations and has also done research in ethnomusicology (Judeo-Spanish balladry). In her spare time she is a medical, legal, and musical translator and sings alto in the Oakland Symphony Chorus. Her genealogical research includes surnames **ALEXANDER, BERLOWITZ, DA SILVA-SOLIS, FISCHL, FRESCHL, GATTMAN, LOEWENBERG, NUNEX-CARVALHO, PHILIPSBORN, SCHMALBACH,** and **RITTERBAND**. She wrote about her genealogical trip to the Czech Republic in the February, 2004 issue of ZichronNote, Volume 24, Number 1.

The Bohemian Background

The Habsburg-era order of 1726 "Familianten Gesetz" attempted to limit the number of Jewish families in Bohemia to 8,541, by allowing only the first-born son of each family to marry.¹ At about the same time, Jews were forced to assume German surnames. The "first" Freschl born in Mořina (Gross-Morschin or Gross-Morzin), was my great-great-great-great grandfather Sender Zodek, son of Zodek Belle — in this case a matronymic (Zodek, "son of Belle"). Sender took the name Alexander (Talmudic tradition held that Jews born during the time of Alexander the Great be named for him, after he reportedly bowed to the High Priest of Jerusalem; the tradition extended to surnames)² and, for a reason yet unknown to me, the German surname, "Froeschl," meaning "little frog." His 1785 marriage to Chelle (Anna) Ginzburg is registered in the Familianten book issued at Dominium Koenigsaal - Zbraslav, Czech Republic.³

In the birth record of his first son, Jonas (Jacob), Alexander's occupation is listed as Merchant (Handelsmann). Between 1785 and 1805, he and Chelle had eight children. As Alexander's second-born son, my great-great-great grandfather Abraham would not have been entitled to marry. But there was an escape clause in the Familianten rules: one could purchase the coveted license from someone who was not using it, and Abraham bought his, License #28797, from a Mr. Jakob Hermann Pick in Mořina, on June 9, 1815. One month later, he married Rosalia Fischl of Mořina, and they moved, shortly thereafter, to Øevnice, located on the Berounka River about a mile away. With the children of Abraham and Rosalia, the flight to America began.

The Freschls were selling clothes out of their homes in Bohemian villages in the early 1800s. The family was German-speaking, although the inscriptions on the Freschl tombstones located in the Czech Republic are in Hebrew. Abraham and Rosalia gave all their children European names, in the fashion of the time. The firstborn son, Philip, my great-great grandfather, benefited from the

Familianten laws, and in 1841 married Karoline (Caroline) Lederer, also of Øevnice. Philip and Caroline remained in Øevnice for about thirty years, and their seven children were born there.

The Freschls in America

The Familianten order was finally rescinded in 1848, around the time that Abraham and Rosalia's second-born son, Josef (called "Pepi") left for America. Since the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, Jews were restricted in where they could live, what professions they could practice, whom they could marry, and what they could own. So Josef (now called "Joseph") immigrated to the U.S. and settled first in Lowell, Massachusetts, home of the burgeoning textile industry. Located between the Merrimack and Concord rivers and dubbed the "Venice of America," Lowell attracted many immigrant workers, most of them women. Among them was a young Canadian woman, Elizabeth Bragg, whom Joseph married in 1850, in Derby, Vermont, on the Canadian border.⁴ He was thus perhaps the first one in the family to marry outside the faith. Joseph and Elizabeth relocated to Manchester, New Hampshire, which became the U.S. textile capital after the Civil War. Joseph became a wool-sorter and ran a small store.⁵ Their first child, Mary Elizabeth, was born in Manchester in 1851⁶ or 1852.⁷ Their son, Albert Carroll, was born in 1857.⁸

Joseph's Military Career

With the outbreak of the Civil War, Joseph, having received early military training before emigrating from Bohemia,⁹ was mustered into the U.S. Service on December 14, 1861, as Captain of Company "I," 7th New Hampshire Volunteers, to serve three years. Joseph sustained no actual war-wounds, but before his enlistment period was over, he contracted illnesses which were to destroy his health and involve him in battles over his pension for the rest of his life. During the battle of the confederate stronghold, Fort Wagner,¹⁰ on Morris Island, South Carolina, Joseph and his company spent two weeks in a "bomb-proof" (shelter) flooded with two feet of

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Freschl, cont. from page 7

water. This exposure, Joseph believed, caused him to feel “an exceedingly severe pain in my spine in the small of my back.” The assistant surgeon of the regiment, Moses S. Wilson, administered “a monstrous dose of calomel,” a drug otherwise known as mercurous chloride, which has potentially toxic side-effects.¹¹ Now experiencing leg pain in addition to back pain, Joseph requested a leave of absence

Around this time, his nephew Karl (Carl), Philip’s eldest son (and my great-grandfather), came to America to help his uncle. He lived in the household and worked as a clerk in Joseph’s clothing store and helped Joseph in the wool business.¹² Ten years later, even though Joseph was still suffering from crippling symptoms, he was dropped from the pension rolls. The following year, 1877, his son Albert Carroll died at 19. The remaining years of Joseph’s life were spent fighting to collect arrears from the time his pension was stopped. He was accused of falsifying his disability; he in turn accused his attorneys of forging his signature on receipts. Joseph died on January 25, 1890. According to his obituary, Joseph was a member of Lafayette Lodge of Masons, the G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic), a past commander of the War Veterans and past president of the Seventh Regiment Association. He was buried with full military honors in the Piscataquog Cemetery in Manchester, New Hampshire.¹³

Joseph’s Descendants

Joseph and Elizabeth’s daughter, Mary Elizabeth, married William A. Truesdale of New Hampshire, son of John Truesdale of England and Harriet Truesdale, of Canada,¹⁴ around 1863. William was a clerk in a store, perhaps his father’s hat and fur store on 174 Elm St.¹⁵ William and Mary had five children, Harry, Bertie, Albert, Edward Richardson, and Genevieve R. Truesdale. Genevieve married A. Franklin Scribner of Canada and they had two children, one of whom was Ruth Scribner Skryzowski, who died around 2004.

Edward Richardson married Alma Cavagnaro, born in Massachusetts of Italian parents,¹⁶ around 1899. Alma was an enterprising woman and went into

80 MANCHESTER DIRECTORY.

JOHN TRUESDALE,
HAT, CAP, AND FUR MANUFACTURER,
No. 174 ELM STREET.

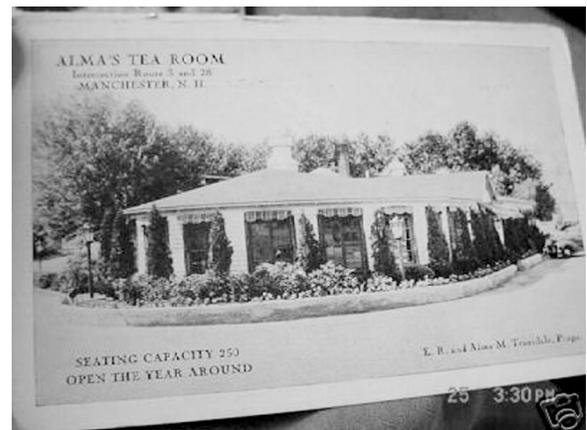
This cut represents the mode of taking the size and form of the head, by which practical hat-makers can make a hat to fit, no matter what form the head may be. Hats formed for others by the French Mode.

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the following month and returned home, where, under a doctor’s care (for the first time in his life, as he later stated), he recovered somewhat and returned to his regiment two months later. His symptoms returned, with the addition of chills and fever, for which he received quinine (he was later diagnosed with malarial poisoning). When doctors told him he would not recover in hospital, Joseph resigned his commission at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, on July 7, 1864. His pension payments of \$10 per month began in December, 1866.



business with Edward, dipping chocolates and making ribbon candy on the large marble table in the cellar of their home, according to Alma’s daughter-in-law, Hope Thomas Truesdale. Edward and Alma bought

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Writing and Publishing a Family History Book: A Collaborative Labor of Love

By Randy Stehle

In addition to the surnames in this article, Randy Stehle is researching **BRILLIANT** and **SABELOWITZ** from Panemune, Lithuania; **GREEN** and **MARKMAN** from Suwalki Gubernia, Poland; **POOL**, **BIERMAN** and **DE HOND** from Amsterdam; **VAN FRANCK** from Uithoorn, Holland and Frankfurt am Oder, Germany; **WOLFF** from Sambor, Ukraine and **GROSS** from L'viv, Ukraine. He has been digging into his roots since 1977. In his spare time, he is an assistant controller for a property management company on the Peninsula.

Almost ten years ago, I wrote an article for *ZichronNote* entitled "Success Story" (Volume XVII, No. 2, May 1997). I detailed how I made contact with several researchers on one branch of my family who turned out to be my fourth and fifth cousins. A few years after this, another fifth cousin contacted us after seeing our listing in the JewishGen Family Finder. She was descended from a different third great-grandparent than the other fifth cousin. We exchanged information, kept in contact, and discussed publishing a book on our family.

In 2003, Nancy Schoenburg (my third cousin once removed) and I decided to organize a family reunion. When we sent out the invitations, we included a descendancy chart that showed each person's place in the family and close relatives. We also asked people to write short narratives on any of their ancestors who were born before 1900, and to bring family photos to the reunion. We received many corrections and additions to their charts. After incorporating these changes into the family tree, we decided the time was right to start working on the book in earnest. The co-editor of the book, Nancy Schoenburg, had published *Lithuanian Jewish Communities* in 1991.

The reunion, held in Florida, was quite successful. I helped with several presentations about our family history, which were well received. Most of the information presented at the reunion was used in the introduction to the book.

By that time we had been researching the family for over 25 years. We had identified a little over 2,100 relatives, going back to around 1700. It took another three years to write and publish the book about this Polish side of our family. The book is titled *The Raphael/Rafalin Family, Jewish Roots in Punszk, Poland and Vicinity, Including Krasnopol, Kalwaria, Sejny, Augustow, Suwalki, Filipow & Klonorejsc.*

The original family surname in Poland was Rafalin. Almost all of our relatives who came to the United States in the nineteenth century changed their last name to Raphael. (One small branch opted for Rayfiel). Another branch of our family left Poland in the early twentieth century and went to several

countries in Central and South America. They retained the original spelling of the surname in these countries. Some of them eventually moved to the United States, but still kept the original spelling.

Writing the book was challenging but ultimately very rewarding. We were fortunate that our relatives came from a part of Poland that was still within the current boundaries of the country. We were even more fortunate that there were records going back to 1808 from our town of origin, and that the Mormons had filmed them. Therefore, we had many vital records from both the United States and Poland.

I began collecting older picture postcards and antique maps from our ancestral towns about eight years ago. At first, I got most of my material on eBay, but later I discovered a Polish version of eBay called Allegro (www.allegro.pl). This site turned out to be a great source not only for turn-of-the-century Polish picture postcards, but also for the contacts I made. The most useful person I met through Allegro worked at the Suwalki Regional Museum. He had noticed that I was getting a lot of postcards on Allegro and contacted me about a book the museum was doing on the small towns south of the Niemen River. I sent him jpg's (digital photos) of many of my postcards, some of which ended up in the book. He then sent me several lovely jpg's of photos of Punszk taken in the 1920's. One of them was so nice that we used it on the cover of the book.

In an effort to get more material on Punszk, I e-mailed Tomasz Wisniewski (who used to sell jpg's of Eastern European towns on *Avotaynu's* website) to get additional photos and documents. By the time we began to work on the book, I had a very nice group of items that gave a feeling of what our towns were like in the early twentieth century. In addition, one of my Raphael cousins visited Punszk in 2004. He took pictures of the former synagogue, Jewish cemetery and various views of the town. We used some of his photos in the book.

The first step we took in preparing the manuscript for the book was to export our family information from our genealogy software into Word. We used Family

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Tree Maker, which has the ability to create a document that includes everything we had entered about our relatives. It assigns a number to each person and lays it out in a report-like format. We used this as the basic framework for the family tree section of the book.

The first 120 introductory pages of the book were taken from the presentations done at the 2003 reunion. The introduction covers such topics as doing research with Polish and American records, the origin of the family name, the family's connection to President Theodore Roosevelt, historical information on the changing borders of Suwalki Gubernia and the towns the family lived in, the Jewish communities of Lithuania, and several articles on how the family reconnected after over 125 years in the U.S. These various sections are illustrated with numerous vintage picture postcards and maps.

The book chronicles over 2,100 individuals, all of whom are descendants of one person who was born around 1732 in Punszk. This person was Rafal, son of Izrol, whose given name was the source of the family's permanent last name, Rafalin. Rafal had five sons born between 1794 and 1816. Almost 30 years of research has revealed many of the descendants of four of the sons.

The family tree section has many photographs, documents and records of the earlier generations. It concludes with a brief description of the family reunion held in Florida in 2003, as well as a 32-page index to every individual in the family tree.

The following families are related to the Raphaels and Rafalins, and are included in the book: RAYFIEL from Punszk; ALLISON (ALIZON) from Punszk and Krasnopol; LEWITANSKI from Punszk and Krasnopol; RYNKOWSKI from Krasnopol; OSYZNSKI (OSCHINSKY/ OSHINS) from Punszk, Suwalki and Augustow; NICIANSKI from Filipow and NELSON from Klonorejcs and Augustow.

As the book was being completed, we began to investigate various publishers. We decided that the

most economical way to produce the book was to use a company that could print on demand. We chose a company called InstantPublisher.com, as we felt they offered the best features at the lowest prices. It turned out to be a good choice — they produced a book that looks very professional at a reasonable price.

Their website was very useful in guiding us through the arduous task of selecting various features. When we had any questions that could not be answered on their website, we would call them and get the help we needed.

There are many things to think about when publishing a family history book. The main items to

consider are: size (we chose 8 inch by 10 inch); binding (we chose perfect binding); type of paper and the artwork and color of the cover (a colored cover is included in the standard price). Colored illustrations in the body of the book are extra. We did not choose this option. Black and white illustrations were done at a resolution of 300 dpi, which produced a very acceptable image.

When Nancy and I had completed the book, we both proofread it. Then it was ready for our publisher. We had to download software from their website in order to convert our manuscript (which was in Word) to a form that the publisher could work with. Then we uploaded the converted manuscript back to our publisher. The next step was to do the pagination. This process was somewhat tedious and required us to work closely with the people at InstantPublisher.com. The process involved correctly numbering the pages, making sure all the chapters started on the right-hand side of the book (by inserting blank pages as needed) and adjusting for the fact that the size of the book was 8 inches by 10 inches, while the manuscript was done on 8.5 inch by 11inch paper. (Our publisher did not have the option to produce a book this size.)

We had the option to let our publisher arrange for the ISBN (International Standard Book Number). We let them handle this at a cost of \$75. By letting them do this, we could get the ISBN and barcode on the

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View of Punszk, Poland in the 1920's, showing part of the town and the parish church.

Photo courtesy of the Suwalki Regional Museum

Reports from the 26th IAJGS International Conference on Jewish Genealogy

Cultural Clues to Genealogy

Reported by Henry P. Kaplan M.D.

David M. Kleiman, folklorist, anthropologist, archaeologist and publisher, gave an information-packed talk, emphasizing three points:

- family memories, stories and materials are powerful clues to genealogic facts;
- our assumptions prejudice our understanding of what we see; and
- we need to put down our papers and search our memories for family legends and genealogic clues.

Kleiman advised us to write down our explicit assumptions about a piece of evidence and to distinguish assumption from fact.

Look for little hints in pictures, fabrics, *chochkes*, habits, clothing, food preferences, speech patterns, pictures and documents. Until 100 years ago, boys dressed in skirts until age five; in old pictures, their shoes and accessories may have been the only clues to gender. The “grandfather” in the family picture may not have been the biologic ancestor of the children. Jewelry (even a wedding ring) is a clue to economic status. Dress is a clue to religious practice. Clothing (often borrowed from the photographer) styles can be dated at The Fashion Institute of Technology library in New York or other fashion libraries. Museum portraits date hair styles. Even Orthodox men changed beard styles.

Kleiman asked “what memories do you have of objects in Grandma’s house (candlesticks, table and settings for the holiday)?” Picture your house and your relatives’ homes, your communities and your personal association groups (synagogue, local associations or organizations) for clues: photographs, clothes, habits, holidays, traditions and interests. Close your eyes and imagine your favorite holiday as a child and remember what you smelled. Was there sour cream or apple sauce for the latkes? (Ancestors from Southern Europe, the Ukraine, Romania and Hungary had plentiful sweet fruits for apple sauce; Northern Europe had plentiful sour cream; America had both.) Was the gefilte fish sweet or sour? Was the stuffed cabbage sweet or sour, with or without raisins? Was rice served at Passover? What herbs and spices were used and are now recorded in family recipes? Were wood bowls used for chopping and did your Southern European family prize a metal chopper (mezzaluna)? For clues to your family’s table setting etiquette check www.foodtv.com.

Pictures may show multiple generations and may indicate location and military status. Look for old letters from a son to his mother or others. Look for old inventories of objects, licenses, membership cards in political or other parties, old address and birthday lists and books. Check old insurance maps (Sanborn maps) for information about former residences (available at NY Public Library for most major U.S. cities), surrounding businesses and the locale. Search telephone and business directories, particularly before the war. Look for old postcards which may have been sent when traveling from European homes to America.

Cultural clues to genealogy surround us. We need to pay attention to them.

Jewish Genealogy Resources at Beth Hatefutsoth: New Developments

Reported by Marcia Kaplan

The web pages at Beth Hatefutsoth, known to many of us as the Museum of the Diaspora, is about to get a facelift, according to its Director of Internet and Databases Department, Horia Haim Ghiuzeli. Behind the scenes, a major revision is in process.

Addressing a good sized audience, Ghiuzeli spoke about the changes in store for visitors to the museum’s digital collections. The important point is that “the BHP program will enable simultaneous searches of all digital collections of the museum. The search system will facilitate combined searches of all existing digital databases and of new databases that are about to be integrated into the new system. Using either English or Hebrew interfaces, the searches will be possible in either of the two languages, independently of the interface language.”

I have not visited the online museum and was unaware of the breadth of the collections from music to history to photographs and a universe of information, including Jewish family trees. The five page entry in the conference syllabus goes into considerable detail and I would be happy to provide copies for personal use.

Jewish Transmigration Through Britain, 1836-1924

Reported by Sharon Fingold

In the first annual Lucille Gudis Memorial Lecture, Nicholas Evans walked us through “transmigration” or indirect passage, the process of traveling through

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Britain to get to a final destination (Canada, USA, South Africa, South America).

Transmigration or indirect passage was less expensive than traveling directly from a European port to the final destination (just as in the present, when we can often find cheaper air fares if we are willing to change planes in different cities). Steamship companies sold a package deal: one ticket that included the voyage from northern Europe via boat to the east coast of Britain (Hull, Grimsby, Leith, London), an overnight stay, the train ride to the port of embarkation and the voyage from Britain to the final destination, including all kosher meals. It was up to the immigrant to get to the European port (usually a combination of wagon ride and train ride though some people did walk).

Any stories you may have heard of immigrants mistaking Britain for their final port of call and missing a boat to the final destination are probably myths. The ticket that immigrants received before boarding a ship to Britain would have booked them all the way through to their final destination and the immigrants would have known it.

Some immigrants paid for only a one-way trip to Britain and then planned on

■ Staying in Britain and earning money for the rest of the voyage or to pay for more family members to join them

■ Staying in Britain because that was where they wanted to be and/or

■ Staying in Britain for a few weeks so they could learn some of the language before going to other English-speaking countries

Perhaps they hoped to get financial aid to complete the voyage, or found themselves with a medical condition that would prevent them from traveling.

A one-way ticket from Libau to Britain was 10 shillings whereas a one-way indirect passage ticket from Libau to Canada was about six pounds and a one-way direct passage ticket from Hamburg to Canada was about seven pounds (exact costs depend on the time period). A large group could save quite a bit of money by buying the indirect ticket or even going to Britain for awhile before buying tickets to the final destination.

There were several northern European ports of departure for transmigration. Libau seems to have been a busy one — especially after 1892 when there was a cholera epidemic in Hamburg. If your relatives took the boat from Libau, it was a horrific journey to Britain. Mr. Evans very graphically explained what the voyage was like. Imagine a small cargo ship with a bottom deck has about 50 cows or horses and a top deck that has about 200 cows or horses. Between decks are 120 immigrants. There are two toilets and wash basins to be shared by all immigrants. Each person has an amount of space just slightly larger

Continued on next page

Library Programs, cont. from page 4

“Shanghai: Port of Last Refuge”

From the mid-1930s to 1941, when its gates were closed, the city of Shanghai became a last refuge for thousands of Jews fleeing the Nazi terror. Although occupied by the Japanese, Shanghai was the only option left for many Central European Jews because it was the only port that did not require an entrance visa. Coming by boat from Europe, by train through Russia, Siberia, and Manchuria, and even from Japan, 30,000 European refugees found shelter in Shanghai and survived the Holocaust.

Leaving Austria in February, 1940 to join his father, two and one-half year-old Eric Kisch, his mother, and grandmother arrived in Shanghai on the last boat to leave Europe. They lived in the French concession until 1943, when the Japanese herded Jews into the ghetto in Hongkew. Here he attended the Shanghai Jewish Youth School, established by the Kadoori family. After the war, Kisch's family went to Hong Kong, where they waited five months for passage to

Australia. Using family documents and photographs as illustrations, Eric Kisch illuminates a dramatic chapter of Jewish history: a time of despair for adults, and an exciting, exhilarating experience for those who lived it as children and adolescents. Because of its interest to genealogists, this program is co-sponsored by the SFGAJGS.

Eric Kisch is a market researcher and consultant with a lifelong passion for music. Educated at the University of Melbourne, he also earned an MBA and Master of Philosophy from Columbia University. He produces and hosts a weekly radio program, Musical Passions, which airs on WCLV, Northeast Ohio's classical music radio station. Eric Kisch returned to Shanghai in 2000 for the first time since his childhood.

Both of these programs will take place at the Jewish Community Library, 1835 Ellis Street, San Francisco (on the campus of the Jewish Community High School of the Bay). For more information e-mail library@bjesf.org or call 415-567-3327, ext. 703.

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than the amount of space allocated to the slaves during the slave trade. The immigrants are not allowed above deck. Many get seasick. Below them are the smells of the animals. Above them are animals — where does the animal muck go? It is washed off the upper deck daily but some of the liquid muck leaks down through the boards to the passengers below. The trip lasts three to six days. When the immigrants disembark in Britain, the straw mattresses they slept on for the voyage are tossed overboard and the Brits are aghast by what they see.

Once on land again, the immigrants would get a good night's rest and decent food before heading by train to the next port. The train ride to the west coast of Britain took four to six hours depending on the route. Immigrants were not provided with toilets or water for this trip. Letters back to Russia recommended that travelers buy a bucket of water before boarding the train.

Medical inspections took place before the immigrants embarked for their final voyage. Britain would treat medical problems free of charge, which was another advantage of going through Britain — German officials would turn people away at the border if they had medical problems. After passing the medical inspections, immigrants could look forward to their next sea voyage.

Finding Jewish Roots in Scotland

Reported by Sharon Fingold

Harvey L. Kaplan explained that the first Jewish communities in Scotland were established in Edinburgh in 1816 and Glasgow in 1823. There is quite a bit of material available for those with roots in Scotland. There are computerized indexes of births, marriage, and deaths for 1855 forward. Census records for 1861-1901 are also indexed. Other records available include naturalization records, city directories, valuation rolls, electoral registers, school admissions, and passenger lists. The conference materials include a list of locations in Scotland and online where you can access the records.

Harvey Kaplan has recently published the book *The Gorbals Jewish Community in 1901* which provides “a snapshot of the vibrant Jewish community in the Gorbals area of Glasgow in 1901, based on a detailed analysis of the 1901 Census, but drawing also on a wide range of contemporary sources. Contains details of almost 900 heads of households.”

Computer Training Labs at the 2006 New York International Conference

Reported by Roy Ogus

The 2006 International Conference on Jewish Genealogy, held in New York City, was the eighth such symposium that I have attended. This conference was every bit as good as the previous ones, and perhaps the best. I found it to be extremely well-organized and, as usual, packed full of an array of stimulating lectures and panel discussions, as well as many interesting sessions hosted by the various Special Interest Groups. Complementing the full program of activities was an almost continuously running set of interesting and entertaining films and musical events, which provided an enjoyable diversion from the standard lecture format.

As was the case at other recent conferences, the use of technology and the Internet was a strong focus at the New York conference. However, this conference definitely raised the bar in this area, setting a new standard for future symposiums.

This note describes a new technology-related feature at the New York conference, the *Computer Training Labs*, which were offered for the first time.

The following technology-related facilities were available at the conference:

An *Internet Café* (containing 20 laptops) was available for attendees to use for short computer tasks such as a checking e-mail. The machines were situated on high tables at which the users stood, thus discouraging long term usage of the machines!

The *Resource Room* housed a bank of 27 computers, on which access was provided to a number of services and databases. A comprehensive set of paid on-line services including Ancestry.com, HeritageQuest and ProQuest, JewishData.com, and the Jewish Chronicle database, were available.

In addition, access to a number of new databases was provided on these machines for the first time, such as the *ItalianGen* Manhattan Brides database (which has been partially completed), and the Holocaust Memorial Museum database. The Resource Room, while also housing an extensive collection of hardcopy materials, also included a comprehensive set of Mormon films, together with some microfilm readers and printers. These films were loaned from a local Mormon Family History Center (FHC) in New York City, and the collection, in effect, created a mini-FHC for attendees right at the conference!

As mentioned above, an interesting innovation at the conference this year was the availability of a

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comprehensive set of *Computer Training Labs*, each of which complemented one or more of the lectures by providing hands-on access and technical training in a number of areas. The availability of these labs was a new idea that was tried for the first time at this conference, and each lab could support up to 25 students. Based on the feedback received from the lab attendees, the idea appears to have been a resounding success.

The three separate computer facilities available at the Conference provided a total of more than 72 computers — definitely a record for these annual symposiums!

I had the opportunity to participate in the labs both as a student and as an instructor, and thus can provide a perspective from both sides of the “fence.” In addition, the lab organizer provided me with details about her motivation for the lab sessions, as well as the feedback that she has received from the attendees in each of the classes.

The organizers felt that since technology is an intrinsic part of today’s genealogical experience, if they could enable people to feel more comfortable using this technology, they would be providing a valuable service to the attendees.

They realized that mastering the technology requires hands-on experience, as well as a smaller teacher-to-student ratio than could be offered in a lecture.

They thus decided to provide a range of computer training sessions at which an instructor could train up to 25 students in a particular computer- or Internet-related area. The students in the class would be able to observe the instructor’s screen enlarged and projected in front of them, and they could immediately try the class exercises on their own machines. In addition to the instructor, several floor monitors were present in the classes, providing help to students with individual problems.

A wide range of topics were covered by the computer labs, as shown below. Some of the classes offered both beginner and advanced sessions.

They included computer tools and applications for genealogy research; genealogy methodology; how to use various sites including JewishGen’s databases, JRI Poland, and other online resources; and how to create a successful genealogical website.

Almost all the classes were fully booked, and many of the classes also had long waiting lists.

In general, the students’ feedback on the classes expressed a high level of satisfaction. Students were asked to rate the classes on a scale from “Excellent”

through “Disappointed”. Most classes received a significant proportion of the votes at the “Excellent/Very Good” end of the scale. Students generally felt that the instructors were competent and effective.

The biggest issue observed was that some of the students did not heed the prerequisite requirements for the classes, and thus encountered difficulties during the class. Some prerequisites involved a certain level of experience on the computer or in the subject area; other requirements necessitated the attendance of a related lecture at the conference.

During some classes, a slow-down of the particular online resources was encountered when all the students were simultaneously accessing them.

My personal experiences both as a student and an instructor were as follows:

As a student:

I took the class taught by Steve Morse on the creation of 1-Step tools. Prior to the conference, I had spent some time studying this technology, and I had brought an actual tool to implement during the class. (The class material used sample problems as exercises.)

The class was extremely successful for me. I managed to get an actual 1-Step search application working for a database that I intend to use on the website of the SIG in which I’m involved. This was most gratifying.

As an instructor: (for the class on South African Resources)

In my session I provided instruction on identifying what useful on-line resources were available, as well as providing the students with a systematic approach to using the resources. In the class, I went through a number of examples using several databases in concert, and demonstrated how useful results from the databases would further one’s research. The students were then given the opportunity to try their own searches, with the help of the instructor and support people in the lab.

Prior to the class I was most concerned that some of the particular on-line databases that I planned to use may be down during the class period. I thus had tediously prepared a set of “canned” screen shots for each step of the class syllabus, to be used if the live database was not working. Fortunately, all the databases I needed worked perfectly during the class, and I managed to complete the entire class syllabus without a hitch.

The students in my class seemed to enjoy the class material and to find the techniques presented useful. During the session, several of the students made

Continued on next page

Steve Morse Receives Lifetime Achievement Award from IAJGS

By Committee Member Renee Stern Steinig

SFBAJGS Member Steve Morse was awarded a Lifetime Achievement Award by the International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies (IAJGS) at the 2006 Achievement Awards ceremony, held at a banquet on Thursday evening, August 17, at the International Conference in New York. The following lists the text on Morse's award as well as on the others presented during the ceremony.

IAJGS Lifetime Achievement Award — Stephen P. Morse

"Recognizing his ongoing work to enhance access to online databases. His versatile 'One-Step' programs have become essential tools for thousands of Jewish genealogists. Thanks to his extraordinary skill and creativity, researchers have made critical discoveries in immigration, census, and vital records, as well as numerous other databases, and they have overcome hurdles presented by unfamiliar alphabets and languages. Extending his generosity beyond cyberspace, he has also lectured widely at conferences and to local societies, contributing to their growth and furthering learning."

Outstanding Contribution to Jewish Genealogy via the Internet, Print or Electronic Product — Ada Green

"Recognizing her devoted and meticulous efforts to record burials in Jewish cemeteries in the New York City area and beyond. Since 1995 she has documented over 180 burial society and landsmanshaft plots and has single-handedly cataloged over 36,000 gravestone inscriptions worldwide. She has made records accessible to all on JewishGen and has encouraged and guided individuals and groups undertaking other transcription projects. Her tireless work is a model to other volunteers and a mitzvah to the Jewish souls whose memories she has rescued from oblivion."

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actual discoveries for their family research, and it was gratifying and fun to observe these breakthroughs and the associated excitement that they evoked!

As mentioned above, based on the feedback received from the lab attendees, the computer training lab innovation at the New York Conference appears to have been a resounding success. I hope that this has set a precedent for the future, and that

Outstanding Programming or Project that Advances the Objectives of Jewish Genealogy — Jewish Genealogical Society of Greater Philadelphia

"For creating searchable online databases of Philadelphia's Blitzstein and Lipshutz 'ethnic bank' records. These records detail steamship ticket purchases made in the United States, primarily for family members in the 'old country.' Previously available only in ledgers at the Philadelphia Jewish Archives Center and on microfilm, 55,000 records spanning 50 years of immigration to the Port of Philadelphia are now accessible to researchers worldwide on JewishGen. For some, the records have provided the first written evidence of their ancestral towns."

Outstanding Publication by a Member Organization of IAJGS — Jewish Genealogical Society of Greater Boston

"Recognizing the excellence of its quarterly journal MASS-POCHA which informs JGSGB members as well as readers worldwide. Notable features include the variety and originality of its articles, in-depth coverage of guest lectures and the unique resource lists that supplement many articles. A consistent and attractive layout, appealing graphic design, effective use of photographs and illustrations and high editorial standards further enhance the impact of this exemplary publication."

The honorees were selected from a large field of outstanding candidates, whose number and achievements reflect the vitality of the Jewish genealogy community.

The IAJGS Achievement Awards Committee included Carol Davidson Baird, Hal Bookbinder, Joel Spector, Renee Stern Steinig, and Chair Ignacio Sternberg.

this facility will again be provided and improved on at the annual conferences in the upcoming years.

Face Recognition Technology

Reported by Beth Galletto

Gilad Japhet, CEO of MyHeritage, discussed the new technology of face recognition. Using this technology for genealogy is an exciting new concept in genealogical research. Computer servers must

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first be “trained” by uploading numerous photos. Japhet recommended scanning the photos at 600 dpi. The computer reads the eyes, nose, and mouth. It is better at reading faces without much expression, which makes most very old photos ideal for this purpose. Entering dates and places can help the computer make matches.

After it is trained, the computer can recognize additional photos of people who have already been entered, even if the photos show them at different ages. It can also find matches submitted by other people in other places. It can identify mystery people in old photos and estimate whether two people are related based on their facial features.

The technology is not yet complete. It is currently in a testing mode and will be released to the public in October, 2006. Users will be able to control how much information is shared with the public. Names of living people will not be shared.

Japhet is also introducing a genetic search engine that will be client based. His technologies may be accessed at www.myheritageresearch.com

Organizit: Reducing Your Research Clutter

Reported by Beth Galletto

Rhoda Miller presented ways to create organization out of chaos for people whose papers are getting out of hand. She encouraged tackling the problem a small piece at a time, with an organization plan in mind.

Her own system is based on color coding. She assigns a different color to each family and uses that color in binders, folders, and post-it labels or dots on each item so that she can see at a glance to which family a piece of paper belongs. In order to do this, one must never put notes about more than one family on one piece of paper.

She puts all documents in chronological order in looseleaf binders (color coded, of course.) Other papers referring to each family (possibilities, correspondence) are in file folders. She bases other filing systems, such as computer files and photo files, on the same color coded system.

Her organization suggestions extend to keeping a supply kit on hand for research. Since some repositories do not allow bags in their reading rooms she recommends carrying a waist pack with pockets or using the conference badge holder as an around the neck carrier for materials including index cards, post-its, a stapler, colored paper clips, a coin purse, a magnifying glass, straight edge, highlighter, pencil, and eraser.

Other advice for a research trip included: have a research plan, prioritize, make photocopies instead of notes, and check the quality of the photocopy before moving on to the next document. Start organizing while you are still traveling. Miller takes portable file folders with multicolored pockets along on a trip so that copies can be filed immediately with the proper family group. She demonstrated with her conference syllabus, which she had already winnowed down and divided into color coded sections.

JewishGen: Recent Developments

Reported by Beth Galletto

After a summary of the tribulations of the past year — JewishGen is located in a section of Texas that was affected by Hurricane Katrina — Susan King described some of the new threads woven into the tapestry that is JewishGen.

The next phase has been named *Shtetl Master*. It links all JewishGen resources to a master database of localities. Towns that were Jewish population centers are shown with a list that indicates the town's different jurisdictions during different historical periods, making it easier to deduce where records for each period might be kept. Clicking on a small icon next to the town name generates a list of Jewish communities within 30 miles of that town.

In addition to the town search feature of *Shtetl Seeker*, JewishGen has added a Jewish Community search. The search pulls up the information listed above, plus it links to New York Public Library images of Yizkor books and other sources. It also links to a map function, which gives a choice of a normal map, a satellite map, or a combination of the two.

Future threads include online classes, a facelift for JewishGen's *Viewmate* section that will allow people to edit postings, a project relating DNA matching and geographic location, and other new projects.

Go to www.jewishgen.org for more information.

California Genealogy Tip

Jeremy Frankel, SFBAJGS President

As most genealogists are aware, a great loss was suffered in 1921 when the 1890 U.S. Census was destroyed in a fire in Washington D.C.

Recently I discovered another source, one which would help people researching California. The California Genealogical Society has, among its very large holdings, the 1890 and 1893 California State Gazetteer and Business Directories. Each directory is laid out like a city directory but includes many cities and is arranged in alphabetical order. For information visit calgensoc.org.

Freschl, cont. from page 8

land in the northeast part of Manchester, where they built Alma's Tea Room, located at the intersection of Routes 5 and 28, in 1923. The charming tea room "became well-known throughout New England, [not only] for its delicious homemade food but also for the cleanliness and attractive atmosphere. They were noted for [their]orange rolls, pecan rolls, homemade pies and cakes. They hired many women during the depression years. [Alma] sold the restaurant in the early or mid 50's...They bought land on North Union St. soon after and built a charming brick home.¹⁷"

Edward and Alma had three children, Edwina, Albert Edward, and Frederick Joseph. Albert, born around 1917, married Hope Thomas. Albert was an engineering technician at Pease Air Force Base in New Hampshire; he died in Manchester in 1998. According to his obituary (kindly sent to me by Mrs. Hope Truesdale) Al was a veteran of World War II, taking part in the Italy and France-Germany campaigns, for which he received service stars. He was also a member of the Disabled American Veterans and the American Legion and a charter member of the WWII Memorial. He was also a member of the Pawtuckaway Beekeepers Association. Albert and Hope had one son, Edward R., who has two children.

I welcome correspondence from any remaining descendants of Joseph Freschl. Please contact Judith Berlowitz at judigenie@yahoo.com.

Editor's Note: Some passages in this article are drawn from the article, "A Sock in the Foot is Worth Two in the Jaw: The Freschl Family: Rags to Roots," Published in *Roots-Key, Newsletter of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Los Angeles*, Summer/Fall 2005.

1. See "Bohemian Familianten Town Index," www.jewishgen.org/AustriaCzech/familianten.html; also the article in the Jewish Encyclopedia, "Familianten Gesetz," www.jewishencyclopedia.com/view.jsp?artid=31&letter=F

2. Rabbi Ken Spiro, Chanukah Basics, in www.aish.com/chanukahbasics/chanukahbasicsdefault/Alexander_and_the_Jews.asp

3. No. 1767. I am grateful to Julius Muller of the Jewish Family History Centre, www.toledot.org/ for facilitating my use of the Czech Archives and for taking me to see the Freschl ancestral villages and cemeteries.

4. Marriage information from certificate of marriage submitted by Elizabeth to support her claim for a widow's pension. Most of my information about Joseph and his family is based on his pension papers, which I obtained from the National Archives & Records Administration (NARA) at www.archives.gov/research_room/obtain_copies/veterans_service_records.html

5. Manchester was also called "Little Quebec," for the large number of Canadian immigrants working in the textile industry. See www2.marianopolis.edu/quebechistory/pictures/textile2.htm

6. International Genealogical Index Individual Record, from www.FamilySearch.org

7. In the 1880 US Census for Manchester, New Hampshire, Mary's year of birth is given as 1852.

8. International Genealogical Index Individual Record, from www.FamilySearch.org

9. According to the article, "Last Roll Call," *The Manchester Union*, January 27, 1890. I am grateful to Judith Aron, Senior Account Clerk of Cemeteries, Manchester, New Hampshire, for copies of Joseph's obituaries.

10. An estimated 339 US and 12 Confederate troops died in this battle, according to the Civil War Battlefield Guide, college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/civwar/html/cw_005202_fortwagnerim.htm. Other accounts place the Union casualty rate at 1,515. Of these, 256 were black soldiers from the 54th Massachusetts, according to the HistoryNet.com, historynet.com/ah/blglory/index2.html

This battle was featured in the 1989 film, "Glory."

11. Encyclopedia.com, www.encyclopedia.com/html/m1/mercurou.asp

12. 1870 US Census for Manchester, New Hampshire.

13. Articles, "Last Roll Call" and "Buried With Honors," *The Manchester Union*, January 27 and 29, 1890.

14. 1880 US Census

15. See www.nh.searchroots.com/HillsboroughCo/Manchester/manchester_1864.html

16. 1920

17. Private correspondence, Hope Thomas Truesdale, June 14, 2005

Publishing, cont. from page 10

back cover of the book. Also, we elected to have them produce a proof copy of the book for us to review at a cost of \$50. I cannot stress too much the importance of confirming each step of the process in writing or in an e-mail with one's publisher.

At this point we sent out a book announcement to our relatives. We decided to charge \$19.95 for the book, which included free domestic shipping. We got a good response from the mailing, which gave us an idea of how large an order we should place.

After we had approved the proof copy, it was time to place our order. They had a minimum order of 25 books. At this quantity, the price per book was about \$25. At 50 books the price was around \$15. As soon as the order got to 100, the price per book dropped to around \$10. We decided to order 200 books, based upon the response to our mailing. The publisher actually produced a few more. The extra books are known as overruns, and are done for quality control purposes. It took another week for our publisher to ship all the books to Nancy, who lives on the East Coast.

The orders came in quickly at first, with some relatives ordering as many as ten books. As the orders

began to reach the recipients, we started getting a lot of positive feedback about the books. A few relatives wanted to donate copies of the book to various libraries and organizations. We only charged \$9.00 if they wanted to do this. As of July 12, 2006 we have sold 165 books, which include three books donated by relatives. We have personally donated another 16 books to a wide range of selected libraries, historical societies, genealogical organizations and archives.

The book is published privately and will not be available for sale through any book store or the Internet. As stated above, the book is priced at \$19.95 in the U.S. (this includes shipping; for overseas mailing add another \$5.00). If you would like one of these books, make your check payable to the Raphael/Rafalin Book, and mail to: Nancy Schoenburg, 625 Demyan Drive, Annapolis, MD 21403.

To consult with Randy Stehle about possible connections with your own ancestors, e-mail him at **rstehle@ix.netcom.com** or write him at 16 Iris Court, San Mateo, CA 94401.

President's Message, cont. from page 2

may well provide a latter-day insight that was missing before.

Finally, for a spot of light reading, there really cannot be anything better to recommend than Paul Goldstein's *Errors and Omissions*. Goldstein is a professor at Stanford University, where he has taught intellectual property law to several thousand students. He has eight academic books under his belt, but this is his first work of fiction (he's already at work on a second novel). You may have seen his story and picture grace the front cover of the *San Francisco Chronicle's* Business section on Saturday, July 15.

Goldstein has been retained by many of Hollywood's studios to sort out the sticky mess of intellectual property ownership surrounding novels being made into films. So it was not surprising that he has parlayed his real-life experience into a work of fiction that encompasses Hollywood, communist blacklisting of the 1950s and even farther back in time to the Holocaust. It really wouldn't surprise me if this was turned into a movie.

Likewise, the title well reflects the challenges we face in genealogy, with errors scattered throughout documents concerning dates and the spelling of names, not to mention those inconvenient omissions which keep us up well after midnight as we surf the net.

Finally, as the next issue of *ZichronNote* won't come out until November, on behalf of the Board, I wish everyone "L'Shanah Tovah."

Jeremy

Contact Us for Paper SFBAJGS Roster

An updated roster of members of the SFBAJGS is nearly ready for delivery to all members. The roster will be sent by e-mail as a .pdf document to all members. Any members who prefer a paper roster should notify Dana Kurtz at **dlkurtz@ix.netcom.com**, or call Beth Galletto at (415) 464-9718.

**Bay Area Resource Guide,
Second Edition, Now Available**

The Second Edition of "Jewish Genealogy Basics and Resource Guide for the San Francisco Bay Area," including 22 pages of useful information, could be a valuable addition to your genealogy resource library. The cost to SFBAJGS members is \$3. The book can be purchased at any SFBAJGS Meeting. If you prefer to receive it by mail, add \$1 for postage. (Cost to non-members is \$5 plus \$1 postage.) Send your check, payable to "SFBAJGS" to SFBAJGS Resource Guide, PO Box 471616, San Francisco, CA 94117.

Alsatian Cemeteries, cont. from page 6

inquire at the "Fondation Elisa" for the key. There was no address or telephone number, but inquiries led us to a Jewish home for the aged about one to two miles north of the cemetery. There (the "Fondation Elisa") we got the key in the kitchen. Nice place, beautifully managed, kosher, and very orthodox. Paradoxically, burials continue in that cemetery while the older portions continue to erode, and while desecration levels many older stones.

The cemetery of Grussenheim, like most of the others, is isolated and located only by the signs that say "Stele" (monuments), which is confusing as there is also a French military cemetery in town. There is the standard problem of getting in, as it is walled and locked. At the city hall (Mairie of Grussenheim), we were told the key was in the possession of Mme. Schweinmacher (that's right — and don't blame me), on the Rue du Doub, opposite the site where the synagogue stood until destroyed by Nazis, and near the Rue des Juifs (Jews Street). Her very strong Alsatian accent made the call difficult, but she was very helpful, gave us the key, and we completed the visit.

The visit to two German cemeteries topped off our visit. The largest and oldest in the area is just outside the village of Schmieheim, which is cheek by jowl to Altdorf, about 15 miles north of Freiburg, just south of Kippenheim, which restored its synagogue in the last 10 years. The cemetery is the center of considerable activity because all of the stones have been photographed and a book, in German and Hebrew, is being prepared by Naftali bar-Giora Bamberger. It may also be due to a letter I wrote to the German government on my last visit three years ago to complain bitterly about the continual desecration, which has resulted in a good deal of work being done. We had previously obtained the key from the Rathaus of the village, although this day there was no one there. If you expect to go, it may take a little planning on your part.

Finally, in Nonnenweir, we visited the most isolated cemetery of all, in the middle of a cornfield, on the very outskirts of town. It was locked, and the key was said to be in the Rathaus of Nonnenweir. It was while looking at this old Jewish cemetery in the middle of a cornfield that I became most depressed at the thought of what we once had, and what happened to it. While we did not visit the cemetery of the tiny town of Eichstetten this trip, we did communicate with the Jewish community of Karlsruhe and were told that the long-lost graves registration document of the Jewish cemetery is in their possession. Happy days! My depression went away.

For those planning a visit to cemeteries of this

region, I strongly suggest a hat (there is no protection from the sun), shears to cut away brush, and a strong knowledge or how to photograph or take rubbings of old and badly faded tombstones.

A final point on tombstone architecture. As one visits six or eight cemeteries of a region, the various styles that were in use in a large geography emerge, and more important, one begins to understand why certain styles and architectures have been complete failures, at least in terms of memorializing the dead. The greatest failure is that which placed the memorial information on relatively thin one inch plaques, often black obsidian or white marble, and then affixed the plaques to "generic" tombstones. When new, they are quite beautiful, and the writing will remain clear for centuries. However, the plaques will not stay affixed for very long, perhaps a century, rarely longer, due to the weather. Water gets behind the plaques, freezes and causes an imperceptible bulging of the plaque. The next year, this cavity is filled with water which freezes, and the process accelerates. Within a short period of time, the plaque bursts and grave after grave can be seen with shards lying at its feet. Then the memorial information gets kicked around, buried under earth and eventually lost. All this while the generic tombstone stands in silent homage bearing no memorial information of any kind. One no longer knows who is buried there and the memory of that person can no longer be revived.

Bad Boy Does Good

By Rodger Rosenberg. Reprinted from ZichronNote, Volume XXi, Number 3, page 10, August 2001.

You can find almost anything on eBay, an on-line auction to which I am addicted. About a month ago I was checking out their listing of items under the heading of "Judaic" (of which there were more than 1000). Imagine my surprise when I found an item with the listing of "Jewish Bad Boy." I found that it was a listing for FBI wanted posters for two criminals, dated 1942, which listed their "race" as Jewish or Jewish extraction. Intrigued, I put in a bid and eventually won. Those of you who know me also know about my fascination with the American Jewish Mafia of the early 20th Century. I have several relatives who were indirectly connected with it.

Several weeks later when I received my new prizes, I was even more shocked to see the wealth of genealogical information contained in these documents. Along with a photo and the men's various aliases they listed the names of their relatives, their relationship to the wanted man, and their addresses. The posters also described in great detail the alleged

Continued on page 20

Bad Boy, cont. from page 19

criminal activities. I decided to check into this further. By utilizing Jewishgen's Family Finder, I found a relative of one of these wanted men. I photocopied the poster and sent it to the relative, who said that this information helped fill some important gaps concerning a family member who was never spoken about.

It is for that reason that I call this piece "Bad Boy Done Good." In the end this wanted criminal helped someone in finding out more about his family and other relatives who were otherwise unknown. If you know of relatives who were sought by the FBI, be sure to check this avenue through the Freedom of Information Act, which can be found on the web at foia.fbi.gov/.

Calques, Kinnum and Couplets: The Use of Alternative Names by Jewish Families

By Jim Koenig. Reprinted from *ZichronNote*,
Volume XXII Number 2, page 15, May 2002.

Occasionally, while doing research, a genealogist may come across the name of a family member that is puzzling. As a hypothetical example, let us say that great-grandfather Abraham was born in the same year as another member of the family named Kalman. Are they twins, one of whom appears only episodically in documents? Or, are they the same person, somehow known by different names? Why is great-aunt Feige sometimes called Tsipporah? And can distant cousin Shlomo also be Gottlieb and Yedidiah, as mentioned in family letters?

Understanding the use of alternative names is at the heart of Jewish genealogy.

In Eastern and Central Europe of the 18th to 20th Century, most Jews carried more than one name. There was the Shem haKodesh, or sacred name, which was registered at the synagogue shortly after birth, and used for important ritual occasions. In addition, a secular name was registered with the government authorities. This might be the same name as the Shem haKodesh, perhaps spelled somewhat differently, to reflect the patterns of the local language (for example, the Polish spelling *Icik* for Isaac/Yitzhak).

Often, however, a different secular name was chosen. This might be the Yiddish-language version of the Shem haKodesh (such as Osher for Asher). Or, it might be any name chosen from the local national language.

If the secular name carried a meaning similar (or even generally related) to the sacred name, it is known as a calque.

A calque is a translation. For example, the French name *Bonhomme* has essentially the same meaning as the German name *Guttmann*, 'a good man'. In Yiddish, *Guttmann* becomes *Gutman*, and *Bonhomme* is reduced to *Bunem*. One is a calque of the other.

The Hebrew name *Tuvia/Toviya* means 'God is good'. Although the meaning is not exactly equal, *Bunem* and *Gutman* are calques for *Tuvia/Toviya*. Both *Bunem* and *Gutman* were used regularly in place of *Tuvia/Toviya*, either in official documents or in everyday conversation.

In Hebrew *Tsipporah/Ziporah* means 'a bird'. From the German word 'vogel', meaning 'a bird', comes the Yiddish feminine name *Feige/Feyga*. *Feige/Feyga* is a calque for *Tsipporah/Ziporah*.

Simcha ('joy' in Hebrew) can be a masculine or feminine name. The German word 'freude' means 'joy', and from this were derived the Yiddish feminine name *Freyde/Freda* and masculine name *Freydman*. Both are calques for *Simcha*.

For men, the Shem haKodesh was almost always a Hebrew-language name. There were about 100 such names in regular or occasional use in Eastern and Central Europe.

Calques typically were words taken from local languages and used as names, such as *Gutman* or *Bunem*.

For women, the picture was significantly different. Because women had a lesser role in the synagogue, there was less significance in establishing a feminine Shem haKodesh.

Very few Hebrew-language women's names were in regular or occasional use, probably less than 40 in all. To make up for this shortfall in names, a large number of words from various European languages were turned into feminine names: *Sheine/Sheyna*, *Beile/Beyla*, *Golda/Golde*, for example. A few, such as *Feige/Feyga*, were calques of Hebrew names.

Most secular names had no relationship in meaning to the sacred names, either masculine or feminine. A few, however, became so closely associated with specific Shemot haKodesh that they became almost inseparable. Those secular names, different in meaning from the sacred name but closely associated with it, are called kinnum (singular: kinnum). Kinnum could be used to replace the sacred name in everyday use.

For example, the Yiddish name *Anshel/Anchil* is derived from the German name *Anselm*, whose meaning is very different from that of the Hebrew

Continued on next page

Names, cont. from page 20

Asher. However, Anshel/Anchil was so commonly used as a secular name to supplement Asher that it became a kinnui for Asher, replacing it in everyday use. Even further, the names were so closely intertwined that they were used together as if they were a couplet: Asher Anshel (or Osher Onchil in a dialect of Yiddish).

It must be stressed that calques and kinnuim are not diminutives or nicknames. Diminutives are shortened or lengthened or internally modified forms of a given name: for example, diminutives of Yakov (Jacob) included the shortened form Yakl, the lengthened form Yakushke, the truncated form Kof, the ornamental form Kofman, and the internally modified form Yankel. None of these is a calque or kinnui for Yakov/Jacob.

The calques and kinnuim for certain Hebrew names were in such common use that someone hearing the kinnui Falk would understand that a person named Joshua was being talked about.

The table on page 22 shows some of the calques, kinnuim and couplets that were in use in 18th to 20th Century Eastern and Central Europe. The list is not complete. Most of the listed names were in common use, but some may have been used only in certain districts or countries. In addition to the spellings given, there are numerous others, reflecting variations in pronunciation in Yiddish and local languages.

It can be seen that several of the masculine calques and kinnuim are used for more than one Hebrew name. Among these are: Selig/Zelik ('happy, blessed'), Zusman/Susman ('sweet man'), Zuskind/Ziskind/Suskind ('sweet child', except perhaps in the case of Alexander, where it may derive from words meaning 'victorious warrior'), Bunem ('good man'), and Feyvush/Faibish (indicating 'light', 'brightness', 'illumination'). These kinnuim are used for the names of Biblical prophets, religious leaders, great

kings, and other revered figures. As such, these are attribute names: it is the inferred attributes of these honored figures that are celebrated in kinnuim.

Other kinnuim are based on euphony, the pleasing sound of words that sound (somewhat) alike: Mikhail Yekhiel; Menahem Mendel; Asher Anshel, for example. Still others are based on the animal-like attributes of four of the sons of Jacob and one of his grandsons: Judah, the lion; Benjamin, the wolf; Naftali, the deer; and Issachar, the bear; plus Ephraim, the fish.

Certain names appear often as couplets. Judah Leib and Aryeh Leib, Issachar Ber or Dov Ber, Naftali Hersh or Hersh Tsvi, and Benjamin Wolf or Wolf Ze'ev derive from the four sons mentioned above. Shlomo Zalman, Joshua Falk, Hanokh Zundel, Alexander Ziskind, Mikhail Yechiel, Asher Anshel, Menahem Mendel, Uri Shraga, Uri Feyvush, Baruch Bendet, Simcha Bunem and Shneur Zalman are other well-known couplet names. In these cases, the calque or kinnui is used as if it were a middle given name.

In a few cases, triplet names appear. The best known of these are: Uri Shraga Feyvush and Judah Leib Aryeh.

Finally, a few women's names are run together into new name combinations. Some of these may have multiple origins, but most likely Khayena/Haiyenna is Khaya + Khana/Hannah; Khayetta/Khayeta is Khaya + Ester/Esther; Khayasora is Khaya + Sora/Sarah; and Maryasha is Miryam + Rachel/Rakheil.

Researchers may encounter one or more of these names or name sets in their family histories. The lists given herein are not to be used as dogma but rather as general guides in unraveling puzzles or resolving uncertainties. To answer the questions posed at the beginning of this article, yes, Abraham has Kalman as a kinnui, Feige is a calque for Tsipporah, and Shlomo/Solomon can be known on occasion as Gottlieb and Yedidiah, as well as the more common Zalman.

Continued on page 22

Hebrew Name (fem.)	Calques and Kinnuim
Dvora/Dvora/Deborah	Bune/Bine
Hadassah	Esther/Ester
Malke/Malkah	Reyna/Reine
Margolit	Perl/Perle
Nekhama/Nechame	Trost
Shoshanah/Susannah	Lili/Lilyana; Rosa/Roze; Blume/Bluma
Simcha/Simkha (feminine)	Freyde/Freda/Freida
Tovah/Tovye	Gute; Bunah/Buna; Dobre/Dobra
Tsipporah/Ziporah	Reige/Faige/Feyga
Tsiyve/Tsviya	Hinde

Hebrew Name (masc.)	Calques and Kinnuim
Aaron/Aron/Aharon	Selig/Zelik
Alexander/Aleksander	Zuskind/Ziskind/Suskind; Zusman/Zisman/Susman
Asher/Osher	Anshel/Anchil; Selig/Zelik; Lemel
Avram/Avraham	Kalman; Zalman; Selig/Zelik
Baruch	Bendet
Benjamin/Binyamin	Wolf/Wulf; Ze'ev; Bunem
Chaim/Khaim	Feitel; Feyvush/Faibish
Eleazar/Elazer/Lazar	Feyvush/Faibish; Lipman; Zalman; Zusman/Susman; Zelig/Zelik
Eliakim	Getzl/Gottshalk; Zalman/Zalkind; Selig/Zelik
Eliezer/Lazer	Feyvush/Faibish; Lipman; Zalman; Zusman/Susman; Selig/Zelik; Helftott; Fuks
Emanuel/Emmanuel	Zusman/Susman
Ephraim/Efraim	Fish/Fish; Gumpel/Gimpl; Selig/Zelik; Karp
Ezekiel/Yekhezkel	Feyvush/Faibish
Gerson/Gershon	Mendel/Manush
Hanoch/Enoch/Khanokh	Zundel
Issachar/Yissokher	Dov; Ber/Beril
Isaac/Yitzhak	Ber/Beril; Selig/Zelik; Zusman/Susman
Israel/Yisroel	Zuskind/Ziskind/Suskind; Zusman/Susman
Jacob/Yakov/Yaakov	Bendet; Bonfat; Gumpel/Gimpl; Selig/Zelik
Joel/Yoel	Feyvush/Faibish; Zusman/Susman; Zuskind/Ziskind/Suskind
Jonathan/Yonatan	Falk
Joseph/Yosef/Yusuf	Gottlieb/Zundel
Joshua/Yehoshua	Falk; Selig/Zelik; Zusman/Susman
Judah/Yehuda	Lieb/Liberman; Aryeh; Selig/Zelik; Zundel; Traut
Menahem/Menakhem	Mendel/Manush/Mane; Nahum/Nokhum (see Nahum)
Menashe/Menasha	Man/Mane
Meshulam	Zalman; Zusman/Susman; Zemel; Selig/Zelik; Feybush/Faibish
Michael/Mikhail	see Yekhiel
Mordecai/Mordekhai	Markus/Marx; Gumpel/Gimpl; Zuskind/Ziskind/Suskind
Moses/Moshe	Gutman; Zusman/Susman
Naftali/Naphtali	Hirsh/Hersh; Tsvi/Zvi
Nahum/Maum/Nokhum	see Menahem
Nathan/Notan	Selig/Zelik
Nathaniel/Nataniel	Gottlieb
Nechemiah/Nekhemiya	Feyvush/Faibish: Todres: Trost
Reuben/Ruben/Ruvein	Fridman; Selig/Zelik
Samuel/Shmuel	Bonfat; Bendet; Feyvush/Faibish; Fish/Fish; Heilman/Gelman
Shemtov	Bunem
Shimson/Samson	Feyvush/Faibish
Shneur/Shneur	Zalman/Azlkind; Selig/Zelik; Feyvush/Faibish; Zusman/Susman; Zuskind/Ziskind/Suskind
Sholem/Shalom	Fridman
Shraga	see Uri
Simcha/Simkha (masculine)	Bunem; Freydmann
Solomon/Shlomo/Salomon	Zalman/Zalkind; Yedidiah; Selig/Zelik; Fridman; Falk; Gottlieb
Tuvia/Toviya/Tobias	Gutkind/Gutman/Bunem
Uri	Shraga; Feyvush/Faibish; Lipman; Gumpel/Gimpl
Yedidiah	Gottlieb; also see Solomon
Yekhiel	Michael/Mikhail
Yekhutiel	Selig/Zelik; Zuskind/Ziskind/Suskind; Zusman/Susman
Yerakhmiel/Rachmiel	Zusman/Susman; Zuskind/Ziskind/Suskind
Yomtov/Yontef	Bendet; Liipman; Bunem

Names, cont. from page 21

Sources for this paper include published works by Rabbi Shlomo Gorr, Dr. Aleksander Beider, Michael Falk, Professor Edwin Lawson, Professor Aaron Demsky, Boris Feldblyum, Andrea Brill, and Warren Blatt, plus personal communications with several of these persons.

COMPUTER/ONLINE NEWS

Library Catalogs Online

JewishGen

Search the collections of more than 10,000 of the World's Libraries through a new web site: www.worldcat.org/. Formerly available only to libraries by subscription, WorldCat is now accessible to anyone via an Internet website. Identify and locate books, articles, published genealogies, yizkor memorials, audiovisual media, tracts, ephemera — anything catalogued in a participating collection. As the world's largest computerized library catalog, WorldCat includes not only entries from large institutions such as the Library of Congress, the British Library, the National Library of Finland and Singapore National Library, but also from small public libraries, art museums and historical societies. WorldCat contains descriptions of the materials and their locations. The database provides access to the electronic full text of some articles and books as well as images and sound recordings. It spans 4,000 years of recorded knowledge. Every 10 seconds a library adds a new record to WorldCat. WorldCat was created in 1971 and is maintained by OCLC Online Computer Library Center.

Missouri Death Records Online

*Jan Meisels Allen, IAJGS Director and Chairperson,
Public Records Access and Monitoring Committee*

The Missouri Death Certificate Database, containing death records created after 1910 and over 50 years old, makes that information available online through a searchable index that links to a digitized image of the original death certificate.

The index can be searched by first name and last name, county, and by year and month. Once a name is selected, a digitized image of the original certificate can be retrieved. This is an ongoing project and additional records will be added as they are transcribed and imaged. Images for certificates from 1910-1926 are already available online. The Missouri State Archives anticipates having images up to 1930 available in November 2006.

If the image of the certificate is not yet available researchers can request a photocopy of the certificate by contacting the Archives Reference Desk. For death certificates less than 50 years old contact the Missouri Bureau of Vital Records. For more information, visit www.sos.mo.gov/archives/resources/deathcertificates/

Searchable Cemetery Databases Online

Steven Lasky, JewishGen

The fourth in a series of five new searchable cemetery databases is now online. The database for Mt. Ararat Cemetery, located in Lindenhurst, Suffolk County, New York, is accessible at www.mountararatcemetery.com.

You can search by first name, surname, date of death (not date of burial), section number, range number, and lot number. The results for each individual search are limited to 200 entries and are displayed alphabetically.

The last in this series of searchable cemetery databases will be for Mt. Judah in Ridgewood, Queens, New York. The first three searchable cemetery databases in this series are: Mt. Hebron Cemetery (Flushing, Queens, New York): www.mounthebroncemetery.com; Mt. Carmel Cemetery (Ridgewood, Queens, New York): www.mountcarmelcemetery.com; Mt. Zion Cemetery (Maspeth, Queens, New York): www.mountzioncemetery.com.

You can find a cemetery directory and contact information, as well as nearly 100 maps of 45 cemeteries in New York, New Jersey, South Florida, Chicago, Los Angeles and Montreal, in the Cemetery Project section of www.museumoffamilyhistory.com. Check the table of contents on the Site Map page for information on other content that might be of interest to you.

USHMM Hungarian Holocaust Remembrance

Vivian Kahn, Hungarian SIG Coordinator, JewishGen

Go to www.ushmm.org/research/center/symposia/symposium/1999-11-09/agenda.html to download or listen to presentations on the Hungarian Holocaust from the November 1999 symposium sponsored by the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies.

Resource for Eastern Slovakia

Vivian Kahn, Hungarian SIG Coordinator, JewishGen

If you're researching family from formerly Hungarian areas of what is now eastern Slovakia, check out Bill Tarkulich's website at www.iabsi.com/gen/public/ Although this website does not focus on Hungarian-Jewish research it includes a wealth of information that will help anyone looking for family from this area.

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