

Etz Chaim

עץ חיים

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In this Issue:

WRITING A FAMILY HISTORY - A PROJECT OF CARL MIGDEN

The Migden Family:

l to r: *Rebecca, Clara, Baby Gussie, Esra, Irving and Minnie* photo taken in New York City probably in 1908 or 1909. See article by Carl Migden, page 6 and 7

Ellis Island Database- Comments by Gary Mokotoff, page 5,
and WWW. EllisIslandRecords.Org - Sharing an Experience, pg. 10-11

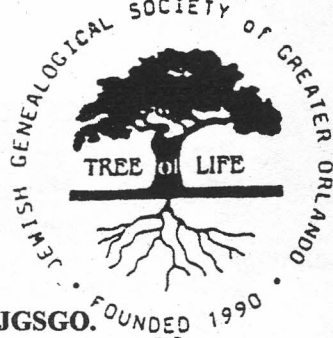
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Membership Information:

Regular membership dues (January through December) are \$20.00 per year for JCC members, \$25.00 for non-members. Out-of-town membership (more than 50 miles) is \$15.00 per year. Please make checks payable to JGSGO, P.O. Box 941332, Maitland, FL 32794.

JGSGO meetings are held monthly, year round, usually on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, at 7:00 p.m., in the Senior Lounge, JCC, 851 N. Maitland Ave, Maitland. Sunday meetings, if and when scheduled, start at 1:30 p.m., usually in the Assembly Room of the Holocaust Memorial Resource and Educational Center, also on the JCC campus.

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CALENDAR:**Future JGSGO Programs + others**

Tuesday, June 12: Regular Meeting, Senior Lounge JCC, 7:00 p.m., Program: "Problem Solving and Discussion"

Sunday-Friday, July 8-13, The 21st International Conference on Jewish Genealogy, London, UK

Tuesday, July 10: Regular Meeting, Senior Lounge, JCC, 7:00 p.m. Program: Tentative: Orlando Library Visit

Tuesday, August 14: Regular Meeting, Senior Lounge, JCC 7:00 p.m. Program: To be announced

Wednesday - Saturday, September 12-15, Federation of Genealogical Societies, "Quad Cities Conference" Davenport, IA

Friday-Saturday, November 9-10, Annual Conference, Florida State Genealogical Societies, Orlando, FL

FROM THE PRESIDENT.....

How time flies! Half of this year is just about gone. It's been an interesting period for the JGSGO.



Sim Seckbach

The January meeting featured Howard Margol, President of the International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies.

The program for the February 13th meeting was presented by "Bud" Whitehill, a JGSGO member since 1991. Bud spoke about "The Crypto Jews" with emphasis on those in the Southwest USA.

Sheila Reback, a charter member since 1990, kept the audience in suspense at the March 13 meeting, as she described the difficult 22 day journey of two women and two children from Minsk to Scranton, PA, in 1906. Her audio-visual material made the trip quite vivid.

Sunday, March 18, JGSGO held its 10th Annual Workshop, at the JCC, coordinated by Gladys Friedman Paulin. It was well planned and appreciated by those in attendance. (See the article on page 3 for details and comments.) Gladys, a professional genealogist has been a member of JGSGO since 1993.

On April 10, Archie Ossin of Altamonte Springs enlightened our members of the impact of the Jews in China.

We traveled south to Argentina on May 8 when Marshall Frenkel, a JGSGO member since 1993, discussed "The Jews of Argentina" with emphasis on "Los Gauchos Judios." Marshall used a video and a special film as he gave a commentary and translation in English of the Spanish film.

For the June 12 meeting we will once again have a "Problem Solving" evening. This program has always been of interest to our members as we hear how certain problems come up in genealogical research and how the problems may be overcome. You have to be there to appreciate the discussions.

The JGSGO Board has met several times and suggestions have been made for our program in the Fall. Watch for the announcements for a Sunday afternoon meeting and please note with our change in by-laws, our Annual Dinner Meeting and elections will be in December.

With all the attention genealogy received with TV and news reports about the Ellis Island records being made available, you would expect people in our community to be seeking information on genealogy. If you know anyone that may have an interest in joining JGSGO, please pass the name on to our Membership VPs, Doris and Don Frank.

I look forward to greeting you at a future meeting.

SIM SECKBACH, President

JGSGO 10th ANNUAL WORKSHOP

Sunday March 18, 2001, was a fine day in Central Florida, not only for the weather, but the JGSGO held its 10th Annual Workshop in the Senior Lounge, JCC. Once again dedicated to the memory of charter member, the late Pauline Gotlob Horwitz, the theme was, "Focus on Your Family Tree." The program was coordinated by Gladys Friedman Paulin, Professional Genealogist, and it was another successful event for the JGSGO. Fifteen people signed up for the program plus member volunteers.

Roz and Pierre Haskelson attended the workshop. They wrote, "we were fortunate that the first meeting with the genealogy group we attended was the workshop. We were overwhelmed with the amount and number of resources that are available to a novice. The program was well organized and gave us many ideas and very specific information on how to proceed in our search." The Haskelson's also became members of JGSGO.

After an introduction by Gladys Friedman Paulin, Among the subjects covered were "Getting Your Feet Wet" and "Your Pedigree-An Ancestor Chart" by Sim Seckbach, followed by Sheila Reback's well-delivered presentation "Great Aunt Sadie's Family Lore."

To demonstrate how one can have success in their genealogical research, several brief, "Short Takes and Success" were described with enthusiasm by Shirley Michael, Larry Morrell, Sheila Reback, Millie Rosenbaum, Jay Schleichkorn, and Edith Schulman.

Gladys and Sim spoke on "Where's the Good Stuff" and Gladys finished the planned program with "Keeping Track...and Sharing." This was followed by a Question and Answer period (Ask the Mavens) in which all the speakers participated.

The following organizations contributed material in response to requests from Gladys: Avotaynu, Inc., Betterway Books, Center for Jewish History NYC, Family Tree Magazine, Genealogical Publishing, Inc., Heritage Books, Inc., Jewishgen, Inc., Orlando Public Library, the Price Judaic Library in Gainesville, and the University of Central Florida Library, Orlando.

As the workshop coordinator, Gladys thanked all the planning committee members who "all worked hard to ensure that this day will be a successful one for all participants. My thanks to Moe Aronson, Sheila Reback, Millie Rosenbaum, Jay Schleichkorn, Edith Schulman, Sim Seckbach and Gene Starn for all their help in planning and organizing this day."

Another comment received was from Edith Schulman. She wrote, "I thought the Workshop was extremely helpful. The presenters were well chosen and stuck to their topics. The 'mavens' there could answer all questions, and I am sure that everyone got as much out of it as I did. Gladys Friedman Paulin did an outstanding job in organizing the day."

22nd International Conference on Jewish Genealogy, 4-9 August 2002, Toronto, Canada

It is with great pleasure that the Jewish Genealogical Society of Canada (Toronto) announces that it has completed contractual arrangements to hold the 22nd International Conference on Jewish Genealogy at the Sheraton Centre Hotel in downtown Toronto, August 4-9, 2002. With approximately 200 members, the JGS of Toronto is one of seven Jewish Genealogical Societies in Canada and is part of the International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies and its over 60 member organizations.

The Mission of the JGS of Canada (Toronto) is:

1. To stimulate interest in the pursuit of Jewish Genealogical Research;
2. To facilitate the pursuit of the Jewish Genealogical Research locally and globally; and
3. To provide an environment for fellowship and mutual exchange among persons with an interest in Jewish genealogy.

Metropolitan Toronto, the City with a Heart, has been described by Peter Ustinov as New York run by the Swiss. With over 4.0 million people in the metropolitan area and vicinity, Toronto is one of the truly great convention cities in the world. With the very favorable exchange rate, the city offers major purchasing power advantages for Conference visitors. Arrangements are already underway to make major attractions available to Conference participants. Special travel packages and tour are being negotiated with airlines and tour operators. The JGS of Toronto expects to announce a number of major sponsorship arrangements with significant benefits to Conference attendees.

Canada was a major transit point for travel to the US in the late 19th and early 20th century. Transit records will be available for research during the Conference. The Robarts Library of the University of Toronto contains one of the largest collections of Yiskor books, maps and other useful genealogical resources in North America. The Toronto Reference Library and the Toronto JGS's collection at the North York Branch of the Library will all be available during the Conference. Plans are underway to make available the significant resources of the Canadian National Archives of interest to genealogists. The Toronto Society is planning many new innovations in the programs available (with the longer Canadian spelling of programs we want to do more) during the Conference. As the only international conference dedicated solely to Jewish genealogy and the only conference supported by the International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies and its member organizations, Toronto 2002 will be place to be and share with Jewish genealogists from around the world. Toronto's large,

diverse and vibrant Jewish community is planning to be actively involved in and support the efforts of Conference attendees. A number of major announcements and surprises will be released after the upcoming London 2001 Conference.

Please mark your calendars now for August 4-9, 2002. Toronto will be the place to be for everyone interested in Jewish genealogy. We look forward to greeting you and providing a great Conference. Gert Rogers, Conference Chair

From: "Hal Bookbinder" <bookbinder@loop.com>
Date: Mon, 19 Feb 2001 22:19:43 -0800, X-Message-Number: 1

Genealogy Tips From the Internet

From: Gene Starn: (genes17@earthlink.net)

....For Yellow Pages worldwide go to:
<http://www.yellowpages.co.nz/world-directories>.
Miriam Margolyes, Santa Monica, CA)

...The calendar converter that I posted at:
<http://ca.geocities.com/spiropc/index.htm> had an error. It gave the wrong date for Hanukkah, which should be Kislev25. Please make a note of that in case you saved this file. I apologize for this unfortunate error.

...This is phenomenal:
"The best cartographic site on the web is most likely this one:
<http://oddens.geog.uu.nl/index.html>. If it's online, you'll find it there." Myron Chijner (mchijner@weir.net

From: Roslyn Goldman (WROZI@aol.com)

Please be advised that Insidetheweb/Looksmart has closed down effective March 5, 2001.

Our new website for "da Brooklyn Stoop" is now at:
daBrooklyn stoop

<http://members3.boardhost.com/dabrooklynstoop/>
Post message and visit friends at our new location.

Our Queens friends have moved to: "da Queens Stoop"
<http://members3.boardhost.com/Cypwood>>

Our Bronx friends have moved to:
"da Bronx Stoop": [http://members3 board host.com/dabronxstoop](http://members3.boardhost.com/dabronxstoop). Photos can also be posted.

From: Carl Migden (CRMigden@cfl.rr.com)

Here's information about the free translation web site for Russian/French/German into English and vice versus. The actual name of the site is "PROMIT"
<http://www.paralink.com/translation>

Editor's Note:

After you read this issue, your comments would be appreciated. And if you want to contribute an item to a future issue, please contact Jay S. (Address is at the top of page 2).

Ellis Island Database

by: Gary Mokotoff

"This article first appeared in "Nu? What's New?" Vol. 2 # 9, April 29, 2001, the e-mail magazine of Avotaynu, <http://www.avotaynu.com> and is used with permission of the publisher."

There is a simple rule to follow when creating something new—it should be better than its predecessors. This rule was not accomplished with the Ellis Island system. You can reduce the scores of complaints posted to the various Jewish genealogical discussion groups on the Internet about the Ellis Island system to one statement:

It is worse than the microfilm index that has existed for decades. In the last issue of "Nu? What's New?", I focused on the inadequacy of the information retrieval system used for the Ellis Island database. This issue focuses primarily on the data entry quality.

Data Entry Quality - "...katon, Moische"

This past week, I was able to find in the Ellis Island Index the arrival records of all my grandaunts and granduncles already in my possession by trying different (erroneous) spelling variants of the name Mokotoff. The record of my grandfather could not be found using this technique. It was found using a method discovered by others who have had the same problem. I examined the copy of the ship's manifest in my possession that shows the arrival of my grandfather and selected a name that could not conceivably be misinterpreted by the extractor—"Paula Brooks." I searched for her name in the database and, consequently, located the page that included my grandfather's name, Moshe Mokotow. He is listed as "...katon, Moische"; that is, the extractor could not read the handwriting for the initial letters of the name and misinterpreted the ending "w" as an "n." (Do not forget that the microfilm index shows the name correctly.) Examination of the rest of the entries for the page showed that the problem wasn't just with the line for my grandfather. A number of lines have the "...n" entry. The page is not of low quality. The extractor just could not understand the 1911 European script of the person who created the page but undertook the task of extracting the page anyway. The extractor was clearly not Jewish. One Jewish woman's given name is listed in the database as "Ri...ka." Is there a Jewish genealogist reading this column who cannot fill in the missing letter? The name is Rivka—actually it is spelled on



the document with the German/Polish spelling: Riwka. On other parts of the page the extractor found "...uchem", which is clearly "Nuchem". "Fei...al" is clearly "Is clearly". The extractor appeared to have difficulty with the letter "w".

Another example of an error is the Place of Residence for a family whose names appear on consecutive lines. The town is spelled two different ways in the database—Zilkevoitz and Zilkewitz. You cannot blame the legibility of the document; a ditto mark was used on the original document for all family members but the first one listed, the usual practice on Ellis Island manifests.

On the same page a mother is listed with the surname KrasMostafsky. Her children are listed as KrasNostafsky (emphasis added). The person on line 24 came from Smargan, Russia. The person just three lines later, on line 27, came from Smogan, Russia. (The correct name is Smorgon.) On line 25, the Place of Residence is "...insk." It is clear when reading the ship's manifest that the town name is Minsk. These errors as well as others occur on just one page. It is claimed the data was entered twice by two different people and when there was a mismatch, the document was reexamined to break the deadlock.

Clearly the person who examined the document to break the mismatch did not do a proper job. Even the Smiths Are Not Immune.....

There is an interesting flaw in the information retrieval system. I received a report that a person could not find her ancestor, Robert Smith. Suggesting the technique used to find my grandfather noted above, she determined that her ancestor was listed in the database as Robert P. Smith. Only by providing the given name "Robert P." was she able to retrieve the record. The system is sensitive to the presence of middle initials.

New Information Retrieval Technique

There is (at least) one redeeming feature of the Ellis Island system. It includes the ability to analyze the records for possible mistakes caused by misreading the handwriting. I know of no genealogical information retrieval that incorporates such a capability. If you cannot find a specific record, click the Names & Gender Edit button. The system will display surnames in the database that are called "Alternate Spellings." They are not alternate spellings but possible misinterpretations of handwriting. Makotow is not an alternate spelling of Mokotow; it is a misreading of the letter "o" for an "a". If the surname has a "k" among its letters, the system will substitute an "h" and check to see if there is a name in the system with an "h" rather than a "k". That is how I found a distant cousin entered as Max Mohotoff. It was this adjustment-for-handwriting feature that made it possible for me to locate the arrival of my great-grandparents, Chaim and Gittel Mokotoff, something that has been eluding me for the past 20 years using the

continued -see page 10

Ellis Island Database-Mokotoff

DIFFICULT YEARS FOR IMMIGRANTS...where were the streets paved in gold?

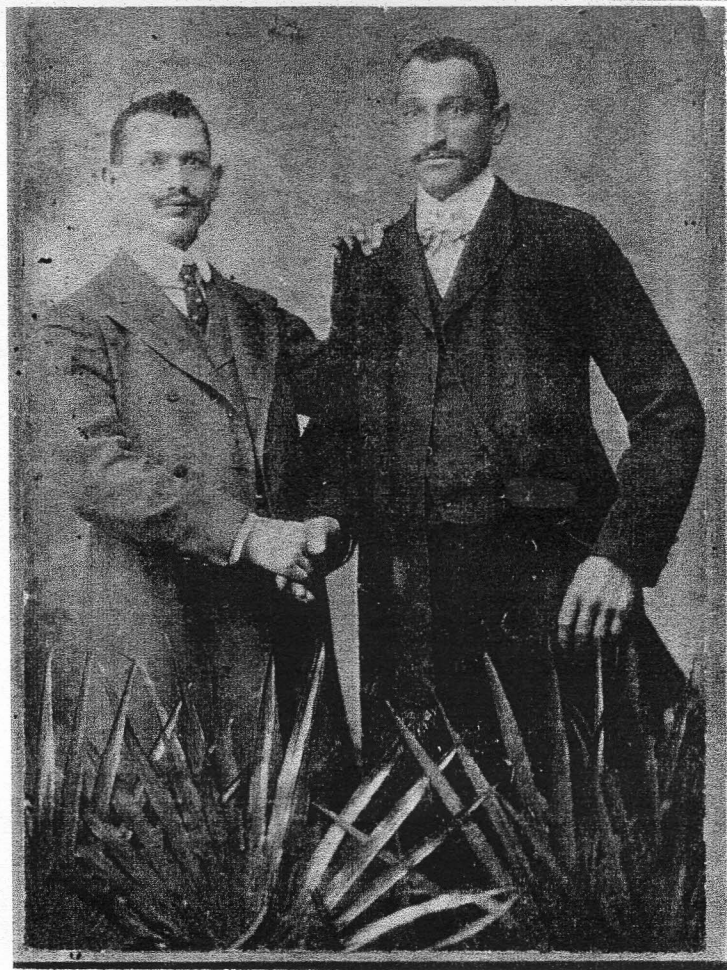
BY: CARL MIGDEN

Esra Israel Migden, (b. May 25, 1867), immigrated to the United States around 1902 from Tarnopol, Galicia (Austria). Apparently, events occurred that made him decide he had enough with Galicia and decided to leave. For what ever reasons his good judgment in choosing to immigrate to the US eventually was my good fortune. My heart goes out to Esra and his wife, Clara. It must have been heartbreaking to leave their parents, brother(s), sister(s), knowing very well they might never see them again.

And how did Esra get to America? He probably boarded the train station in Tarnopol and headed for Bremen or Hamburg, Germany. From there he boarded a ship, probably to New York which took 15 to 20 days-sailing time. There is another possible theory; he might have gone to Halifax, Canada and crossed over the Canadian-US border. As of to date I have not found any evidence of Esra's arrival to the US There are different years of arrival mentioned on two different documents. The first on the 1910 US Census indicates he arrived in 1902; the second on his death certificate indicates 1901. The first known address in NYC was 734 5th St. Apparently, Esra Americanized his name from Israel to Esra some time after 1910. The 1910 Census shows that he filed 1st Papers for citizenship, but in my genealogical research I have not found any document to confirm this.

It does appear that Esra was the first Migden of the Hyman Chaim Migden (b. abt. 1830) branch of the family to come to America. I have found only one brother, Leib Migden (b. Abt. 1865) who lived his entire life in Tarnopol. It appears Leib did visit Esra one time, in NYC possibly in 1902 or 1903 as I do have a photo of the two brothers shaking hands in a photograph by M. Borsuk, 124 Norfolk St., N.Y.C.

Esra sent for his wife Clara and children Rebecca (Beatrice), Minna (Minnie) and Isidor (Irving) in September, 1905 via a travel booking with an agency N.A.S.M.N.Y., of New York. They departed from Rotterdam, Holland on the S.S. Potsdam (Holland-America Line) on September 30, 1905. The cost of an adult ticket for Clara Migden was \$44.00 and \$22.00 for each child. Upon their arrival Clara was asked by customs, "how much money she was carrying and if less than \$50.00." She replied "\$30.00"



Lieb (left) and Esra in New York, about 1902-1903

Esra was a roofer and tinsmith by trade in Tarnopol and he worked in the same profession in NYC. He started his own business in 1910 with a fellow roofer and landsman also from Tarnopol, Louis Ehrlich. The business was called Amalgamated Cornice and Skylight Co. It was first located at 164 Broome Street, Manhattan., just one street south of Delancey Street, not far from 41 Attorney Street. It seems Esra and Louis may have traveled together from Tarnopol on the same ship, but that has yet to be documented.

On the 1905 Holland-American Ship's Manifest it states that "Henie Ehrlich (wife of Louis Ehrlich) traveled with Clara and the children on the long voyage, since none of the family spoke English." It is most probable that the family spoke Yiddish and German. This is likely based on the 1910 Census which states that Clara's mother tongue was Yiddish. Upon arrival in New York City on October 10, 1905 the official address given as their destination was 160 Orchard Street. This appears on the Records of Aliens Held Temporarily.

According to the 1910 Census, taken in April, it reports that Clara had given birth to seven children but only four were living (Beatrice, Minnie, Isador, and Gussie). One child, Joseph Jacob Migden, born August 27, 1906 in Brooklyn, died two months later on October 29. The infant is buried in Mt. Zion cemetery, Queens, NY under the name "Baby Joseph Migden." The other two unknown children probably were born in Tarnopol prior to 1905. In my search thus far, I not been able to find any documents related to them. They may have died and are buried in Tarnopol. The eighth child, Charles was born on February 20, 1912 in Brooklyn and unfortunately his mother, Clara, died of complications following the birth, nine days later on February 29. It is interesting to note that 1912 was a leap year, therefore the death certificate gives March 1 as the date of her death. The family lived at 434 Chester Street in Brooklyn from 1905 until Clara died.

Difficult times faced the family. On March 20, 1912, baby Charles was admitted to the Hebrew Infants Asylum, located at Kingsbridge Road and Aqueduct Avenue, the Bronx. Esra gave the reason the baby had to be placed, as "his mother died and he had four other children at home...with no one to care for the infant; there were no relatives available to assist the family."

After Clara's death, the family moved to 41 Attorney Street on the lower east side of Manhattan which allowed Esra to be closer to his business, then located at 161 Broome Street, just six blocks from the apartment.

As long as I can remember, no one in the family ever spoke of their childhood in New York or of their life in the "old country." They seemed to want to forget the past which must have been very harsh and difficult. They preferred to look to the future. There was one story that was often told about an incident with Esra. One day while he was working on the roof of a six story tenement in Manhattan, he accidentally fell off, but good fortune was with him. He was saved from serious injury, almost miraculously, by the many clotheslines strung across from window to window. The lines broke the momentum of the fall.

However, Esra became ill with carcinoma of the esophagus complicated by Asthma. He was ill for three months and died on August 12, 1915. Esra was on this earth only 44 years, two months and 21 days. Esra and Clara Migden are buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery, Maspeth, Queens, NY, path 9, gate 1, graves 4 and 5.

The business was continued by Esra's partner, Louis Ehrlich. It was moved just across the

street to 161 Broome Street and then to 491 Central Avenue, Brooklyn. Louis put one son through medical school and this doctor became well-known as a cancer surgeon.

At the time of Esra's death in 1915, there was only one living adult relative who also came to the US from Tarnopol, his niece Gussie (nee Gittel Migden) Schwalb, daughter of Esra's brother, Leib, of Tarnopol. In Manhattan, Gussie Schwalb was newly married with two infants of her own. She took in Beatrice (age 19) and my mother. The other children, Gussie (age 8), Minnie, (17) and Isador (25) somehow continued to live at 41 Attorney Street on their own until the monies of the inheritance ran out.

Overall, a very sad story and difficult way to start a new life in a new country.

Editor's Note: This is an excerpt from one chapter in Carl Migden's story of his family.

CONGRATULATIONS.....

to JGSGO member, Julie Dalli of Winter Springs, FL., on the birth of her daughter, Jenna Elizabeth, February 1. The new addition to the Family Tree came in at 6 pounds 6 ounces. Julie's husband, Joseph, is doing well also.

JGSGO BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(all phone #s are 10 digits)

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To Scan or Not To Scan?"

by Elizabeth Kelley Kerstens, CGRS, CGL

In my interactions with fellow family historians, I am frequently asked my opinion about scanning genealogical documents. The question poses several dilemmas, so I'd like to address the issue considering each of these dilemmas.

I can remember when I first experienced scanning technology, both for graphic images and text, about 12 years ago. I was so excited about the idea that I soon started thinking of how I could use this technology in my genealogical research. My first inclination was to scan all of my genealogical documents. It sounded fun, but I had no practical reason to pursue this course. As it turned out, I only scanned two or three documents before I tired of the "fun" and realized this was a drain on time and resources.

Of course, the technology of 12 years ago was nothing compared to what we have available today, but technology has never found a way to increase the amount of hours we have in a day. Yes, some applications can actually save you time in the long run, but others can encourage you to waste time. When it comes to scanning genealogical documents, I would have to put that activity in the "wasting time" category.

Now, before I get a lot of hate mail, let me explain myself and make some qualifications. Scanning genealogical documents as graphics, just for the sake of scanning them, is what I consider the time waster. The reason is, most of the people I talk to are still having trouble getting their documents organized in the first place. I am a proponent of organizing your physical documents before all else. Many of us have stacks of paper surrounding our desks, chairs, and file cabinets. These documents are very relevant to our genealogical pursuits, but once the documents are relegated to these stacks, they're as good as useless to those trying to find them again and use them in their research. Since the problem is one of organizing--and therefore also one of time management--a better use of the precious hours we can devote to our favorite pastime would be to physically organize these documents so they are of more use to us.

Adding the additional step of scanning these documents strains your resources, even though our technology is more advanced today than when I first tried this. The first wasted resource is time--the time spent scanning the document and ensuring that the image is true to the original, or better. The second wasted resource is physical storage space. While many of us have computers with several-gigabyte hard drives, the experts tell us that's not the place to store items like this. So, to do the job justice, you should get a physical storage drive, such as a ZIP drive or a CD burner. (I would say it's a good idea to have such a drive anyway, even if not necessarily for this purpose.) Once you start scanning genealogical documents as graphic images, you're going to use a lot of digital storage space to save them. It's great if you have lots of money and storage space for multitudes of CDs or ZIP disks, but if not, reconsider this purpose for scanning your

documents.

There is one valid reason for scanning such documents, and that is to share them with others. If that's your reasoning, I recommend getting a CD burner and storing those images on CDs so your relatives can access them just as easily as you can. But this raises other issues, including accessibility. Even if you've scanned these documents, are they any easier to find now, and do you know what the documents contain? You will have the same problems in tracking digital documents as you do in tracking paper ones. You need to give the documents meaningful file names so you know what you have, and you need some sort of indexing system to retrieve the documents once you've scanned them.

Photos are the perfect documents to scan and share with others. I've addressed ways to scan and share photos in other columns in the past (see the GC Extra Archives) for these columns). Additionally, scanning photos can help preserve the images from deterioration so descendants can share the joy of seeing their ancestors. Most of the documents we bring home are photocopies, though, and don't need this type of protection.

What about scanning text in documents? Well, that may be more useful to you in the long run--if you can get your OCR software to recognize what it is you're scanning. It may also be useful because, if you can successfully scan the text of a document, you can use and manipulate that text in your research. But I'm afraid that most of the documents we deal with in genealogy can't effectively be scanned for text--yet. Maybe we'll see more drastic improvements in scanning software in another 5 to 10 years and be able to scan our genealogical documents for text.

Meanwhile, I recommend we work on organizing our physical documents before we add an additional step to this organizing process. Of course, I may have overlooked some valid reason for scanning all of your documents. If you know one, please write me, because I'd like to hear it.

Elizabeth Kelley Kerstens, CGRS, CGL, is the managing editor of Genealogical Computing (Liz@ancestordetective.com) editor of the Board for Certification of Genealogists' newsletter "On Board", the creator of "Clooz"--the electronic filing cabinet for genealogical records, co-creator of the new family health history program GeneWeaver, and a frequent contributor to Ancestry. Reprinted with permission from Ancestry/com, Ancestry Daily News, Juliana Smith, Editor, Megan Vandre, Associate Editor, February 15, 2001.....

A little library growing each year is an honorable part of a man's history."

--- Henry Ward Beecher, 1813-87

Beginner's Tutorial for Old Gravestones in Galicia

For anyone standing in front of an old Jewish gravestone and trying to figure out the names, the dates, the text, the decorations etc. - some of the information I have written down in a little document called "Learning about the Gravestones from Lubaczow - A Beginner's Tutorial" maybe useful.

It is true that this particular text is based on a specific cemetery in Galicia (Lubaczow, Poland, close to the Ukrainian border), but much of it will be relevant elsewhere, too.

The tutorial has several parts (English explanations with Hebrew texts):

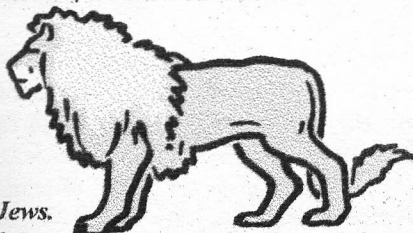
1) Introduction, 2) The Stone: The Shape of the Stone
The Material of the Stone

3) Two Small Letters in Hebrew, 4) Decorations:

Kohen or Levi? Cut tree, Open Bookcase, Lion (example)

"In Tribes of Stones," Minika Krajewska explains that the lion is the most frequently used symbol on Jewish gravestones in Poland.

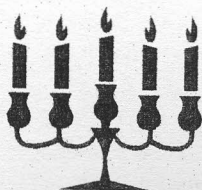
The lion was the symbol for the tribe of Jehuda and as this tribe is identified with the Jewish people, the lion seems to have become a general symbol for Jews.



Crown, (example) On one of the graves it says the Crown of Torah. The Crown of Torah should point to a man of great religious learning and status,



"Graphic" decorations, Birds, Candelabras (example) The candlesticks and candelabras come in different shapes and with different number of candles. This also seems to be a symbol for women's graves, probably because it is the woman who lights the shabbat candles.



5) The Hebrew Calendar - A Mini Dictionary, The Hebrew Months, The Dates, The Years, The Date According to the Hebrew Calendar

6) The Hebrew Language: Titles, Adjectives Describing the Deceased Woman, Adjectives Describing the Deceased Man
Age 7) The End

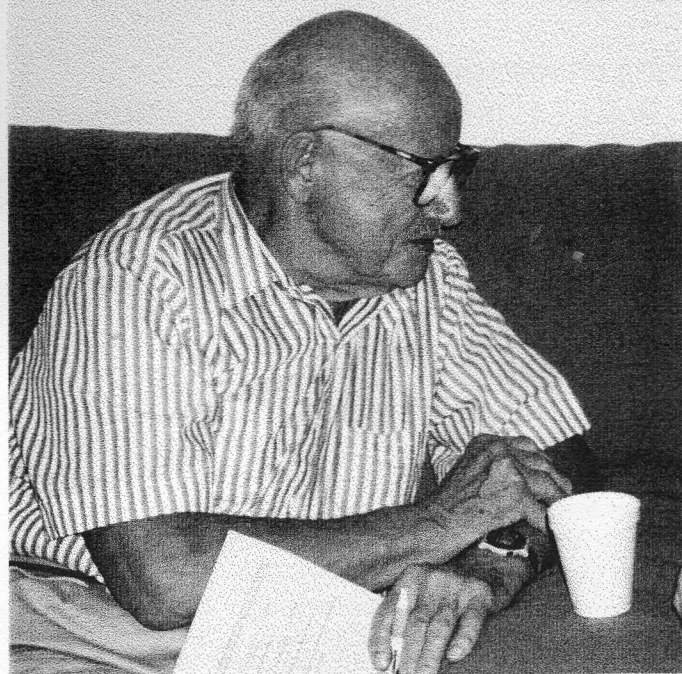
The text can be found on

http://members.nbci.com/_XMCM/lubaczow/bgntut.htm

Eva Floersheim, Shadmot Dvorah, Israel, 23 Mar 2001

From: Eva Floersheim <evaflo@kinneret.co.il>

From: Gene Starn: Eva's explanation of tombstones may be very helpful, especially for people who like to photograph them. Eva Floersheim is an old acquaintance of mine from Israel.



James "Bud" Jaffee

SPECIAL THANKS - DONATIONS

Perhaps some readers of Etz Chaim first peruse all the pages and then decide what to read. Suggestion ... please look at the back page, "From the JGSGO Librarian" written by Carl Migden and noting a significant contribution to the JGSGO library. Many thanks to James "Bud" Jaffee, a JGSGO member since 1994, who recently sold his home and moved to the Village on the Green, Longwood. The JGSGO library at the Holocaust Memorial Center, Maitland, was the beneficiary of over 20 genealogical-oriented books from "Bud's" private collection.

At the recent workshop, coordinator Gladys Friedman Paulin arranged for some very worthwhile "door prizes." Among these was a \$50 gift certificate from Heritage Books which was won by Edith Schulman. In a most appreciated gesture, Edith turned the certificate over to Carl Migden, our librarian, to be used for a book or books for the JGSGO genealogical library.

LETTER FROM IAJGS PRESIDENT

At the JGSGO meeting of January 9th, 2001, the guest speaker was Howard Margol, president of the International Associations of Jewish Genealogical Societies. His main topic was "Traveling and Researching Lithuania, Latvia and Belarus -The Human Element," but he also discussed the next International meeting set for London and future plans for the IAJGS. He also had a Q&A period.

The Spring issue of Etz Chaim had a feature story on the meeting. Following this, on February 28, the editor of Etz Chaim received an e-mail from President Margol which stated, "Thanks for the copy of Etz Chaim and many thanks for the great write-up about my speaking engagement during the JGSGO January meeting. Your members were very receptive to what I had to say and it was a pleasure to speak to your group. Again, many thanks."

*Sharing an experience....***WWW.ELLISISLANDRECORDS.ORG**

by Jay Schleichkorn

On 17 April 2001, the American Family Immigration History Center opened its' records on the Internet making information available on over 22 million people who immigrated to the US through Ellis Island between 1892 and 1924. The enormity of this project boggles one's mind. Much credit should be given to all the volunteers of the LDS who worked diligently for four years searching the thousands of pages of ship manifests. to make the information available. For those who have on-line capabilities and the appropriate computer equipment, it would appear that this is a great opportunity to do genealogical research. If you intend to use the site, be willing to have a lot of patience and realize such a large project is not without some faults or mistakes.

The website, www.ellislandrecords.org, received over 50 million hits in the first few days according to news reports. With all the attention the availability of the records received, the release of the information demonstrated how popular genealogy is today.

My initial reaction to the announcements was "let everyone hit the site....I'll wait a few weeks." But that was not the case. I had several calls from friends and relative making me aware of the site. Curiosity got the best of me and I sat at my computer for hours at a time trying to get on the site. Usually I saw the message, "*Thank you for your interest in the American Family Immigration History Center at Ellisland records.org.*" That usually was followed by "*Due to the extraordinary number of visitors, we must limit access to the site. Please keep trying or check back later.*"

Taking that advice, I left the viewing of records to others for the first week. However, on Saturday afternoon, April 21, I was quite successful getting through to the site. I had the same experience Sunday morning.

Where it asked for the name of an individual passenger, I inserted my family name - Schleichkorn. Much to my surprise in several seconds the screen showed it was searching for the passenger. And suddenly there was a list of 17 Schleichkorns, most of whom I recognized but five that were unknown to me. For eight of the names, there was a "residence" or town listed. For all them the arrival year was included from 1896 through 1912. Age on arrival was also listed. By highlighting a name a "passenger record" appeared on the screen giving the Name, Ethnicity, Date of Arrival, Age on Arrival, Gender, Ship of Travel, and Port of Departure. At the side of the screen there was a short list with the terms - Passenger Record, Ship Manifest, Ship, View Annotations, Create an Annotation, and Back to Search Results. If you pointed to the Ship Manifest, you could read the passenger's names and print several pages. The individual I was seeking was always highlighted.

If you click on the Ship, there was a picture of the vessel with detailed information on where and when it was

built, it's tonnage and size, its speed, the number of passengers in first, second, and third class and a short history on the ship itself.

Point to "Ship Manifest" and it was possible to read the actual original manifest. Those people searching for the manifest in the past had to purchase a copy through the National Archives....and here it was on my screen at home. One could also enlarge sections of the manifest. I was able to print several pages, but I was not successful in viewing the manifest for each of the passengers named Schleichkorn.

What new information did I find on the Ellis Island site? The records show that my grandfather, Jakob, age 42, and grandmother, Kathi 42, traveled with their children, Samuel 16, Yetti, 11, Heinrich (Henry-my father) 10, Herman 8, Jinna (should be Irma) 5, and Josephine 3, on the SS Spaarndam, sailing from Rotterdam, Holland and arriving in New York on March 2, 1896. On the manifest they are numbers 0023 to 0031. Unknown to me is 0025 Fann, age 17. All that information surprised me! I never was aware that the whole family came to NY in 1896. That fact raises several questions....where did they stay, when did they return to Europe and why didn't they remain in New York. From that information, I confirmed that Samuel was the only member of the family to remain in New York City. He would play a most important role just four years later.

Several years ago, I obtained the actual manifest for the SS Statendam that shows Henrietta (Yetti) and Henry returned to New York in January 1900. The Ellis Island records show that also. However, in 1900 it lists Henrietta's age as 15 and my father, Henry as 11. That's strange since the 1896 record has him as age 10!

Also in November 1900, the rest of the family returned to New York aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse departing from Bremen. I have that actual page also but was suprised that the 1900 information for the family did not show up on the Ellis Island web site.

I have yet to discover who Fann was as she is listed among the 1896 passengers.

Among the 17 Schleichkorn's there was more interesting information. For example, there is a Sara Schleichkorn, Austria, Hebrew, a single female, age 18, from Kobyleszun, who left Hamburg, Germany, on the SS Amerika and arrived at Ellis Island on July 29, 1906. She is new to my list of Schleichkorns.

Two other names intrigue me. One is another Jacob, a US citizen, Scandinavian, age 26 who arrived on December 20, 1906, aboard the SS Majestic out of Liverpool, UK. On page 55 of the manifest he is #5. Also on board is Leopold Schleichkorn, age 50 from Austria. He is # 11 on page 53. Are they related somehow? I am aware of a Leopold on my Family Tree and this requires further research.

What makes the Ellis Island records so interesting is how some information changes or collaborates what research you already have. Such is the case of two other persons listed under Schleichkorn - Blinie and Fischel.

Blinie Schleichkorn's record shows, a male, age 25, from Austria-Galicia, married, Hebrew, from Tuchow, who arrived on the SS Barbarossa from Bremen, Germany, June 24, 1908. The Ellis Island records indicate Blinie is a described as being 4 foot 11 inches, black hair and brown eyes. Who was Blinie?

Among my Schleichkorn Family history, I do have information about a Max Schleichkorn, born in 1883 from Lemberg who married Becky Kreiger, born in Tarnow in 1884. Fortunately, Max and Becky's daughter Mollie still lives in Tampa. To celebrate her 92 birthday, my wife (Marianne) and I drove to her retirement home and took her out for lunch. Mollie has all her wits about her and has a very good memory. When I asked who was Blinie, she immediately said that was her Mother's name. The change to Becky came when she was in America. And Mollie was adamant that her mother arrived in 1908. Enlarging the original manifest it shows passage was paid by Blinie's husband, M. Schleichkorn of 152 Mayer Street, Brooklyn. Apparently, among the hundreds and hundreds of volunteers who transcribed the records for the Mormons, some errors were bound to appear. Blinie was a female!



Mollie (Schleichkorn) Ringel, April 29, 2001

Mollie also cleared up another question. I asked, "Who was Fischel?" She responded that was her older brother Philip who was born November 2, 1906, in Tarnow. Mollie always knew that the child and his mother were not able to come to America at the same time. The Ellis Island Records show that Fischel arrived aboard the SS George Washington out of Bremen, on October 28, 1912 when he was 6 years old. Did he travel alone... of course not! Mollie always thought he came over with Blinie's friend, a mid-wife. "The name was something like Kalinsky," Mollie said. The Ellis Island Records indicate an Ester Kronegold, age 28, traveled with her two children, Lurce, age 8, and Schaje, age 5 AND Fischel Schleichkorn age 6. The age coincided with the information we had.

The Ellis Island web site does print out the name of the individual and the ship's manifest. One can see the actual hand-written manifest for many of the passengers. However, in my situation, the original was not always available. To obtain that complete manifest, I will have to apply to the National Archives. Hopefully the original manifest will offer more clues as to where I place the Schleichkorns on my family tree.

Three weeks after the Ellis Island Records went on-line, I found it easier to enter the site. As time goes by the initial rush for information probably will slow down and access will be easier. Just have a lot of patience and remember the records were transcribed by many people who often transcribed what they read as best as possible. There will be errors, limitations, and omissions, but for now, having access to those records appears to be a boon to every person interested in genealogy.

(continued) Ellis Island Database- Mokotof microfilm index. According to the database, they arrived under the surname Monkohoff. How do you get Monkohoff from Mokotoff? It takes two errors; one phonetic, the other graphic. I had previously determined, during my years of genealogical research, that a phonetic variant of my Polish surname Mokotow is Monkotoff. That is how it is pronounced in Yiddish, at least by Jews from Warsaw. I found the entry for my granduncle David in the Ellis Island database because I knew from the ship's manifest in my possession that it was spelled Monkotoff.

Using the Names & Gender Edit feature for David's record, I found a variant existed in the database, Monkohoff, that led me to my grandparents' record. They arrived in 1912 with their youngest daughter Sarah, erroneously extracted as "Perlei".

Genealogical software systems have focused on spellings that sound similar--soundex systems have been developed. The Ellis Island database feature focuses on letters of the alphabet whose handwriting is similar. I am already in discussion with one of the software engineers at JewishGen to try, on an experimental basis, such a search technique. The database is at <http://www.ellislandrecords.org>.

Subject: One Hundred Years Ago ... How it was January 1, 1901

Eds. Note: My father Henry Schleichkorn, came to the US in January 1900. I, like many people interested in genealogy, may have often wondered what was life like in the US in those days. Read the following and you will get a good idea of what our forefathers had to face in America, Go back to 1901.....

The average life expectancy in the United States was forty-seven.

Only 14 percent of the homes in the United States had a bathtub.

Only 8 percent of the homes had a telephone. A three minute call from Denver to New York City cost eleven dollars.

There were only 8,000 cars in the US and only 144 miles of paved roads.

The maximum speed limit in most cities was ten mph.

Alabama, Mississippi, Iowa, and Tennessee were each more heavily populated than California. With a mere 1.4 million residents, California was only the twenty-first most populous state in the Union.

The tallest structure in the world was the Eiffel Tower.

The average wage in the US was twenty-two cents an hour.

The average US worker made between \$200 and \$400 per year.

A competent accountant could expect to earn \$2000 per year, a dentist \$2500 per year, a veterinarian between \$1500 and \$4000 per year, and a mechanical engineer about \$5000 per year.

More than 95 percent of all births in the United States took place at home.

Ninety percent of all US physicians had no college education. Instead, they attended medical schools, many of which were condemned in the press and by the government as "substandard."

Sugar cost four cents a pound. Eggs were fourteen cents a dozen. Coffee cost fifteen cents a pound.

Most women only washed their hair once a month and used borax or egg yolks for shampoo.

Canada passed a law prohibiting poor people from entering the country for any reason, either as travelers or immigrants.

The five leading causes of death in the US were:

1. Pneumonia
2. Influenza
3. Tuberculosis
4. Heart disease
5. Stroke

The American flag had 45 stars. Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Hawaii and Alaska hadn't been admitted to the Union yet.

Drive-by-shootings – in which teenage boys galloped down the street on horses and started randomly shooting at houses, carriages, or anything else that caught their fancy – were an ongoing problem in Denver and other cities in the West.

The population of Las Vegas, Nevada was thirty. The remote desert community was inhabited by only a handful of ranchers and their families.

Plutonium, insulin, and antibiotics hadn't been discovered yet. Scotch tape, crossword puzzles, canned beer, and iced tea hadn't been invented.

There was no Mother's Day or Father's Day.

One in ten US adults couldn't read or write.

Only 6 percent of all Americans had graduated from high school.

Some medical authorities warned that professional seamstresses were apt to become sexually aroused by the steady rhythm, hour after hour, of the sewing machine's foot pedals. They recommended slipping bromide – which was thought to diminish sexual desire – into the women's drinking water.

Marijuana, heroin, and morphine were all available over the counter at corner drugstores. According to one pharmacist, "Heroin clears the complexion, gives buoyancy to the mind, regulates the stomach and the bowels, and is, in fact, a perfect guardian of health."

Coca-Cola contained cocaine instead of caffeine.

Punch card data processing had recently been developed, and early predecessors of the modern computer were used for the first time by the government to help compile the 1900 census.

Eighteen percent of households in the United States had at least one full-time servant or domestic.

There were about 230 reported murders in the US annually.

Editor's note:....Thanks to Ben Weinstock PT, of Brooklyn, NY, co-author with David Chapin of "The Road from Letichev- The History and Culture of a Forgotten Jewish Community in Eastern Europe, Vol. I and II" Publisher, IUniverse, 2000 Ben is also the author of "Understanding Computers in Healthcare: A Guidebook for Rehabilitation Professionals"

The root of the kingdom is in the state. The root of the state is in the family. The root of the family is in the person of its head.

Mencius 372-289 B.C.

BACK TO THE BRONX.....

UNLIKE TODAY'S vista of decrepit buildings, dilapidated housing and rusting junked cars, the South Bronx in 1950 was the home of a large and thriving community, one that was predominantly Jewish. Today a mere remnant of this once-vibrant community survives, but in the 1950's the Bronx offered synagogues, mikvas, kosher bakeries, and kosher butchers - all the comforts one would expect from an observant Orthodox Jewish community.

The baby boom of the postwar years happily resulted in many new young parents. As a matter of course, the South Bronx had its own baby equipment store. Sickser's was located on the corner of Westchester and Fox, and specialized in "everything for the baby," as its slogan ran. The inventory began with cribs, baby carriages, playpens, high chairs, "changing tables," and toys. It went way beyond these to everything a baby could want or need. Mr. Sickser, assisted by his son-in-law Lou Kirshner, ran a profitable business out of the needs of the rapidly expanding child population.

The language of the store was primarily Yiddish, but Sickser's was a place where not only Jewish families but also many non-Jewish ones could acquire the necessary paraphernalia for their newly arrived bundles of joy.

Business was particularly busy one spring day, so much so that Mr. Sickser and his son-in-law could not handle the unexpected throng of customers. Desperate for help, Mr. Sickser ran out of the store and stopped the first youth he spotted on the street. "Young man," he panted, "how would you like to make a little extra money? I need some help in the store. You want to work a little?"

The tall, lanky black boy flashed a toothy smile back. "Yes, sir, I'd like some work." "Well then, let's get started." The boy followed his new employer into the store.

Mr. Sickser was immediately impressed with the boy's good manners and demeanor. As the days went by and he came again and again to lend his help, Mr. Sickser and Lou both became increasingly impressed with the youth's diligence, punctuality and readiness to learn. Eventually Mr. Sickser made him a regular employee at the store. It was gratifying to find an employee with an almost soldier-like willingness to perform even the most menial of tasks, and to perform them well.

From the age of thirteen until his sophomore year in college, the youngman put in from twelve to fifteen hours a week, at 50 to 75 cents an hour. Mostly, he performed general labor: assembling merchandise, unloading trucks and preparing items for shipments. He seemed, in his quiet way, to appreciate not only the steady employment but the friendly atmosphere Mr. Sickser's store offered. Mr. Sickser and Lou learned in time about their helper's Jamaican origins, and he in turn picked up a good deal of Yiddish. In time young Colin was able to converse fairly well

with his employers, and more importantly, with a number of the Jewish customers whose English was not fluent.

At the age of seventeen, the young man, while still working part-time at Sickser's, began his first semester at City College of New York. He fit in just fine with his, for the most part Jewish, classmates -- hardly surprising, considering that he already knew their ways and their language. But the heavy studying in the engineering and later geology courses he chose proved quite challenging.



Colin would later recall that Sickser's offered the one stable point in his life those days. In 1993, in his position as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff - two years after he guided the American victory over Iraq in the Gulf War -- Colin Powell visited the Holy Land. Upon

meeting Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir in Jerusalem, he greeted the Israeli with the words "Men kent reden Yiddish" (We can speak Yiddish). As Shamir, stunned, tried to pull himself together, the current Secretary of State-designate continued chatting in his second-favorite language.

He had never forgotten his early days in the Bronx.

Ed. note: from Jewish World Review Jan. 3, 2001 / 8 Teves, 5761.....By: Zev Roth

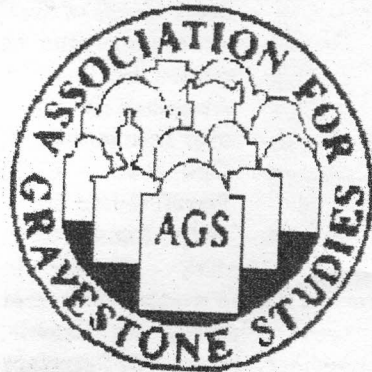
THE MENTOR PROGRAM.....

The Mentor Program helps genealogists in our organization with questions and/or problems encountered in research. A beginner genealogist or an intermediate genealogist may be paired with a more experienced member. The novice sets their own goals and pace in research, but the Mentor will guide and offer additional information. Several teams of genealogists have been successful in figuring out where to go for additional information. So, if you would like additional help, and ALL of us can use that!, please telephone the Chairperson Sheila Reback, 497-332-7758. You, too can find those 'lost' relatives.

Interested in Cemeteries?

THE ASSOCIATION FOR GRAVESTONE STUDIES.....

The Association for Gravestone Studies (AGS) was founded in 1977 for the purpose of furthering the study and preservation of gravestones. AGS is an international organization with an interest in grave markers of all periods and styles. Through its publications, conferences, workshops and exhibits, AGS promotes the study of gravestones from historical and artistic perspectives, expands public awareness of the significance of historic grave markers, and encourages individuals and groups to record and preserve gravestones. At every opportunity, AGS cooperates



with groups that have similar interests. More information and FAQ Sections are provided for the newcomer to gravestone studies. This section offers answers to basic questions about gravemarkers, such as, "Gravestone Rubbing Do's and Don'ts", "Tools and Materials for Gravestone Cleaning Projects",

and "Symbolism on Grave markers". Our members have many areas of study or specialization and we strive to assist the new member in finding the information they seek in an efficient manner.

Membership benefits include the quarterly newsletter, *AGS Quarterly*, which contains articles, book reviews, research material, and items of general interest to AGS members; discounts on AGS publications; access to the research clearinghouse and the AGS Lending Library. Please see to view the featured articles to be found in our next issue. We have over 1200 members worldwide, including members in Japan, England, Scotland, Germany, the Netherlands, Canada and Brazil.

.....The Association's publications include, an annual scholarly journal featuring articles on all aspects of gravestone research. Various other AGS publications describe methodologies and techniques for recording cemetery data, restoring cemeteries and gravestones, photographing and rubbing gravestones, the use of graveyards as a teaching resource, and preparing legislation to protect gravestones from vandalism, theft, and demolition. for our Store Directory.

...An annual conference, held the 4th week in June, features lectures, guided cemetery tours, slide presentations, exhibits, classes, and documentation and conservation workshops.

....AGS operates a clearinghouse to assist members involved in research on specific types of gravestones, carver attribution, symbols and ornamental carving, epitaphs, and

other aspects of gravestone studies. The clearing house provides information to researchers about others engaged in similar research.

....Lending Library: For a small rental fee, the Lending Library provides to members books that are not readily available. AGS members include amateurs and professionals and public and private groups active in the fields of history, genealogy, anthropology, art history, religion, folk art, commemorative art, and historic preservation.

Archives.... AGS maintains an extensive archive of books, manuscripts, published and unpublished papers, dissertations, photographs, field notes, and maps. Donations to and use of the collection are welcome and are arranged through the AGS office. For further information write the AGS, 278 Main Street, Suite 207, Greenfield, MA 01301.

Their web site is: www.gravestonestudies.org

NOTE: Plan now to attend our 24th Annual Meeting and Conference to be held in Boston, June 21-24, 2001. This Conference will offer attendees a wide variety of lecture topics and tours in Boston and surrounding areas. Tours include Forest Hills and Mt. Auburn Cemeteries and a variety of colonial burial grounds. Our Conference Schedule is available for your review. Plan now to attend the San Francisco Regional Conference, August 10-12, 2001. Call for Papers-San Francisco Regional Conference 2001..... for more information check the web site!

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN JEWISH HISTORY BRANCHES OUT TO GENEALOGY

In the Winter 2001 issue of "CIRCA" Volume X, Issue 1, newsletter of the Goldring Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life, the following announcement was made. "Time and again at our offices we receive calls and letters such as the following: 'I'm looking for the descendants of my grandmother's youngest brother. I think he might have lived in the Natchez area for a time, probably in the mid 1800s. Can you help?' Yes we can. Although our resources are limited, we have plans for a Southern Jewish Genealogy Center. In the future, we expect to have a certified genealogist on staff who will conduct genealogy seminars and will assist researchers by suggesting books, archives, web sites, and other resources to make searching easier. In order to develop the Genealogy Center, we hope that you will help us. As you locate long-lost family members and grow your family tree, we would like you to share your findings with the Institute. Your discoveries will build an expanding database of southern Jewish families and the communities in which they settled and will permit us to better assist other genealogists through shared information. Together, we can ensure that future generations will know and understand the Southern Jewish Experience."

Send your information to Susan Goldberg at the Institute office, P.O. Box 16528, Jackson, MS; or e-mail goldberg@msje.org.

“The Tree of Me”

Thanks to Bob Glasser, JGSGO member since 1996, your attention is called to an interesting article that appeared in the *New Yorker Magazine*, March 26, 2001. On pages 58-71, the article “The Tree in Me” by John Seabrook, raises the question, “DNA testing is revolutionizing the field of genealogy. Are we ready for what we might find?” He mentions that family history is now the second most popular hobby in the US (after gardening) and the second most searched-for subject on the Web.

Genealogy Anyone? HOBBIES KEEP BRAIN SHARP

Washington - Adults with hobbies that exercise their brains - such as reading, jig saw puzzles or chess - are 2 1/1 times less likely to have Alzheimer's disease, while leisure limited to TV watching may increase the risk, a study says. A survey of people in the 70s showed that those who regularly participated in hobbies that were intellectually challenging during their younger adult years tended to be protected from Alzheimer's disease. The finding supports other studies that show brain power unused is brain power lost, The study is also more bad news for the couch potato, said Dr. Robert P. Friedland, first author of the research appearing today in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.
From: *Orlando Sentinel* March 6, 2001

LOOKING FOR NEWSPAPERS?

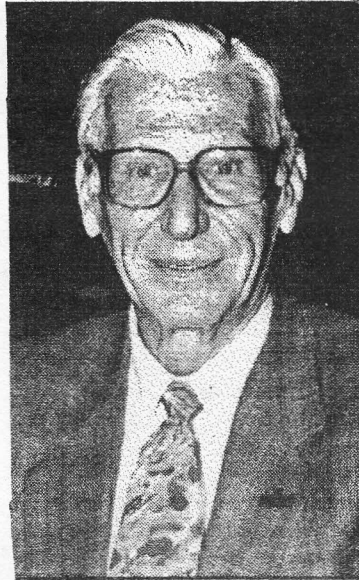
(another “Internet tip” from Gene Starn)

1) For those of you trying to find out what newspapers served a particular US city, here is a link you may use: <http://www.usnewspaperlinks.com>. I used it in combination with one of the mapping websites to find which larger cities were nearby the small town I was searching for.
Hilary Henkin,
mailto:hilary@proppersource.com

2) www.ecola.com provides links to newspapers in the US and around the world -both dailies and weeklies. It also includes links to magazines. It's very well organized and, under each state and country, offers a section for Jewish publications. Many of these have searchable archives. The only downside is that most of these archives only go back a few years..
Cathy J. Flamholtz, Lawrenceville, GA
mailto:hafcjf@aol.com

Obituary:

George Wolly (1920-2001) of Altamonte Springs, a former member of the JGSGO, died on Sunday, April 22, in Orlando. George and his wife, Madeline, became members of the JGSGO as result of their introduction to



genealogy at the 1999 workshop.

George Wolly was born in Newark, New Jersey and moved to Orlando in 1924. He was a graduate of the University of Florida in 1940 and served in the military with the Marines with the rank of Major. He lived in Marianna, FL after the service and moved back to Orlando in 1966. Upon retirement from Thompson-McKinnon Securities in 1984, the Wolly's devoted much of their energies to philanthropic and humanitarian projects.

George will be most remembered for his role with the Jewish Family Services. He was a past president of JFS and of the National Association of Jewish Families and Children's Agencies. He served on several boards locally including the Jewish Federation of Greater Orlando. In 1998, he and wife were honored at the Annual JFS Tribute Dinner as “Pillars of the Community.”

JGSGO extends condolences to Madeline Wooly.

MORE ON ARGENTINA'S JEWISH GAUCHOS

Following Marshal Frenkel's presentation on The Jewish Gauchos of Argentina, at the May 8th JGSGO meeting, several people asked about the book, “*The Jewish Gauchos of the Pampas*.” It was written by Alberto Gerchunoff and translated by Prudencio De Pereda. It's a paperback, 184 pages, reprint edition, March 1998, published by the University of New Mexico Press. The book costs \$15.16 (+S&H) from Amazon.com.

In a review of the book it states, “Jewish Latin American literature in Spanish begins with the *Jewish Gauchos of the Pampas*, a series of vignettes about shetl life in Argentina first published in 1910 and now available for the first time in an English-language paperback edition as the inaugural volume in the new Jewish latin America series. Praised for its depiction of how two entirely different cultures could coexist in a symbiotic relationships, *Jewish Gauchos* was written about a decade after Jewish immigration to Argentina began in earnest.”



FROM THE JGSGO LIBRARIAN

↔ Carl R. Migden ↔

The Quarterly Journals of Jewish Genealogical Societies from around the world as well as the Special Interest Group's (SIG) publications and AVOTAYNU, the International Review of Jewish Genealogy, are kept on file in our library in the Holocaust Center, Maitland.

Most of the Journals have information useful to genealogists depending upon their own interests. Listed below are some articles from journals that may be of interest to our readers. Come visit the library! 😊

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

Thank You

James "Bud" Jaffee

for your generous donation of over 20 genealogical books to our library. We appreciate it very much. Please see the following books:

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- Gilbert, Martin Atlas of Jewish History - 1976
- Helmbold, F. Tracing Your Ancestry - 1976
- Blatt, W. Resources for Jewish Genealogy - 1976
- Crystal, D. Cambridge Biographical Encycl. - 1996
- Harkavy, A. Yiddish English-Hebrew Dictionary - 1988
- Asimov, I. Asimov's Chronology of The World - 1991
- Westin, J.E. Finding Your Roots - 1977
- Andereck, P.A. Computer Genealogy - 1985
- Cerny, J. Ancestry's Guide To Research - 1985
- Rottenberg, D. Finding Our Fathers - 1986
- Baxter, A. In Search of Your European Roots - 1985
- Harvey, R. Genealogical Sources In Guildhall - 1988



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