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ZichronNote

The Journal of the San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society

Volume XXXIII, Number 3

August 2013

Some Tips on Deciphering Names

Fred Hoffman has more techniques that can help your research.

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The new Ner Tamid Cemetery (see page 15)

ZichronNote
Journal of the San Francisco Bay Area
Jewish Genealogical Society

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ZichronNote is published four times per year, in February, May, August, and November. The deadline for contributions is the first day of the month preceding publication. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions. Submissions may be made by hard copy or electronically. Please e-mail to newsletter@sfbajgs.org.

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

Back Issues are available for \$10 per issue. Requests should be addressed to SFBAJGS at the address below.

Display Advertising is accepted at the discretion of the editor. Rates per issue: business card-sized (3-1/2 x 2 inch) \$10, quarter-page \$20, half-page \$35, full page \$60. Ads must be camera-ready and relate to Jewish genealogy.

Membership in SFBAJGS 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 318214, San Francisco, CA 94131-8214.

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Note: All URL's are valid as of the time of publication.

President's Message
Cemetery Preservation

Jeremy Frankel, SFBAJGS President

Sometimes it's necessary or deemed politically correct to distance oneself from an organization when writing about it. One usually reads certain disclaimers of there not being any association between the writer and the organization in question. Well, I'm not going to do that; I will state up front that I am not only a board member but also a trustee of the Commission for the Preservation of Pioneer Jewish Cemeteries and Landmarks in the West.

The Commission used to be under the umbrella of the Magnes Museum, which I'm sure needs no introduction. In recent years, however, the Magnes changed direction, having ceded most if not all of its documentary archives to the Bancroft Library at UC Berkeley. The artifacts have been retained by the Magnes Collection of Jewish Art and Life in a new location in downtown Berkeley. This is, I admit, a much simplified version of the break-up of the old Magnes, but it will suffice for now.

That said, there was no place in either the "new" Magnes nor the Bancroft Library for the Commission. During 2012 the Commission therefore obtained its own not-for-profit status in order to continue to carry out the mission for which it was set up some fifty years ago.

For those of you not familiar with the Commission, it came to light all those years ago that a number of Jewish cemeteries were in the Gold Country. They were pretty much abandoned, with fences in disrepair, the grounds within overgrown, and a number of the headstones either broken due to vandalism or simply falling over, and others which stood at precarious and dangerous angles.

The Commission entered into discussion with various towns to assume ownership and responsibility of the cemeteries. Today the Commission owns the titles and oversees the maintenance of seven Gold Rush pioneer Jewish cemeteries: Grass Valley, Jackson, Marysville, Mokelumne Hill, Nevada City, Placerville, and Sonora.

Now that the Commission is a not-for-profit organization it is reaching out to enhance its ability to maintain and preserve the cemeteries (and maybe acquire more later on) for future generations to enjoy visiting and learning about those early years in California, when people came from thousands of miles away and many Jews set up shop to serve those seeking their fortunes mining for gold. Today the descendants of those early pioneers have scattered far and wide, but many still live in and around the

Continued on page 9

SOCIETY NEWS

New Members

Lawrence Fagan LMFagan731@gmail.com

Ari Marcus ari@marcus.com

Laura Porter LRAJEAN@aol.com

Daniel Ruby drubytue@gmail.com

Carol Ware carollynneware@gmail.com

In order to continue to receive the SFBAJGS e-zine and *ZichronNote*, please send e-mail updates to newsletter@sfbajgs.org.

Seeking Stories for *ZichronNote*

Have you had a breakthrough in your family research, solved a family mystery through painstaking research, discovered a better way to use resource materials, or walked where your ancestors walked as part of an interesting family history trip? Have you had success or made progress at the Genealogy Clinic with the Mavens?

We want to read about it in *ZichronNote*. Please submit materials to newsletter@sfbajgs.org.

SFBAJGS on Social Media

SFBAJGS has a YouTube channel at <https://www.youtube.com/user/SFBAJGS>. This gives us an opportunity to share our activities, lectures, meetings, participation in events, Mavens, etc. If you have any videos of society or other genealogical events you would like to share online, contact membership director Avner Yonai at membership@sfbajgs.org.

SFBAJGS also has a Facebook page: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/San-Francisco-Bay-Area-Jewish-Genealogical-Society/54214774804?ref=ts>. Friend us and visit often for updates between meetings.

Member Discount on Fold3.com

We have arranged a discount for society members on Fold3.com subscriptions. Fold3 has a significant online collection of original military and historical records, which can help with your research. For a limited time, you can receive a discount on an Annual All-Access Fold3 membership. If you already have a subscription, you can extend it for an additional year. Take advantage of this offer while it lasts! Go to http://go.fold3.com/San%20Francisco%20Bay%20Area%20Jewish%20Genealogical%20Society_society/?xid=791.

Volunteer Needed

Do you keep track of new links to online information? Would you like a byline in *ZichronNote*? I am looking for someone to take over the "Now Online" column since Marilyn Dornhelm has stepped down. If you are interested, contact Janice at newsletter@sfbajgs.org.

CSGA Newsletter Available

The California State Genealogical Alliance newsletter is available to SFBAJGS members. It is published bimonthly and contains information about research techniques and sources, libraries and repositories, meetings, and legislation that could affect the availability of records. Currently issues from 2005–present are available. If you are interested in receiving the CSGA newsletter, send a message to Dana Kurtz at NewsletterExchange@sfbajgs.org.

Meeting Times and Locations

Unless otherwise indicated, the SFBAJGS meeting schedule is as follows.

San Francisco: Sunday. Doors open 1:00 p.m. Program begins at 1:30 p.m.

Rhoda Goldman Plaza, 2180 Post Street.

Parking available in Rhoda Goldman Plaza garage with entrance on Sutter Street.

Oakland: Sunday. Doors open 12:30 p.m. Program begins at 1:00 p.m.

Oakland FamilySearch Center, 4766 Lincoln Avenue.

Los Altos Hills: Monday. Doors open at 7 p.m. Program begins at 7:30 p.m.

Congregation Beth Am, 26790 Arastradero Road Room 5/6.

See Back Cover for Calendar of Upcoming SFBAJGS Meetings

CALENDAR

Genealogy Events

Local and Regional

Thursday, 12 September 2013. John Knox, "Mining Gold in a County Archives." Root Cellar Sacramento Genealogical Society. Christ Community Church, 5025 Manzanita Avenue, Carmichael. <http://www.rootcellar.org/>

Sunday, 15 September 2013. Elizabeth Rynecki, "The Paintings of Moshe Rynecki." Jewish Genealogical Society of Sacramento. Albert Einstein Residence Center, 1935 Wright Street, Sacramento. <http://www.jewishgen.org/jgs-sacramento/>

Tuesday, 17 September 2013. Vern Dale and Martha Wallace, "Territorial Lands and Records: Where Are They? Part One." Santa Clara County Historical and

Genealogical Society. Cedar Room, Santa Clara City Public Library, 2635 Homestead Road, Santa Clara. <http://www.scchgs.org/main/>

Tuesday, 17 September 2013. Steve Morse, "One-Step Website: A Potpourri of Genealogical Search Tools." Genealogy Society of Stanislaus County. Trinity United Presbyterian Church, 1600 Carver Road, Modesto. <http://cagenweb.com/lr/stanislaus/gssc.html>

Thursday, 19 September 2013. Christine Bell Green, "British Genealogy on the Internet." Napa Valley Genealogical Society. 1701 Menlo Avenue, Napa. <http://www.napavalleygenealogy.org/>

Saturday, 21 September 2013. Susan G. Johnston, "The Records Behind the World War I Draft Registration Cards: Can They Help Your Research?" San Mateo County Genealogical Society. Grace Lutheran Church, 2825 Alameda de las Pulgas, San Mateo. <http://www.smcgs.org/>

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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 the benefit of our membership. If you have a correction or update, please write to SFBAJGS at P.O. Box 318214, San Francisco, CA 94131-8214.

<u>Surname</u>	<u>Town, Country</u>	<u>Member</u>
ADERSCHLAGER	Olesk, Galicia	Laura Porter
BOGUSLAVSKY	Staviche, Ukraine	Lawrence Fagan
FAGAN	New York, Belarus (Borisov?)	Lawrence Fagan
GISSEN/GIZZIN?	Russia	Laura Porter
GOLDBERG	Iasi, Romania	Ari Marcus
HERBSTEIN	Pitesti, Romania	Ari Marcus
KAUFLER		Daniel Ruby
LEIB	Iasi, Romania	Ari Marcus
MACHLOVICI	Iasi, Romania	Ari Marcus
MARCU/MARCUS	Iasi, Romania	Ari Marcus
MAYER	Germany	Laura Porter
MENDEL	Germany	Laura Porter
MICHAELS	England	Laura Porter
MOSKOVICI	Iasi, Romania	Ari Marcus
RABINOWITZ	Volkovysk	Daniel Ruby
RINGEL	Berlin, Rsezsov	Daniel Ruby
ROCHKIND	Borisov, Belarus	Lawrence Fagan
ROSENFELD	Pereyoslav, Ukraine	Lawrence Fagan
SALOMON	Iasi, Romania	Ari Marcus
SCHLOSS	Germany	Laura Porter
TULBOWITZ		Daniel Ruby
VULFSON/WULFSOHN	Kuldiga, Saldus, Riga, and Liepaja, Latvia	Ari Marcus
WOHLGEMUTH		Daniel Ruby
YESERSKY		Daniel Ruby

Some Tips on Deciphering Names

Fred Hoffman

William F. “Fred” Hoffman is the editor of *Gen Dobry!*, the e-zine of PolishRoots®. He can be reached at wfh@langline.com. This article was previously published in *Gen Dobry!*, Vol. XIV, No. 5, 31 May 2013, PolishRoots®: <http://www.PolishRoots.org/>. Though Fred focuses on things such as parish records and priests in this article, the techniques he discusses are relevant for all research. Issues of *Gen Dobry!* can be downloaded free from <http://polishroots.org/GenDobry/tabid/60/Default.aspx>.

Jonathan D. Shea and I have been working quite a bit lately on the Latin volume of the “In Their Words” series of translation guides. Those words may cause rejoicing in the patient souls who’ve been waiting for this book for more than a decade. Don’t get too happy—we still have a lot of work left to do. But we are making progress, and the end is in sight.

Jonathan suggested I write the initial translation and analysis of the sample documents, because I have more formal instruction in Latin than he does. He’s focused more on assembling the documents, talking about the research aspects, and—very important!—proofreading and improving what I write. I confess, that makes me breathe more easily. I find myself making the most horrendous mistakes as I type; it’s a relief to know he won’t let anything too brain-dead find its way into print.

Analyzing the sample documents is comparatively easy when it comes to grammar and standard vocabulary. The part that really makes me sweat is deciphering the proper names, that is, names of places and people. With the boilerplate text that appears in most of these records, an experienced researcher knows what facts will be covered, and that makes them easier to recognize. Proper names are a different matter. The astonishing variety of names for places and people in Central and Eastern Europe is enough to intimidate anyone.

I have the advantage of a fair amount of experience with these names, however, acquired mainly by making years of mistakes and slowly learning from them. I thought it might benefit people if I pass along a few of the tips I use to cope with names.

Perhaps the best advice is to get hold of at least one full page from the records in question, and if possible more. A page or two before and after the one that interests you can make a huge difference. If all you have to work with is a single entry or paragraph, that minimizes your chances of success. The larger the sample of handwriting you can review, the better you will cope with it.

I also like to see the first two pages from a given sacramental register. It is not uncommon for the title page to spell out the names of the places covered and the period covered. On the second page,

some registers list the priests who served at that parish during the period covered by the book. This information is usually written out more clearly and more completely than in the individual entries. A look at these pages can help you take the first step in recognizing how a particular priest wrote specific words and letters.

Before making an urgent effort to decipher the specific entries that matter to you, it’s a good idea to simply sit back, look at the whole page, and take it all in. I know that on first sight, I often react by saying, “I can’t read a damn thing here!” But after a few minutes, I begin to pick out a word here and there; if nothing else, that gives me confidence I may ultimately be able to figure it out.

I strongly advise not trying to plow your way through the whole thing on first sight. Pick out what words you can, then set the task aside for a day or two. When you come back to it and begin to study it again, you may be surprised how much more you can make out. What seemed impossible at first sight begins to be possible. You may not be up to reading it all yet, but you probably will string words together into phrases, and that’s real progress. If possible, set it aside and come back to it once more. The third try is when you should make a determined push to figure it all out.

Some records were written in a format that called for each entry to have sequential numbers, place names, and surnames in the left margin. If you’re lucky enough to have such a record, use that information for all it’s worth. I can’t tell you how many times a surname has seemed illegible when I first saw it in the entry I was trying to translate. But when I looked at other entries, I spotted the name written more legibly. After all, most of these parishes were relatively small places, and the number of different families living there was limited. By their very nature, these records will have the same place names and family names showing up again and again. That’s why being able to work with a sizable sampling of the records comes in so handy.

I approach place names, first names, and surnames differently. Each category offers its own challenges, but each has also attracted the attention of researchers who offer to help you with them.

Place Names

With place names you are dealing with a limited set of possibilities. Granted, the set may be large, but there are maps and atlases and gazetteers to aid you. Anything that helps you focus on one area and exclude others is valuable. If all you know is that this ancestor came from the German partition of Poland, at least you can disregard places in the Russian and Austrian partitions. That makes a big difference.

I always say, "Oh, what the hell," and try to write down the name as best I can, then do a Google search for it. This often leads nowhere, but as you gain experience, you begin to realize that your instincts are right. Even if you say, "That can't be the name," try looking for it. Your best guess may be closer than you realize.

A search of Wikipedia will often prove helpful, especially if you use the appropriate language. There are places not mentioned in the English version of Wikipedia that show up in the German and Polish versions, for instance. Even if you don't read a bit of German or Polish, you should try those versions. The search may bring up a page that has maps or links that will tell you whether or not you've found the right place.

For places in the German partition, Uwe Krickhahn's Kartenmeister site is especially valuable. It lets you search for a place by the German or Polish name, and specify the Kreis or Provinz it was in, or the closest city. If you find the place you need, you can check to see if others have registered as researching that same place and compare notes. Whenever I think I may be dealing with the name of a place that was once ruled by Germany, <http://www.kartenmeister.com/> is where I go first.

Another valuable site is the JewishGen database formerly referred to as ShtetlSeeker, now called the JewishGen Gazetteer, at <http://www.jewishgen.org/communities/loctown.asp>. This searches more than a million localities in 54 countries. You can narrow the search by country or region. You can also search using Beider-Morse Phonetic Matching, which focuses less on spelling and more on what the name sounds like, or you can specify a particular spelling.

First Names

First names are comparable to place names in that there is a limited set of possibilities, unlike surnames, where you're talking about literally hundreds of thousands of names to choose from. In fact, we find that our ancestors tended to select from perhaps a few dozen common given names. Oh, you get a smart aleck now and again who had to saddle his poor children with some bizarre names that would haunt them the rest of their lives. But priests were supposed

Blatt	Der Geburt	Der Schwängerin	Der Mutter	Der Vater	Der Name	Der Tag	Der Monat	Der Ort	Der Stand	Der Beruf	Der Wohnort
42	15	Polnisch	Polnisch	Polnisch	Huet						Polnisch
43	20	Polnisch	Polnisch	Polnisch	David						Polnisch
44	19	Polnisch	Polnisch	Polnisch	Markus						Polnisch
45	18	Polnisch	Polnisch	Polnisch	Jozef						Polnisch

1878 births from the Jewish register of Nowy Zmigrod, Poland

to instruct parents they had to choose baptismal names from among the names of saints recognized by the church; most of them took this duty seriously. As a result, if you can get the first two or three letters of the name, you stand a very good chance of being able to recognize it with a little work.

If I think I might know what the name is, I again find Wikipedia very helpful. If you go to Wikipedia for the specific language involved and begin typing in the name, a set of possible matches appears. Often you can simply choose from the one that works best. If that name seems unfamiliar, check the left side of the page to see if an equivalent English page exists. These days, a lot of German, Polish, and Ukrainian names that seem rather obscure to most Americans have entries that discuss their meanings and history. If such pages exist only on the Polish, German, or

Ukrainian Wikipedia sites, with no corresponding English page, you can at least use Google Translate to get a notion of what's said.

Numerous Web sites also give information on first names. One I frequently consult is <http://www.behindthename.com/>. The information on derivation given there does not always coincide with the opinions of the best scholars, but that won't matter to you if all you're trying to do is identify a name and get some slight notion of what it meant and who used it. There are cases in which the specific form of the name tells you something about the ethnic identity of its bearer. It can be useful, for instance, to know that Pylyp is the distinctively Ruthenian or Ukrainian form of the name that Poles used in the form Filip, which we know as Philip. The specific pages listed under <http://www.behindthename.com/usage.php> can be helpful in this regard, though in all honesty, I must admit some of the pages are not impressive in terms of coverage and accuracy. The Polish one is respectable.

Surnames

As for surnames ... well, I've written a rather lengthy book on the subject of Polish surnames. If you're looking for someone to discuss the subject concisely, I'm probably not the right guy. But I can give you a few pointers.

If the surnames involved are probably Polish, you have to know about the two sites where you can search modern databases of surnames borne by Polish citizens. One is the Herby site at <http://www.herby.com.pl/indexslo.html>; the other is the Moikrewni site at <http://www.moikrewni.pl/mapa/>. The Herby site uses 1990 data that leave something to be desired in terms of accuracy, but the site is comparatively simple to search. The Moikrewni site uses more accurate 2002 data, but is a bit more challenging to use and has a few quirks of its own; formatting inconsistencies in the original data source cause the algorithm to parse the data inaccurately sometimes. Each of the sites, therefore, has its pluses and minuses. I've written about them before in *Gen Dobry!*, so I won't abuse your patience by discussing them again. But if you're trying to recognize a name, they can help a lot.

Another really valuable source is Avotaynu's Consolidated Jewish Surname Index at <http://www.avotaynu.com/csi/csi-home.htm>. And please, don't say, "I'm not Jewish!" While a number of surnames are distinctively Jewish, a great many surnames were and are borne by Jews and Christians alike (including Hoffman, incidentally). This site is unquestionably more helpful for Jewish researchers, but non-Jews can benefit from it greatly as well. The CJSI searches 42 databases using the Daitch-Mokotoff Soundex system, which focuses on phonetic similarities rather

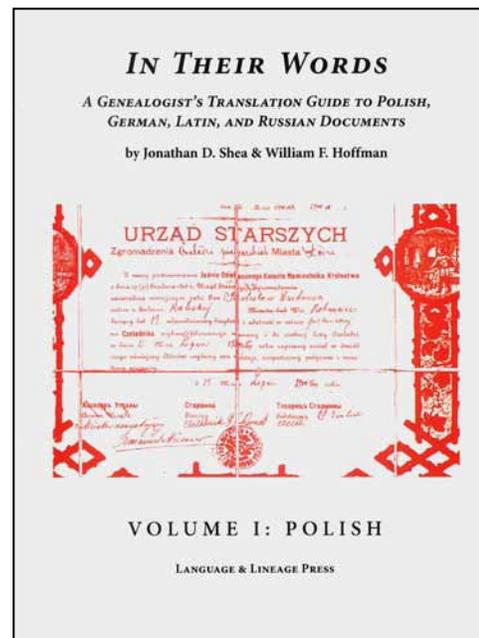
than spelling. The result is, you see the name not only with its "proper" spelling, but also in many plausible variations. You might never see most of those variations in Poland itself, but they may prove priceless in dealing with the kind of mutilation that immigrants' surnames were typically subjected to.

You might be surprised how often Googling a surname proves useful; and Facebook has lots of lots of pages for Poles, Ukrainians, Germans, and so forth. You never know who you might run into there!

For various historical reasons, many people classified as Poles often had their names written in the Cyrillic alphabet. I know some folks are intimidated by that alphabet and flee in horror whenever they encounter it. But if you're made of sterner stuff, it's a good idea to try a Google search for a Cyrillic rendition of the name. This isn't necessarily hard to do. Steve Morse's Web site has, among its jillions of useful features, an app that lets you generate Cyrillic spellings of names. Just go to <http://www.stevemorse.org/russian/eng2rus.html> and type the name into the appropriate box. As you do so, the app generates a variety of plausible Cyrillic forms. You can copy those, paste them into the Google search box, and have a grand old time trying to make sense of the results! But hey, you've got nothing better to do, right? ;-)

Conclusion

I can't say for sure how helpful these tips will be for most researchers. All I can say is that these are things I try all the time when attempting to make sense of a name I can't make out. If it works for me, it may work for you. I hope so—research is quite a challenge, and we can all use all the help we can get.



My Special Island

Diane J. Lindauer-Levinson

Diane Lindauer-Levinson was both a teacher and social worker. Genealogy has become her addictive hobby, on and off for the last 30 years, mostly “on” since the advent of the Internet. She volunteers in her youngest grandchild’s classroom (he’s one of seven) and hangs out with her husband, Jon, who loves to travel and twists her arm to go along.

My maiden name of Lindauer was inherited through my great-grandfather, who came to this country from Germany in the mid-1800’s. We always knew that Lindauer meant “man from Lindau.” Through genealogy and the cousins I discovered online, I received more information going back to the early 1800’s when the name of Lindauer was first taken, according to Napoleon’s law. With more help from Ancestry.com, I found a cousin who actually is in possession of official papers showing that Sissel Lindauer (my great-grandfather’s grandfather) paid to register as a protected Jew, and that he registered the name Lindauer in 1807.

Since we were going to Paris for the 2012 IAJGS International Conference, I convinced my husband to follow up with a drive to the island of Lindau, on Lake Constance (the Bodensee, which borders Austria, Germany, and Switzerland). This was quite a drive, because we first went in the opposite direction, to Normandy.

The island of Lindau is far off the beaten path but is a popular vacation spot over a mini bridge from the mainland of Germany, also accessible by rail. You can imagine my excitement when the road there was “Lindauer Strasse.” I even took photos of our GPS with the street name. That was only the beginning. Everything in Lindau has the name Lindauer: the newspaper, an annual festival, a hotel, a fruit juice—and on and on.

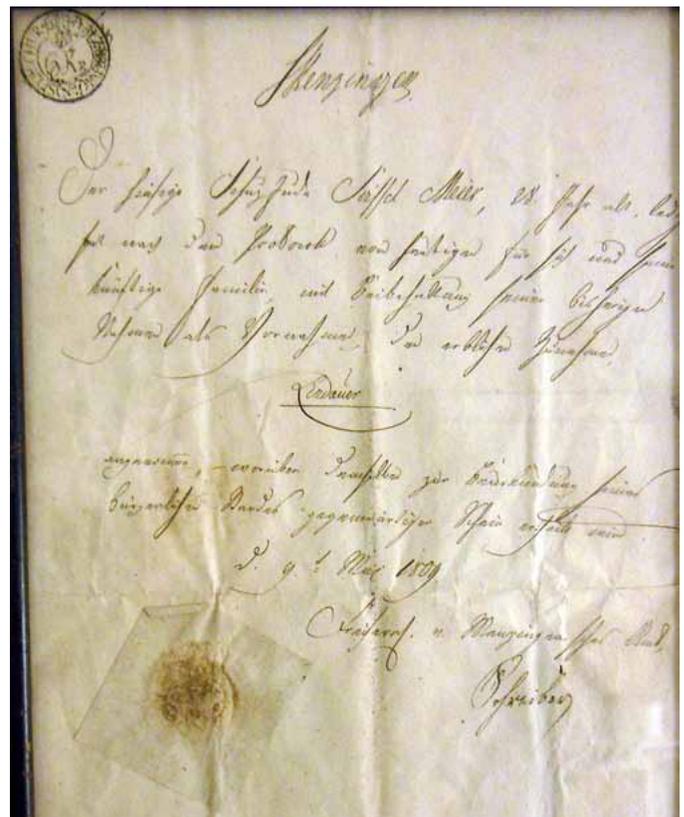
I felt a visceral thrill to be on the island, imagining myself as an incognito princess—à la Anastasia?—to be where the name I was born with is almost sacrosanct. The lovely little harbor, where ferries come and go all day taking tourists for rides on the lake, has as its “guard” a Bavarian lion looking out on the lake. Seeing the lion was another magical moment, especially since my parents had collected lions from all over the world. Oddly, they never knew about the lion in Lindau, but Mom was an astrological Leo and my dad’s name was Leo. Of course I had to bring home a small replica, which surprisingly was not that easy to find in the myriad of stores.

My ancestor, Sissel, appears to have lived and was buried about 200 miles from Lindau. So I have no idea why he took this name. Was he or his ancestor originally from Lindau? Did he ever go to Lindau? I’ve come to the conclusion that it really doesn’t matter.

What does matter is that he, through genealogical research, led ME to Lindau.

I just hated to leave the island. When we did, we drove three hours back to Alsace, where Alfred Dreyfus (a relative on my mother’s side) was born. We stopped at our hotel and the first statement from my husband, Jon, was, “Please give me the passports.” Passports? Didn’t he have them? I had last seen them when he put them in the room safe in Lindau.

Then we argued over whether we would go to retrieve them that day, or the next. He won, which meant



Menzingen

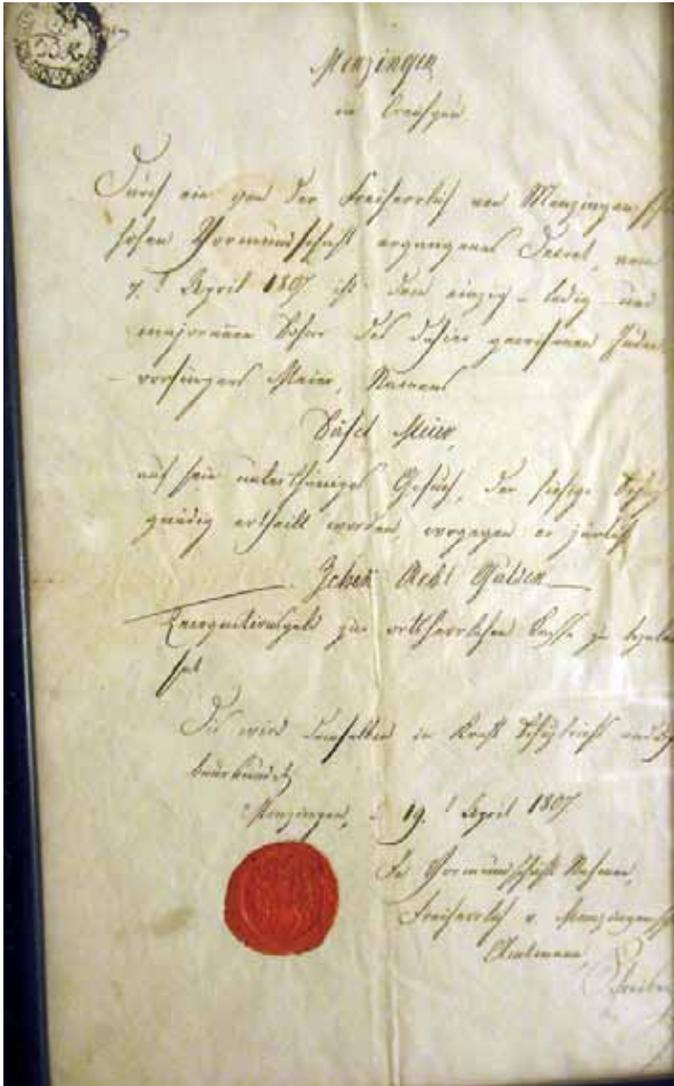
The local protected Jew Sässel Meier, 28 years old, unmarried, according to today’s proceedings, has assumed for himself and for his future family the inheritable surname of Lindauer, keeping his former name as his given name. In certification of this, the current certificate of his civil standing is issued.

9 May 1809

Office of the Baron of Menzingen

Schreiber

three hours back to Lindau and another three hours return to Mulhouse. But the scenery was luckily pastorally gorgeous AND I had another meal looking out on the quaint harbor of Lindau and at "my lion."



Menzingen in Craichgau

Through a decree issued 7 April 1807 by the esteemed guardianship of the Menzingen baron, local protection is graciously granted to the single, unmarried, son of legal age of the former cantor Meier here, by name Süssel Meier, based on his obedient request, in exchange for which he is to pay yearly an 18 Gulden tribute to the treasury of the local lord.

This is hereby certified to the same individual by the power of this letter of protection.

Menzingen, 19 April 1807

In the name of the Guardianship
Bailiff of the Baron of Menzingen
Schreiber

Meier, a cantor, was Sissel's father. Sissel's son was also named Meier, and he was the father of my great-grandfather Leopold Lindauer. Because Meier was born after the first son, Samson, it probably means that Sissel's father died between the two boys' births, 1810 and 1811. There seems to be a tradition in the Lindauer family of grandsons being named after their grandfather, which goes along with Ashkenazi Jewish custom, of course. My grandfather was named Cecil, which I'm sure was an Americanization of Sissel, and my father was named Leo after his grandfather Leopold. And because my father lived to see all of his grandsons, the great-grandson born after his passing is Elijah Leo.



President's Message, continued from page 2

Bay Area.

Some people have lamented that there is no actual Jewish historical society encompassing this part of California, and so it has fallen to our society and the Commission to step in to recognize and highlight those aspects of Jewish life and history we research today.

Whether you have connections to those pioneers of the past or not, the work of the Commission helps preserve pioneer Jewish cemeteries for generations to come and for all to learn from.

Commission for the Preservation of Pioneer Jewish
Cemeteries and Landmarks in the West

P.O. Box 433

Aptos, CA 95001

<http://www.pioneerjewishcemeteries.org/>



The Galitzianer Request for Submissions

The Galitzianer is the quarterly journal of Gesher Galicia. Submissions may be articles and/or graphics, both original and previously published, relevant to Jewish genealogical research in Galicia: articles about recent trips to Galicia, reports on your own research, research techniques, historical and recent pictures relevant to these matters, lists, book reviews, etc.

Electronic submissions are preferred, though not required. Submissions are accepted from both members and nonmembers of Gesher Galicia.

Though submissions are accepted year-round, the deadline for the December 2013 issue is **15 October 2013**. To send a submission or if you have any questions, contact Janice Sellers at janicemsj@gmail.com. For more information see <http://www.geshergalicia.org/newsletter.html>.

Jews in Poland: A Timeline

Collated by Allan Jankie

Allan Jankie is the president of the Australian Jewish Genealogical Society (Victoria). This article was first published in *Jewish Genealogy Downunder*, newsletter of the Australian Jewish Genealogical Society (Victoria), September 2012.

Jews have been recorded as living in Poland since the 10th century. The earliest inhabitants were merchants, who were followed by those fleeing persecution from various places. Listed below are some of the important dates in the history of Jewish life in Poland, compiled from a variety of sources.

880–900 Legend has it that a Jewish delegation from Germany pleaded with Polish Prince Leshek to allow Jews admission to Poland, which he granted. No proof of this has ever been found.

960 The first recorded Jew, a merchant from Spain named Ibrahim Ibn Yaqub (Abraham ben Yaakov), travels to Poland from Tortosa and writes a description of the country. Over the next two centuries, Jewish artisans and merchants seeking asylum from the crusades settle in the provinces near the Austro-German border: Kraków, Posen, Kalisz, and Silesia.

1206 The first Polish coins with Hebrew inscriptions are minted.

1264 The Statute of Kalisz is issued by Boleslaus the Pious, Duke of Kalisz. This establishes the General Charter of Jewish Liberties in Poland, the legal foundation of Jewish presence in Poland.

1267 A Catholic backlash to the statute occurs. The Council of Wrocław creates segregated Jewish quarters. Jews are ordered to wear special emblems and banned from holding public positions higher than Christians.

1334 King Kazimierz (Casmir the Great) Wielki extends the Statute of Kalisz and broadens Jewish privileges throughout Poland.

1348 The first blood libel against Jews in Poland is recorded following the Black Death that swept through Europe.

1349 A pogrom in Silesia results in Jewish migration to Poland.

1367 A pogrom occurs in Poznan (Posen).

1388–1389 King Wadislaw II marries Jadwiga, the daughter of Louis I of Hungary. As a result Lithuania is united with the Kingdom of Poland. Broad privileges are extended to Lithuanian Jews.

1407 A blood libel occurs in Kraków.

1423 The Statute of Warka forbids Jews the granting of loans against “letters of credit and mortgage” and limits loans to movable property only.

1454 New pogroms occur in Kraków and Poznan.

1483 Jews are expelled from Warsaw.

1495 Jews are expelled from Lithuania and Kraków. Kraków obtains a *royal privilege de non toleradis Judaeis* (not to tolerate Jews). Jews settle in the nearby town of Kazimierz, which eventually becomes a suburb of Kraków.

1500 Jews expelled from Spain, Portugal, Hungary, and many German cities move to Poland.

1501 King Alexander of Poland readmits Jews to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

1509 Rabbi Jacob Polak sets up a yeshiva in Kraków, teaching the Talmud.

1525 The first Jew knighted by King Sigismund I without being required to abandon Judaism.

1534 King Sigismund I abolishes the law that requires Jews to wear special clothing. The first book printed in Yiddish, a Tanach concordance by Rabbi Asher Anshel, is published in Kraków.

1540–1620 Mizrahi Jews immigrate from the Ottoman Empire.

1547 The first Hebrew Jewish printing house is founded in Lublin.

1572 Rabbi Moses Isserles, the Remuh, passes away in Kraków. He is buried next door to the synagogue named after him.

1580 First session of the Council of Four Lands (Va’ad Arba Aratzot) takes place in Lublin. The four lands were Greater Poland, Lesser Poland, Lithuania, and Ruthenia. Jews are able to travel freely between these areas, working as tax collectors, traders, and artisans. Jewish communities are able to govern themselves through administrative units called *kehillot*.

1586 King Stephen Bathory, under whose reign Jews had prospered, passes away. Legend has it that his “Court Jew”, Shaul Wahl, was king of Poland for one night until Bathory’s successor was named.

1618–1648 The Thirty Years War brings the last major wave of Jewish migration from western Europe.

1623 A separate Jewish “Diet” (Va’ad) for the Grand Duchy of Lithuania is convened.

1632 King Ladislaus IV of Poland forbids anti-Semitic books and printings.

1633 Jews of Kraków are granted the privilege of forbidding Christians into their quarter (Kazimierz). The ghetto is established in Vilna.

1648 The Jewish population of Poland reaches 450,000 (4.5% of total population). The worldwide population of Jews is estimated to be 750,000.

1648–1655 A Ukrainian Cossack, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, leads the Chmielnicki Uprising, resulting in the massacre of up to 100,000 Jews.

1700 The founder of Hasidism, Israel Ben Eliezer (the Ba'al Shem Tov), is born in Podolia, Ukraine.

1750 The Jewish population of Poland reaches 750,000, about 80% of the world Jewish population.

1761 A provincial court in Galicia orders the burning of the Talmud.

1764 The Polish Parliament (the Sejm) abolishes the Va'ad on the grounds it is no longer capable of levying Jewish taxes.

1772 The Vilna Gaon passes a *herem* on the Hasidim. Conflict between Hasidim and their religious opposition the Mitnagdim becomes acute.

1772–1795 The partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia, and Austria takes place. The old privileges of Jewish communities are denounced.

1791 Catherine the Great establishes the Pale of Settlement as a region for Russian Jews. It extended to eastern Poland and included the territories of current-day Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, and Belarus.

1792 Polish Jews constitute 10% of the total population of Poland.

1794 Berek Joselewicz forms a Jewish cavalry regiment that takes part in the Kosciuszko Insurrection. He was killed in battle in 1809 near Kock while fighting Austrian forces.

1798 Rabbi Shneur Zalman of Lyady founds the Hasidic Lubavitch movement.

1802 The Volozhyn yeshiva is established. It was considered the most important center of Talmudic learning in the 19th century.

1806 A progressive synagogue is established in Warsaw.

1807 The Constitution of the Duchy of Warsaw, set up under Napoleon, grants Jews equal rights.

1823 The first newspaper in Poland, *Dostrzegacz Nadwislanski: Der Beobachter van der Weschel*, published in Polish and Daytch-Yiddish, is established.

1827 Tsarist authorities institute the draft for underage Jews and make the Jewish communities responsible for its implementation.

1831 Jewish militia units take part in the defense of Warsaw against the Russians during the November Uprising against the Tsar.

1846 An abortive uprising in Kraków against Austrian rule is supported by local Jews.

1848 Jewish emancipation in Prussia.

1849 Jewish emancipation in Austria.

1852 The first synagogue sermon in Polish is delivered in Warsaw.

1859 Polish newspapers in Warsaw initiate an anti-Semitic media campaign.

1860 The Proto-Zionist movement Chibbat Zion is established in Russian Poland.

1862 Jews are granted equal rights in the Russian partition.

1868 Due to the restriction of Jewish rights beyond the Pale, thousands of Russian Jews move to Russian Poland.

1876 Jan Jelenski publishes his pamphlet, *The Jews, the Germans, and Us*, which becomes the first manifesto of modern Polish anti-Semitism.

1878 Naphtali Hirsh Imber, from Galicia, writes the words of "Hatikvah." The Great Warsaw Synagogue opens.

1880 The world Jewish population numbers around 7.7 million, of which Poland accounts for 3.5 million.

1881–1883 Pogroms in Russia, including Russian Poland, follow the killing of Tsar Alexander II.

1882 The first Zionist rally is held in L'vov.

1892 A workers' strike in Łódź turns into an anti-Semitic riot.

1897 The first Russian census counts 5.2 million Jews plus 4.9 million Jews in the Pale. The BUND (General Jewish Workers Alliance of Lithuania, Poland, and Russia) is founded. Polish delegates participate in the first Zionist Congress in Basel.

1898 Pogroms occur in Galicia.

1902 Zionism is banned by Tsarist authorities.

1904 The founding conference of the Zionist Socialist movement Poalei Zion is held in Kraków.

1905 A pogrom in Bialystok by Russian troops follows an aborted revolution.

1908 Mass circulation Yiddish newspapers *Hajnt* and *Der Moment* are established in Warsaw.

1913 Zionist-Socialist youth movement Hashomer Hatzair is set up in Galicia.

1914 World War 1 breaks out. 400,000 Jews flee Russian advances in Austrian Poland, while Russian authorities deport 600,000 Jews into Russia.

1915 Much of Russian Poland is occupied by Germany and Austria.

1916 The Polish branch of Agudat Israel is founded with Hasidic support.

1917 The Russian Revolution sees the overthrow of the Czar. The Pale of Settlement is abolished.

1918 Poland gains independence; its partitioned areas are reunited. A Polish pogrom in L'vov after Poles win a battle with Ukrainians leaves 150 dead.

1918–1919 Ukrainian armies of Ataman Petlura commit mass pogroms of Jews in former Polish eastern territories. An estimated 100,000 Jews perish at the hands of Ukrainian, Russian, and Polish forces.

1919 Polish forces take Vilna and commit a pogrom. Polish forces commit a pogrom in Pinsk. The Jewish Delegations Committee represents Polish Jewry at the Versailles peace conference. The first parliamentary elections give 11 seats to Jews in the Polish Sejm.

1920 Polish-Soviet war. Polish Jewish army volunteers are interned by Polish authorities.

1921 Polish-Soviet peace treaty in Riga. As a result of being forbidden to work in the Soviet Union, hundreds of thousands of Jews move to Poland. The Polish constitution is established.

1923 *Nasz Przegląd*, the largest Jewish daily newspaper in Polish, begins publication in Warsaw.

1924 Immigration to the U.S. ceases. According to a census, 2,989,000 Jews are in Poland (10.5% of total population). Jewish youth constitute 23% of all high school students and 26% of university students.

1925 The YIVO scientific institute is founded in Vilna.

1926 The Polish government declares support for the Balfour Declaration.

1930 The world Jewry population is estimated at 15,000,000, of which Poland has 3,500,000. Rabbi Meir Shapiro founds Yeshivas Chachmes Lublin, a worldwide center of Orthodox learning.

1933–1939 German Jews attempt to emigrate but almost all countries close their borders. Most of these German Jews find temporary asylum in Poland.

1935 The Museum of Jewish Art opens in L'vov.

1936 Pogrom in Przytyk.

1936 Polish PM Felicjan Slawoj Skladkowski officially endorses an economic boycott of Jews. Polish Primate August Cardinal Hlond endorses a boycott of Jews. First Congress of Polish progressive Judaism.

1937 Bench ghettos are officially introduced in Polish universities. The number of Jewish publications in Poland reaches 130. The greatest

hit of Polish Jewish cinema, *The Dibbuk*, opens in Warsaw.

1938 Jews are banned from practicing as lawyers. Hesz Grynszpan, a Polish Jew, assassinates a German diplomat in Paris in outrage over persecution of Polish Jews in Germany. This is commonly regarded as the pretext the Nazis used for Kristallnacht.

1939 Germany invades Poland from the west, the Soviet Union invades Poland from the east, and Poland is divided in two. About 62% of Polish Jews lived in the German-occupied territory and 38% in the Soviet-occupied territory. Jewish population of Poland estimated at 3,474,000. 130,000 soldiers of Jewish descent serve in the Polish Army at the outbreak of the war. Jews constitute more than 10% of Polish military casualties in the September campaign. About 32,216 Polish Jewish soldiers and officers die during the war and 61,000 are imprisoned by the Germans. First ghetto in German-occupied Poland established in Piotrkow Trybulanski.

1940 Jews constitute 18% of the Polish Army set up in exile in France. Mass deportation of Polish citizens (30% of them Jews) begins in Russian-occupied Poland. Soviets murder interned Polish officers in Katyn and other locations (10% are Jews). The Warsaw Ghetto, the largest in German-occupied Poland, is set up. All private property and businesses owned by Jews in Soviet territory are nationalized. At year's end, the Warsaw Ghetto population reaches 380,000.

1941 Nazi Germany invades Soviet Russia. Pogroms ensue, and German death squads murder hundreds of thousands of Jews. The exiled Polish PM warns population against participating in German atrocities. Poles murder hundreds of their Jewish neighbors in Jedwabne. Death penalty for Jews leaving ghettos and for Poles assisting them are introduced by German occupation authorities. Chelmno, the first death camp, is set up.

1942 United partisan organization set up in Vilna Ghetto. First Jewish transports reach Auschwitz. Hahalutz ha-Lochem underground partisan organisation set up in Kraków ghetto. Polish National Council in London launches an appeal to Allies to prevent the German attempt to murder all Jews in Europe, the first time the German extermination policy is publicly identified. Mass deportations from the Warsaw Ghetto to Treblinka commence. Polish underground Council to Help the Jews set up.

1943 Warsaw Ghetto Uprising triggers smaller similarly doomed uprisings in Bialystok, Czestochowa, Będzin, and Kraków. Shmuel Zygelboim, BUND member of the Polish National Council, commits suicide to protest world indifference to the mass murder of Jews.

1944 Last transport leaves Łódź ghetto for Auschwitz. About 1,000 Jews participate in the doomed Polish Warsaw uprising.

1944–1945 Eastern Poland liberated by the Red Army. A Communist-dominated government is set up, which cedes Poland's eastern territories to Soviet Russia. An agreement to expatriate ethnic Polish and Jewish citizens from these territories to Poland is signed with Moscow.

1945 Germans destroy remaining death camps in Poland and force-march survivors to Germany. Jewish religious congregations are recognized by the Polish Communist government, but denied rights to prewar communal property. A government decree legalizes the seizure of Jewish property previously seized by the Nazis. 250,000 Jews returning from Soviet Russia are met with growing hostility. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (Joint) is granted the right to operate in Poland. First postwar pogrom in Kraków.

1946 The Kielce pogrom kills 42 Jews. By the end of the year, more than 100,000 Jews flee Poland.

1947 Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum is established through an act of Polish Parliament. Jewish Historical Institute is established in Warsaw to collect and preserve records and artifacts of Jewish life. Poland actively supports the UN Lake Placid resolution on partitioning Palestine.

1948 Tens of thousands of Holocaust survivors leave Poland for Israel and the U.S. The remaining Jewish population in Poland is estimated at 100,000.

1949 Emigration to Israel is blocked by Polish authorities.

1950 The Joint is forbidden to operate in Poland.

1953 Israeli Consul is expelled.

1956 New repatriations of Soviet Jews commence. Aliyah to Israel recommences. Joint is allowed to operate again.

1958 Jewish museum opens in Kraków.

1967 After the Six Day War, Poland breaks off relations with Israel.

1968 Communist-regime-sponsored anti-Zionist campaign in Poland sees most remaining Jews (about 20,000) emigrate. Joint again is forbidden to operate. Jewish schools are disbanded.

1972 Last rabbi in Poland, Wawa Morejno of Lodz, emigrates.

1975 Poland cosponsors the UN's Zionism Is Racism resolution.

1981 The Polish Solidarity Movement condemns anti-Semitism.

1984 First informal contacts between Polish and Israeli governments. Carmelite convent is set up on the site of the Auschwitz death camp.

1987 Catholic Church and Jewish organizations sign agreement regarding moving the Carmelite convent.

1988 Inaugural summer program of the Jewish Culture Festival in Kraków. Direct air link between Warsaw and Tel Aviv is established. March of the Living is held for the first time at Auschwitz.

1989 Fall of Communism in Eastern Europe. Menachem Joskowitz, a Polish-born Israeli, becomes Poland's first chief rabbi since the 1960's. Joint operates in Poland again. First Jewish kindergarten opens in a private apartment in Warsaw. Poland volunteers to replace Hungary as main transit point for Russian Jews migrating to Israel.

1990 Poland becomes second ex-Communist country (after Czechoslovakia) to re-establish diplomatic ties with Israel.

1991 Polish President Lech Walesa visits Israel and delivers speech, asking for forgiveness of wrongs committed against Jews in Poland.

1992 Israeli President Chaim Herzog visits Poland. Poland cosponsors repeal of the UN's Zionism Is Racism resolution.

1993 Under pressure from the Pope, the Carmelite convent at Auschwitz relocates. 50th anniversary commemoration of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, attended by Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski and Israeli PM Yitzchak Rabin. Lauder Morasha Elementary School opens in Warsaw.

1997 *Midrasz* magazine, a Jewish monthly, is launched.

2005 Jewish Heritage Initiative in Poland opens its Warsaw office.

2007 Jewish Genealogy Learning Centre is established within the Jewish Historical Institute.

Sources

History of the Jews in Russia and Poland, Simon M. Dubnow, 2011–2012

1000 Years of Jewish Life in Poland, Taube Foundation for Jewish Life and Culture, 2011

"History of the Jews in Poland", Wikipedia

"Timeline of Jewish Polish History", Wikipedia



Below the Tip of the Iceberg

Beth Galletto

Beth Galletto has been working on her family history since a distant cousin made an unexpected visit in 1978 and sketched out a makeshift family tree on a napkin. When not working on genealogy, she is a freelance copywriter and editor. She was formerly the editor of *ZichronNote* and is currently the SFBAJGS Webmaster.

Genealogy newbies who are reveling in their initial discoveries on Web sites such as JewishGen.org, Ancestry.com, and FamilySearch.org may believe they can uncover their entire family histories sitting in front of a computer in their bathrobes. Each day more resources are digitized and made available online, but the motto of the iceberg diagram is still true: “The Internet is just the tip of the iceberg. Most research is done in libraries, archives, courthouses, etc.”

Genealogical resources to be found at one library in particular, the Jewish Community Library (JCL) in San Francisco, were outlined by Judy Baston at the 21 July 2013 meeting of SFBAJGS at Rhoda Goldman Plaza. Judy has been a volunteer staffer at the JCL for 21 years and has been researching her family in Poland and Lithuania for 25 years. She has written and lectured about various library resources and about Polish and Lithuanian Jewish research. Many who attended this presentation had met Judy at the monthly “Brainstorming with the Mavens” genealogy clinics she leads at the JCL, with other experienced researchers from SFBAJGS assisting. The JCL also presents interesting programs throughout the year, many in conjunction with SFBAJGS.

The JCL includes a collection of more than 30,000 volumes, periodicals, CD’s, and DVD’s. It is located at 1835 Ellis Street, San Francisco, on the campus of the Jewish Community High School of the Bay, with which it shares its resources.

Judy stressed that the JCL is not an archive and does not contain original documents. What it does contain are references pertaining to Jewish genealogy, both general and specific. Judy’s helpful handout outlined more than 30 of these in such categories as “Basics of Jewish Genealogy”, “Holocaust Research”, “Your Ancestral Towns”, and “Archival Research and Finding Records.”

Are you trying to figure out the town from which your ancestors came? Be sure to check *Where Once We Walked*. It’s a gazetteer of more than 23,500 communities in Central and Eastern Europe where Jews lived before the Holocaust. The index lists alternative names that may be difficult to find any other way. It also provides lists of books that refer to each town, and Judy explained that many of these books may also be found in the JCL.

Perhaps you don’t know what your family’s name was before they came to the U.S. and changed it.

Judy explained that the JCL contains many books about surnames from different regions and localities, such as Alexander Beider’s *Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Russian Empire*, *Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Kingdom of Poland*, and *Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from Galicia*. Beider found names in 19th-century and early 20th-century records, and he discusses the names’ likely meanings and origins. The library also has a number of books about the origins of Jewish given names.

The library contains many volumes of the *American Jewish Yearbook*, which began publication in 1899. Looking through the index of these volumes may reward you with information from locations in the U.S. and also overseas. You may find lists of local organizations including *landsmanshaftn*, names of rabbis and cantors, lists of subscribers to the Jewish Publication Society, obituaries, and more.

Sometimes reading fictional literature gives a well grounded understanding of life in a particular time and place. Judy mentioned several of these, including some stories written for children.

Whether or not you attended this meeting, try visiting the JCL and see what treasures you can find. The library’s Web site is <http://www.jewishlearningworks.org/library>; you can search its catalog online. Genealogy clinics are on hiatus through the summer but will start again in October.



Brainstorming with the Mavens

The San Francisco Jewish Community Library hosts a free genealogy clinic every month (except July and August) from 12:00 noon to 2:00 p.m. Bring copies of family charts, documents, and other information and let experienced SFBAJGS Jewish genealogists help point you in the right direction in your research. 1835 Ellis Street, San Francisco. There is free, secure parking in the building. Call (415) 567-3327 x704 or write library@jewishlearningworks.org for more information.

Upcoming dates:

6 October 2013

3 November 2013

8 December 2013

5 January 2014

Ner Tamid Cemetery, St. Helena

Jeremy Frankel

On Sunday, 26 May, I, Victoria Fisch (president of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Sacramento), and about fifty other people were present at an event which doesn't happen very often: the establishment of a new Jewish cemetery. Victoria and I felt it important as presidents of our respective Jewish genealogical societies and the closest JGSes in the area to be there to witness this historic occasion.

The project was spearheaded by Donna Mendelsohn, a cofounder of the Jewish Historical Society of Napa Valley, but wearing her hat (yarmulke?) as the then-president of the Beth Shalom congregation of Napa. Donna headed an active committee which worked long and hard for nearly seven years to find a home for the first ever Jewish cemetery in Napa County. The committee visited several existing Jewish cemeteries to obtain advice and gain a better idea of what would be involved in setting up a new cemetery.

The committee struck up a relationship with the board of Saint Helena Cemetery, which was established in 1856. A new area of the cemetery,

section 26, was identified as a suitable location. There is space for 110 burials regardless of people's organizational affiliation.

A competition was held to select a landscaping company whose remit was to produce a narrow landscaped area which would divide the cemetery into two halves. It includes flower beds, a bench for contemplation, a path, and two pillars, each one crowned with a stainless steel sculpture representing the eternal flame, the *ner tamid*.

Napa County has had a Jewish presence for 165 years but in all that time has never had a dedicated Jewish cemetery. And so it was on that sunny and gently breezy morning we gathered together, for once joyful to be in a cemetery as a community to participate in the consecration of a new sacred space.

If your future travel plans ever include visiting the famous wineries of Napa Valley, take some time to visit the newest Jewish cemetery in California.



Calendar, continued from page 4

Saturday, 5 October 2013. Angel Island Family History Day. Presented by California Genealogical Society, Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation, and San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society. <http://blog.californiaancestors.org/2013/08/angel-island-family-history-day-tour.html>

Saturday, 19 October 2013. "Digging for Your Roots" 20th annual Family History Seminar. Concord FamilySearch Center and Contra Costa County Genealogical Society. LDS Church, 3700 Concord Boulevard, Concord. Jackie Hein, lejaki1957@aol.com.

Saturday, 2 November 2013. "Eternal Keepsakes" Family History Seminar. Sacramento FamilySearch Library. LDS Church, 2745 Eastern Avenue, Sacramento. <http://sacfamilysearchlibrary.org/>

Thursday, 7 November 2013. Junel Davidson, "Finding the Lost and Living." Monterey County Genealogy Society. Trinity United Presbyterian Church, 1600 Carver Road, Modesto. <http://www.mocogenso.org/>

Saturday, 9 November 2013. Ancestry Day in San Francisco. Hyatt Regency Hotel, 5 Embarcadero Center, San Francisco. <http://californiaancestors.org/>

State and National

Tuesday–Wednesday, 3–4 September 2013. National Archives Virtual Genealogy Fair. Online Webcast from the U.S. National Archives. Free. <http://www.archives.gov/dc-metro/know-your-records/genealogy-fair/>

Friday–Saturday, 20–21 September 2013. New York State Family History Conference. Holiday Inn and Conference Center, Syracuse/Liverpool. <http://www.nysfhc.org/>

Saturday, 12 October 2013. 15th Annual Family History Day at the California State Archives. California State Archives, Sacramento. Free. <http://familyhistoryday2013.blogspot.com/>

Sunday–Friday, 27 July–1 August 2014. 34th IAJGS International Conference on Jewish Genealogy. Salt Lake City, Utah. <http://www.iajgs.org/2014.html>

International

Friday–Sunday, 6–8 September 2013. Exodus: Movement of the People. Hinckley Island Hotel, Watling Street, Hinckley, Leicestershire, UK. <http://www.exodus2013.co.uk/>

5 October–4 November 2013. International Jewish Genealogy Month. <http://www.iajgs.org/jgmonth.html>

Monday–Friday, 6–10 July 2015. 35th IAJGS International Conference on Jewish Genealogy. Jerusalem, Israel. <http://www.iajgs.org/2015.html>

The Journal of the San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society

Volume XXXIII, Number 3

August 2013

Calendar of Events

Sunday, 8 September, San Francisco: *Napa Valley's Jewish Heritage.* Two Napa Valley residents will explore the history of Jews in the valley through photographs.

Saturday, 5 October–Sunday, 3 November: International Jewish Genealogy Month.

Monday, 20 October, Oakland: *Using City Directories to Further Your Research.* Learn what city, county, and rural directories contain and how they can be used to flesh out your family's lives.

Monday, 21 October, Los Altos Hills: *Using Online Newspapers for Genealogical Research.* ZichronNote editor Janice Sellers will explain how to find newspapers online, search techniques, and what to do if your newspaper is not online.

Sunday, 17 November, San Francisco: *Digging into Family Roots and Discovering a Live Branch That Survived the Holocaust.* Shlomo Rosenfeld used addresses from old letters, ghetto records, and Yad Vashem Pages of Testimony to find living relatives who survived the Holocaust.

Sunday, 12 January, San Francisco: *What Happens to Your Research after You're Gone?* Patricia Burrow will share some ideas on what you can do to ensure your family history research is preserved for future generations.

Sunday, 9 February, Oakland: *The Changing Borders of Eastern Europe.* Steve Danko will discuss the historically shifting borders in Eastern Europe and how they affect your research.

Also see pages 3 and 4. For more program information visit <http://www.sfbajgs.org/>.
