



זכרונות ZichronNote

The Journal of the San Francisco Bay Area
Jewish Genealogical Society

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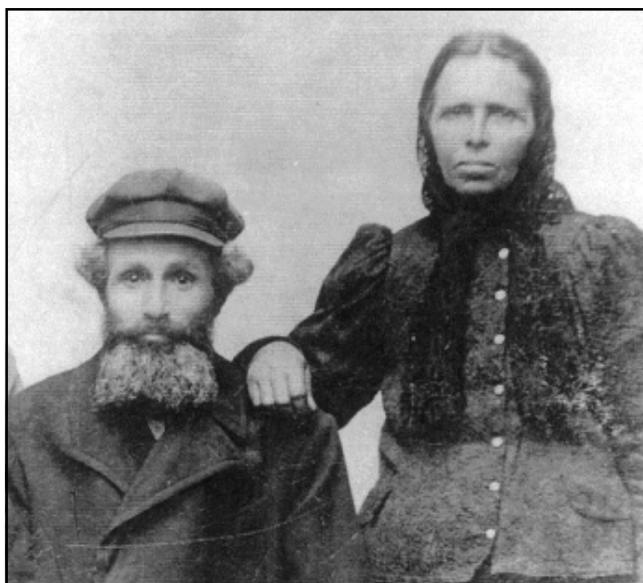
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Membership is open to anyone interested in Jewish genealogy. Dues are \$23 per calendar year. The Society is tax-exempt pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the IRS Code. Make your check payable to "SFBAJGS" and send to: SFBAJGS, Membership, P.O. Box 471616,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

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President's Message
Our Goals for 2008

By Jeremy Frankel, SFBAJGS President

At the last Board Meeting of 2007 I thanked everyone for all their hard work throughout 2007. I have never ceased to be impressed by the enthusiasm and selflessness on the part of every Board Member.

Everyone there serves with the same intent, to do what is best for the Society. To ensure that our costs are kept to a minimum so that funds can be used for projects and supporting other causes (see more on donations below).

This was also to be the last meeting for two of our long-standing Board Members, Dana Kurtz and Jerry Jacobson. Dana has worn just about every hat there is to wear and her last elected position as treasurer will be a hard act to follow. Dana and Jerry were given Certificates of Appreciation and a small token of our appreciation.

We welcome Jeff Lewy, who was elected treasurer at the last election, to the Board. Jeff has met with Dana and we can expect a smooth transition in that department. Jeff is also a very enthusiastic and knowledgeable genealogist with interests "down south" in Alabama, as well as in Chicago, from where he hails. Jeff is also a familiar face at the monthly one-on-one sessions at the Jewish Community Library.

Jerry Jacobson has been the Society's publicity link person, sending out faxes and notices to all and sundry about our meetings. All the notices for our meetings that you have read on JewishGen were also part of Jerry's work.

It's only now that he has left the Board that we realize and appreciate how much work Jerry put into this task.

In order to make sure we have a "minyan" at our Board Meetings, the Board welcomes two new faces (new to the Board, but not the Society). Dave Howard hails from San Jose and is both an attorney and a CPA. The other new Board member is Dale Friedman from Berkeley. Dale works for the Bank of America as a computer systems analyst.

As we enter 2008, I feel that the Board has three broad goals. The most important is increasing membership. Second: attracting younger people to our group; and third: making other Bay Area Jewish community groups more aware of us.

The first two goals are related; as the membership ages, we need to have new younger members brought in to the Society: how do we achieve this? In the

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SOCIETY NEWS

Welcome, New Members

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Please note that some of the above are not incorrect e-mails. These members need to add **sfbajgs.news.blast@gmail.com** to their address book, to make sure their server recognizes that the above address as NOT SPAM. In order to receive the SFBAJGS e-zine it is also important to send e-mail updates to s_wiener@yahoo.com.

Congratulations, SFBAJGS Officers for 2008

The proposed slate of officers was elected unanimously by all members who sent in their ballots. Congratulations to President Jeremy Frankel, Vice President Rosanne Leeson, Secretary Jim Koenig, Treasurer Jeff Lewy, and Membership Director Larry Burgheimer.

Publicity Chair Needed

The SFBAJGS is looking for a member volunteer to join the Board of Directors as chair of publicity. Jerry Jacobson, who filled this role for many years and did a fine job publicizing SFBAJGS meetings and other functions, has retired from the Board. He will be happy to train his replacement and to pass on all his mailing lists and other information about fulfilling this task. Serving on the Board is a way to make wonderful friends and to learn a great deal about Jewish genealogy. Please contact Jeremy Frankel at jfrankel@lmi.net for more information.

Register On-line for IAJGS Conference

Registration has opened for the Annual Conference of the International Association of Jewish Genealogy Societies, August 17-22 at the Chicago Marriott Downtown Magnificent Mile. For on-line registration link to **www.chicago2008.org**. Register by April 30 for bargain early bird registration rates.

Register for the conference and the hotel before Saturday, March 15 to be eligible to win a standard guest room at the conference hotel for up to five nights during the conference. This generous prize is being donated by the Marriott Chicago Downtown Magnificent Mile. The drawing for the winner will take place on March 28.

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 471616, San Francisco, CA 94147 .

<u>Surname</u>	<u>Town, Country</u>	<u>Member</u>
GUZ	Koloniya Olizarka, Rafalovka, Ukraine	Goode, Barry
HALBERSTAM	Nowy Sacz, Poland	Goode, Barry
LANGER	Szaflary, Nowy Targ, Poland	Goode, Barry
MUDRICK	Koloniya Olizarka, Rafalovka, Ukraine	Goode, Barry
WEISMAN	Koloniya Olizarka, Rafalovka, Ukraine	Goode, Barry

Genealogy Events

Regional

Sat., Feb. 9, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. **California Genealogical Society and Library**. 110th Anniversary Party at the Concord Hilton Hotel. Speaker will be Maureen Taylor, the Photo Detective. Go to calgensoc.org for more information. Advance registration required. After Feb. 1 call (510) 663-1358 and leave a message.

Wed., Feb. 27, 7:30 p.m. **Marin County Genealogical Society**. SFBAJGS member Stephen Morse will discuss the variety of one-step tools available on his website, www.stevemorse.org. Marin Family History Center, 220 North San Pedro Rd, San Rafael. For information visit www.maringensoc.org or call (415) 479-2200.

Sat., Mar. 1, 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. **Menlo Park Family History Center**. Seminar focuses on New Genealogy Searches, DNA, and other topics including Genealogy Basics. 1105 Valpariso Ave., Menlo Park. For more information visit www.mpfhc.org or call (650)366-9904.

State and National

Sun., Feb. 10, 10 a.m. **Jewish Genealogical Society of Sacramento**. Mark Heckman will discuss "Protecting Your Digital Genealogical Information: How safe is your data?" Albert Einstein Residence Center, 1935 Wright Street, Sacramento. For more information visit www.jgss.org or leave a message at (916) 486-0906 ext. 361.

Sun., Mar. 9, 1 -5:30 p.m. **Jewish Genealogical Society of Los Angeles**. "It's All Online! Internet Sleuthing for the Family Historian or Genealogist." Speakers at this half-day seminar include SFBAJGS member Ron Arons, as well as Beau Sharbrough (Footnote.com), and Suzanne Russo Adams (Ancestry.com). Register in advance at www.skirball.org. Skirball Cultural Center. For more information visit www.jewishgen.org/jgsla.

Sun., April 13, 10 a.m. **Jewish Genealogical Society of Sacramento**. Glenda Lloyd will discuss "Effective Use of the Census." Albert Einstein Residence Center, 1935 Wright Street, Sacramento. For more information visit www.jgss.org or leave a message at (916) 486-0906 ext. 361.

Details About Upcoming Meetings

"An Overview of JRI-Poland." How can JRI-Poland help you with your genealogy research? Learn the details of this amazing indexing project and its database from Robinn Magid, East Bay resident and SFBAJGS member, and the leader of the project to index the 83 towns represented in the Lublin branch of the Polish State Archives.

Jewish Records Indexing - Poland [JRI-Poland] contains over three million entries for Jews living in towns within modern Poland. Due to border changes it also includes some towns in today's Belarus or Ukraine, and towns that fell within Prussia or Galicia. These projects include indexing through the LDS Family History Centers as well as retrieving newer records directly from Poland.

Magid often conducts JRI-Poland workshops at IAJGS Summer conferences. This meeting will take place Sunday, February 17 at the Berkeley-Richmond Jewish Community Center.

"Our Heritage and Our Health - Facts about Genetic Conditions among the Ashkenazim."

Speaker Gary Frohlich is a certified genetic counselor. This workshop will provide up-to-date information on the genetic conditions that occur more frequently in Jews of Ashkenazi descent. The program will include a patient advocate living with a genetic condition. This meeting takes place Monday, February 25, at Congregation Beth Am in Los Altos Hills.

One-on-One Help with Your Family Tree

Take advantage of the Jewish Community Library's extensive reference collection and Internet connection, along with one-on-one guidance from experienced genealogists. Longtime Library volunteer staffer Judy Baston and a crew of veteran researchers from the SFBAJGS help with brainstorming and problem-solving. Bring your materials and your questions. Sessions are the first Sunday of each month: March 2, April 6, May 4 and June 1. For information call (415) 567-3327, ext. 704. Sessions take place from noon to 2 p.m. at the Jewish Community Library, 1835 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

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

San Francisco: Sunday, Doors open 12:30 p.m. Program begins at 1 p.m.

Jewish Community High School, 1835 Ellis Street. Jewish Community Library open on second floor. **Free parking: enter parking area from Pierce Street.**

Los Altos Hills: Monday, Library opens at 7 p.m. Program begins at 7:30 p.m. Congregation Beth Am, 26790 Arastradero Road.

Berkeley: Sunday, 12:30 to 3:30 p.m. Berkeley-Richmond Jewish Community Center, 1414 Walnut Street, North Berkeley.

The Lifshitz Families: Links to Our Ancestors

By Ruth Wilnai

Ruth was born in Israel, but for the last 20 years she has lived in Palo Alto. She graduated from The Israel Institute of Technology with a Master's degree in physical chemistry but later switched to computer science, working for many years at Silicon Graphics in microprocessor design. Since retiring about 10 years ago, she has immersed herself in playing the flute, grandchildren, genealogy and gardening. She is researching the following families: Poland: **KALUZYSKI, SZCZEKACZ, SZNAJDERMAN, WAJNGARTEN** and **SZTATLER**. Belarus: **LIFSHITZ, CHAIFETZ, ROTHSTEIN** and **LIBERMAN**. She is also developing a web site for Zawiercie, Poland. www.zawierciewebsite.com

The Lifshitz Family of Zaslavl

The most exciting event in genealogy research, in my opinion, is finding an unknown relative living today somewhere on the globe. Sometime I try to satisfy my eagerness to find new relatives by searching a phone book in Israel or in the USA for a surname, but Lifshitz is a common name. One opens a phone book in either country and gets a very long list. Harris Gleckman in his Lifshitz website¹ has written about the source of the Lifshitz name and the many shtetls where it was widespread.

Before immersing myself in genealogy research, I knew my grandfather Dawid Lifshitz, his brothers Yehuda and Ella and his sister Sorl. The family lived in Shchunat Montefiori, a low income suburb of Tel Aviv, Israel. When the younger generations sought to improve their life they did not wander far and the family continued to stay together. It never occurred to me that we might have more relatives in Israel, in the USA or in other parts of the world.

This essay is the result of exploring the roots and branches of the Lifshitz family tree. I have built the tree with the help of family members in Israel and in the USA and with the help of Yuri Dorn who researched the Minsk Archive for me.

Browsing through the many notes I have collected throughout the years, I've decided to limit the scope of this writing to the branches of those Lifshitz members who survived the Holocaust. It consists of short summaries only and not the full tales and intends to be an introduction to the life and history of our relatives and to the family lines linking them together to a common ancestor.

The research covers mainly the shtetls Zaslavl, Rakow, and Ivenets. I hope in the future to be able to explore Minsk, Horodok, and Volozyn and wherever the stories, the records and the new links will take us.

Our most ancient known ancestor, Ydel Chaim Lifshitz, was born about 1766, probably in Minsk. His father's name was Itzka. We do not know Itzka's wife's name or whether Ydel Chaim was their only son. We can assume that Itzka had siblings and more children, but we have no evidence of them.

Ydel Chaim Lifshitz married Riva Etká who was born about 1771. We have no record of her parents or her maiden name.

Our Lifshitz families lived in Minsk until 1802, when members of the family moved to the shtetl Zaslavl.

Zaslavl (54°00' 27°17') is 22 km WNW of Minsk. It was founded as a residence of Prince Izyaslav (his name became the name of the settlement) in about 990. Jewish people appeared in Zaslavl at around 1552 to 1593. In 1802 Zaslavl became a shtetl in the Minsk District of the Minsk Province. The Jewish population in Zaslavl was 158 in 1766 and 336 in 1917. In 1900 Zaslavl had a synagogue, two praying houses and a Jewish stone tavern. More details about Zaslavl history can be found in the reference notes.²

Zaslavl records are rather confusing and do not always provide exact dates or status, but they do indicate the year when the information was recorded and the people's ages. When comparing census records across a number of years one can find inconsistencies, and many times the records pose more questions than answers. The interweaving of the branches and leaves into a tree is a compilation of data and guesses.

The Itzka Lifshitz Family Tree

Records from Zaslavl for the years 1811 and 1816 tell us that Ydel Chaim Lifshitz, son of Itzka Lifshitz, and his wife Riva Etká had two sons:

The first son, Evel Lifshitz, was born about 1793. The 1816 records tell us that when he was 18 years old he "ran away" and that he is "missing." Maybe additional study of the history of Zaslavl and army recruiting records can tell us more about why he ran away, but currently Evel's whereabouts are a mystery.

The second son was Shmuel Yehoshua, born about 1803. Shmuel Yehoshua married Khasya who was born about 1806. The couple lived in Zaslavl and had eight children:

1. Ydel, born about 1824.
2. Leizer, born about 1828.

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Lifshitz Family, cont. from page 5

3. Yoyel Yankel, born about 1830, died in 1907.

4. Khiena, born about 1833.

5. Yosel Shmuilov, born about 1835.

6. Itzko, born about 1840.

7. Berko, born about 1843.

8. Chaim, born about 1844.

The father Shmuel Yehoshua passed away in 1855.

In Rakow cemetery documents I found the grave of Yoyel Yankel Lifshitz, the son of Shmuel Yehoshua.

We know very little about the descendants of Ydel, Leizer, Khiena, Yosel, Itzko and Chaim. The records tell us that Yosel was recruited by the Russian army in 1844 when he was nine years old. Another son, Itzko, was also recruited when he was 15 years old. However, later records in Rakow cast doubt about who was recruited and when. The records even raise an interesting question: maybe Yosel and Itzka were the same person. The records also say something about the fact that the family did not own a house in Zaslavl and in 1852 was expelled from the house in which they lived, but this is not completely clear and needs additional research.

I will summarize the first four generations before we continue to step through the rings of the family chain and before we leap from one branch to another.

1. First generation: Itzka Lifshitz. We assume that he was born before 1748.

2. Second generation: Itzka's son Ydel Chaim Lifshitz, born about 1766.

3. Third generation: Ydel Chaim's sons: Evel Lifshitz, born 1793, and Shmuel Yehoshua Lifshitz, born 1803.

4. Fourth generation: Shmuel Yehoshua's eight descendants as described above. They were born between 1824 and 1844.

Now we advance to the fifth generation, bringing us closer to our more recent ancestors and to names that we might have heard at home. The full tree includes eight of Shmuel Yehoshua's descendants, but since we currently only know of living descendants from the branches of Yoyel-Yankel Lifshitz and of Berko Lifshitz, I will describe the generations that follow these two brothers.

The Family Branch of Yoyel Yakov

We know of only four descendants of Yoyel Yakov Lifshitz and his wife Rushka:

1. **Shmuel Yehoshua Lifshitz**, born about 1862.

2. Yudle Lifshitz.

3. Josef Lifshitz.

4. Sara Elka Lifshitz, born about 1900.

The records show that during 1880, members of the Lifshitz family left Zaslavl and moved to the Rakow shtetl in the Minsk uyezd. According to family stories, our Lifshitz families also wandered to Ivenetz, Wolma, Horodok, Volozhyn, Kokovno, Smilovichi, and Radoshkovich.

The story will focus on the descendants of Shmuel Yehoshua (marked in bold). Shmuel Yehoshua was married twice. His first wife was Tzvi Hirsh Chaifetz's daughter. When she passed away, her sister Rasha was forced to marry him. Eli Eig, family member of the Chaifetz family, told me that Rasha Chaifetz ran away from Rakow to Minsk to get away from the unwanted marriage. At that time Shmuel Yehoshua already had four children from his first wife. Eventually, however, Rasha's desperate attempt to avoid the marriage failed and she married her brother in-law, Shmuel Yehoshua. Rasha and Shmuel Yehoshua had seven children.

To give you a point of reference, Shmuel Yehoshua and Rasha were my great grandparents. I was named Ruth after Rasha Chaifetz.

The descendants of Shmuel Yehoshua and the Chaifetz sisters:

1. Bonya Lifshitz.

2. Unknown Child.

3. Unknown Child.

4. David Lifshitz – my grandfather.

5. Khnon Lifshitz.

6. Mina Lifshitz.

7. Haim Fiba Lifshitz.

8. Yehuda Lifshitz.

9. Ella Lifshitz.

10. Sorl Lifshitz.

11. Yakov Lifshitz.

According to family stories my grandfather David Lifshitz was born in Ivenets. He and his wife Tema Rodstein, who was born in Rakow, left Rakow with their three children, Chaim, Tzvi and Chaya (my mother) and immigrated to Israel in 1924. My grandmother tells about the family dream to immigrate to Israel in the Rakow Yizkor Book.³

Tema and David Lifshitz settled in Schunat Monetefiori in Tel Aviv. A few years later my great grandfather Shmuel Yehoshua Lifshitz, his wife Rasha and their youngest daughter, Sorl, immigrated to Israel. In 1931 their son Yehuda Lifshitz, his wife Ronia Katz and their three daughters Henka, Rivka

Continued on next page

Lifshitz Family, cont. from page 6

and Fanka left Rakow and immigrated to Israel. Later a third son, Ella Lifshitz and his wife Frida Orenski made an illegal immigration to Israel and joined the family. The fate of the other brothers and sister was tragic. They and their families were murdered in the Holocaust. The Rakow Yizkor Book⁴ commemorates several members of the Lifshitz family, among them Haim Fiba Lifshitz and his wife Elka.

My great grandfather Shmuel Yehoshua Lifshitz and his family lived in Rakow, Belarus. My grandparents, my uncles and my mother talked very little about Rakow, but we heard it mentioned from time to time. When I went to Belarus I visited the town and later I helped in the restoration and documentation of the Rakow Cemetery.⁵

In July 1997 my uncle Tzvi Lifshitz, my sisters Ofra and Ora, my cousins and our children gathered at my mother's home in Herzelya, Israel, after her funeral. At that time I did not realize that I would soon retire from Silicon Valley's high-tech world and replace it with genealogy research. I spent the *Shiva* with my uncle, listening to his stories and memories, accompanying him in the evenings to the nearby small synagogue. One evening when we returned to my mother's home, he retrieved an ancient photo. We both looked over it and uncle Tzvi with his warm voice pointed slowly at every image in the photo.

"In the center of the photo, sitting, are my grandparents Shmuel Yehoshua and Rasha." He said. "Around them are some of their children. Standing behind them from right to left are Bunia, Chaim Fiba, Yehuda, Ella. Ella is hugging Henka (Yehuda's eldest daughter). Next to young Henka stands her mother, Yehuda's first wife." Uncle Tzvi paused for a moment and continued "At the left of the photo, standing, are my parents Dawid Lifshitz and Tema. The two handsome boys in front of Safta Tema are Chaim, my brother, and I. Your mother, Chaya, was not born yet. Sitting between my grandparents is their youngest child Yakov. Yakov died at a very young age. The young girl leaning on Shmuel Yehoshua is his young daughter Sorl." Uncle Tzvi eyes were deep black more than ever, as he completed his explanation, thinking about his beloved family.

I assume that the photo was taken before 1919, the year my mother was born. In those days a photo was taken only for a special event. Unfortunately, I

never asked uncle Tzvi the occasion was when they all stood, dressed up before a camera.

My uncle Tzvi loved to tell us that on the day the



Rasha and Shmuel Yehoshua's Family in Rakow before 1919.

family left Rakow, the whole town escorted them. He never told us how they actually reached Israel, and now more than 80 years later we study the few facts from the Zionist Archive in Israel and surprisingly we find that they boarded a ship named Romania in Constanza, Romania.

A list of the immigrants who came to Jaffa, Palestine on the ship "Romania" from Constanza on May 11, 1924 includes the names of my grandparents and their three children. In another set of papers I found the list of Jewish people who came to Jaffa on the ship "Carnero" on March 2, 1931. There I found the names of Yehuda Lifshitz (my grandfather's brother), his wife and their three daughters. The documents did not include the departure port or country.

When and how Shmuel Yehoshua Lifshitz and his wife Rasha and their young daughter immigrated to Israel remains a puzzle.

Shmuel Yehoshua died in 1931 and is buried in Trumpeldor Cemetery in Tel Aviv. His wife Rasha died in 1936 and is buried in Nahalat Yitzhak Cemetery in Givataim.

On January 16, 2004 I met my cousin Eithan Lifshitz in the old Tumpeldor cemetery in Tel Aviv. Together we went to search for the grave of our grandfather Shmuel Yehoshua Lifshitz. We passed through the first few rows, and we passed our grandfather's grave without noticing it. We did not find the grave. Eithan called the Jewish Burial Society and exchanged a few words with the person

Continued on next page

Lifshitz Family, cont. from page 7

on the other end of the line. A few minutes later we were standing next to Shmuel Yehoshua Lifshitz' grave. An old simple grave. The details of the death were reconstructed on a simple plastic plate. We read. We were silent. We calculated the civil date of his death as January 29, 1931. At the time of his death only one of his sons was living in Israel. The others were living in Vilna, where they sat *Shiva* in his memory. My great grandmother Rasha died five years later, in 1936, and she was buried in Nachalat Yitzhak, Givataim.

Currently, most of the descendants of Shmuel Yehoshua are living in Israel and in the USA. Family reunions are rare but we keep in touch and news related to family members spreads in the twinkle of an eye.

Before I started to research the Lifshitz family roots, I knew only of the living descendants of my great grandfather Shmuel Yehoshua and his wives, the Chaifetz sisters. It is common for Jews to name children after their ancestors but I admit it is a little confusing to have two Shmuel Yehoshuas in the tree; the first Shmuel Yehoshua was my great, great, great grandfather, the second Shmuel Yehoshua was my great grandfather.

Yoyel Yakov, the father of my great grandfather, had a brother named Berko. Berko Lifshitz has known living descendants in Israel and in the USA.

The Family Branch of Berko

As far as we know, Berko Lifshitz and his wife Chaya Dwora had five sons:

1. **Yankel Dovid** Lifshitz.
2. **Srol** Lifshitz.
3. Shmerko Lifshitz.
4. Yitzhak Lifshitz.
5. **Hoshea** Lifshitz.

The family members wandered among the shtetls in the Minsk Gubernia: Rakow, Ivenets, Kokovno, Horodok, Volozyn and others. I will introduce the branches of three of Berko's sons: Yankel Dovid, Srol, and Hoshea.

The Family Branches of Yankel David and Srol

Five years ago when I started researching the Lifshitz family in Rakow, Ivenets and Wolma I sought every source of information from these places.



My grandparents Dawid and Tema Lifshitz with their children next to their very modest home in Schunat Montefiori, Tel Aviv. Left to right: Tzvi, Chaim and Chaya my mother.

Searching Yad Vashem records I discovered the testimony of Fruma Gapanowicz regarding her husband, Yakov Lifshitz, and their two daughters Chayale and Shoshanale. Her testimony led me to conversations with other researchers. One of them is Eilat Gordin, who has constructed a rich website of many shtetls around Minsk.⁶

"I saw your website and I found the names and photos of a person named Yakov Lifshitz and his two daughters," I wrote to Eilat. "I understand that Yakov Lifshitz was born in Rakow in 1907. Do you have more information about Yakov, his parents and/or siblings?"

Eilat did have more information and telephone numbers. She introduced me to Genia Zilberberg, Tzila Zilberg and Fruma Gapanowicz, Holocaust survivors from Rakow, Ivenets and Volozhin. I spoke with the three of them. The number of connections to the Lifshitz tree increased.

Fruma Gapanowicz was Yakov's wife. She was the mother of Chayale and Shoshanale. She is the sole survivor of her close family. They all perished in Volozhin. After the war she remarried, immigrated to Israel and became a widow again. Fruma knew Yakov's father, Srol, and Yakov's siblings: Bunya, Berl and Ryvka, all of whom perished in the Holocaust in Ivenets. Fruma's Holocaust tragedy will have its own

Continued on next page

Lifshitz Family, cont. from page 8



The interpretation of the names in this photo is only a guess. Right to left: Standing: Yehoshua Lifshitz, Meir Lifshitz, two married couples (cousins), Beryl (worked in the fire department), Techya's first husband Deuel. Sitting on chairs: Zelda, Breina and her husband Mulak Kalatchik, Yenta Perski and her husband Yankel Dovid Lifshitz, Techya. Sitting in front: Lea Lifshitz, Sara Lifshitz, Israel Kalachick and Elke Lifshitz.

separate page in our Lifshitz memories. Fruma told me how she was always in touch with Meir Lifshitz, cousin of Yakov Lifshitz, his wife Ra'aya, and his daughters Jeannette and Deborah from Teaneck, New Jersey — the same town in which my sister, Ofra, lives. Fruma was lonely and told me how hesitant she was to leave her home and move to a senior house. Passover 2003 was approaching and she decided to spend the holiday in a senior house. "I'll try it," She said. "I am not sure if I come back here, to my apartment." Her voice was, at least in my mind, full with sadness, grief and sorrow that one can never overcome. I started the conversation by introducing myself and my Lifshitz family. Then I let her talk. I felt embarrassed to present her with more and more questions. The conversation faded but I had the phone numbers of Meir Lifshitz's daughters in NJ.

Three years ago, on a Friday afternoon, my sisters, Ora and Ofra, my cousin Michal and I walked down the street in Teaneck to have a cup of tea in Jeannette's home. Our excitement was high, stories

and photos lay in front of us, but in spite all our efforts we couldn't make the connections. The family leaf was still a lone one, floating in the air. Again research in Minsk and Zaslavl helped me solve the puzzle and I placed the branches in the tree. Yes, I told my family and my newly found cousins, we are blood related!

Remember that Srol and Yankel Dovid were children of Berko Lifshitz, son of Shmuel Yehoshua, son of Ydel Chaim, son of Itzka Lifshitz.

Srol was born after 1860. He lived in Ivenets with his wife Khaya Sora and their four or five children. The number of their children is still unresolved. All were murdered by the Nazis.

Yankel Dovid Lifshitz was born after 1860. He married Yenta Perski. The couple was murdered by the Nazis in Ivenetz in 1942. They had nine children.

1. Eshka Lifshitz, born June 12, 1897 in Rakow.
2. Zelda Lifshitz, born October 10, 1909 in Rakow.
3. Breina Lifshitz, murdered by the Nazis in Ivenets
4. Techya Lifshitz.
5. Berl Lifshitz, born about 1906 in Ivenets, murdered by the Nazis in Ivenets.
6. **Meir Lifshitz**, born 1913 in Belarus.
7. Lea Lifshitz.
8. Yehoshua Lifshitz, died about 1942, murdered by Polish police, Rakow.
9. Sonia Lifshitz.

Eshka immigrated to London in the early 1900s.

Continued on page 11

President's Message, cont. from page 2

case of the third goal, we are already being "noticed" as the Society has been asked to co-sponsor a number of recent and upcoming events. One was on January 8 when Jim Van Buskirk read an essay about his discovery of his Jewish heritage. A sold-out crowd heard Jim speak at the San Francisco Public Library. We were also asked to co-sponsor Ken Blady's lecture on American Jewish history on January 27 at Congregation Beth Israel-Judea in San Francisco. Another event, Temple Emanu-El's Oral History session on May 4, will be publicized on our web site.

Also in keeping with our end-of-year meeting, we reviewed our organization's finances and made several recommendations for donations. In keeping with our past practice, we made donations to each of our three meeting facilities in recognition of the goodwill and helpfulness we receive from the staff there.

We also made a donation to JewishGen in recognition of this important website and all the work they do. A new recipient this year was the Jewish Community Library, located in the Jewish Community High School in San Francisco. The library is part of the Bureau of Jewish Education and is truly a gem in respect to all their holdings as well as the multitude of lectures, films and music events the BJE puts on. If you have yet to go there, then do so and support the incredible work they do.

The Society also made a donation to the Oakland Family History Center as a joint venture to improve their microfilm holdings. After discussion between myself and Marge Bell, the Assistant Director and

Acquisitions Officer, a decision was made to acquire California county vital records, principally in the counties between San Francisco and the Gold Rush region. We felt that these records, not easily accessible elsewhere, would provide the biggest "bang for the buck" and be useful to a wide range of genealogists. The Oakland FHC is one of the largest Family History Centers in the US.

I mentioned projects in the first paragraph, and an on-going and extremely important project is our cemetery project, for which the goal is to document all San Francisco Jewish burials prior to 1906 and upload the information to JewishGen's JOWBR (JewishGen On-line Worldwide Burial Register). The Society is already working on Home of Peace and Hills of Eternity cemeteries in Colma, and there are more records that need typing up. We have a valiant but small cadre of volunteers, but we always need more hands. If you can spare just an hour a week, that would be great. For more information contact me, or Pierre Hahn (Pierre28@pacbell.net) or Judith Berlowitz (judigenie@yahoo.com) who are in charge of this project.

A new project, though one that has been in gestation for several months, is our effort to recognize the former site of Home of Peace and Shearith Israel cemeteries, bounded by 18th and 20th Streets and Church and Dolores Streets in San Francisco. This project is being guided through the prickly political arena by Jeff Lewy.

As you can see, we have a very full agenda ahead of us.

Jeremy G Frankel

Southern California Genealogical Society Plans Annual Jamboree in June

The 39th Annual Southern California Genealogy Jamboree will be held Friday through Sunday, June 27-29, at the Burbank Airport Marriott Hotel and Convention Center, 2500 Hollywood Way, Burbank, California.

The speaker list includes over 30 nationally and internationally recognized genealogists and family history lecturers including experts familiar to Jewish genealogists such as Schelly Talalay Dardashti, Bennett Greenspan, Peter W. Landé, Stephen P. Morse, and Pamela Weisberger.

With sessions ranging from the newest technology to the most effective traditional, hunt-and-touch research techniques, Jamboree will have something for every experience level and suggestions to crumble even the toughest brick wall.

To commemorate the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the first Germans in America, John T.

Humphrey, President of the Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society and former Director of the National Genealogical Society Learning Center, will lead a special lecture track featuring German and Eastern European research. Included in this track are Peter Landé's sessions on the Bad Arolsen Holocaust archive, being released to researchers for the first time in over 60 years, as well as Megan Smolenyak Smolenyak's session on Eastern European research. Sunday includes a track of Jewish genealogy presentations. The exhibit floor will offer the newest products, software and books.

Visit www.scgsgenealogy.com for more information, and stop by the conference blog at www.genealogyjamboree.blogspot.com for the inside scoop. Register online, by mail, or by phone by calling the Southern California Genealogical Society at (818) 843-7247, or email jamboree@scgsgenealogy.com.

Lifshitz Family, cont. from page 9

Berl, Yehoshua and Breina and their families were murdered in the Holocaust. As the war started, Meir fled Ivenets to Siberia with a friend. At the end of the war he returned to Ivenets. He found a deserted town. All his loved ones had been murdered by the Nazis. He married Ra'aya Zukerman and their first daughter Deborah was born in the DP Camp Fehorenwald outside Munich, Germany.⁷ In 1950 Meir and Ra'aya Lifshitz made it from the DP camp to New Jersey. Jeannette, their second daughter, was born in New Jersey. Tetchya Lifshitz immigrated to Israel and lived in Nethanya. I know nothing about the fate of Haim, Sonia, and Lea.

Family members say that my grandfather Dawid was born in Ivenets, so when I met Deborah and Jeannette, I was already familiar with the shtetl. When I visited Belarus I visited the town, and later I helped in the restoration and documentation of its cemetery.⁸

The Family Branch of Hoshea the son of Berko

A few words about how I first learned of the existence of Hoshea's family. I first met Hagit Meron in Israel. She is the daughter of Shoshana Lifshitz, daughter of Issak Lifshitz, son of **Hoshea Lifshitz**. Hagit and I felt instant chemistry between us and we enjoyed chatting and exchanging experiences and information. I had no doubt that we are related and very much wanted to place her and her ancestors in the Lifshitz family tree that I was slowly constructing. Hagit introduced me to Harris Gleckman, another leaf on Hoshea's branch. Harris presented me with the Hoshea Lifshitz tree. Later through research in the Minsk and Zaslavl archives I was able to place Hoshea's branch in my Lifshitz family tree.

Hoshea Lifshitz was born in Mizeich-Volozyn, Poland; he married Sylvia Axelrod who was born in Volozyn. Together they had six children:

1. **Jacob Lifshitz**, born in Horodok, Poland.
2. Raske Lifshitz, born in Poland.



Meir Lifshitz and Ra'aya Zukerman wedding photo

3. Moishe Lifshitz.

4. **Issak Lifshitz**, born about 1879 in Horodok.

5. **Sarah Anne Lifshitz**, born February 16, 1883 in Horodok, died August 12, 1967 in Portland ME.

6. **Joseph Lifshitz**, born April 1, 1890 in Horodok, died April 1977 in Auburn, ME.

According to Harris, who is a grandson of Sarah Anne Lifshitz, the story is as follows: In the early 1900s, three of Hoshea's descendants, Sarah, Joe (Josef), and Jacob Lifshitz emigrated from Horodok, Poland to the USA.

Sarah Lifshitz married Issac Adelman and later Isadore Targovnik and had six children. Her descendents ended up in Nevada (Las Vegas), New York (New York City, Chappaqua, and Spring Valley), New Hampshire (Nashua), Rhode Island (Providence), Utah (St Lake City), and Illinois (Chicago).

Joe Lifshitz married Ethel Hoffman and had four children. Joe's descendants are in Maine (Lewiston, Auburn, Tripp Lake, Cape Elizabeth, Falmouth), New York (NYC), and Massachusetts.

Jacob Lifshitz married Sarah Horowitz and had three children. Jacob moved to Pennsylvania and Ohio, leaving no known living relatives.

Hagit and her brother Nimrod added stories about their grandfather Issak Lifshitz. Issak married Chasia Berkman, who was born in 1881 and died in 1935. The couple had six children:

1. Lazer Lifshitz, born 1905 in Poland, died 1945 in Berlin, Germany.

2. **Tetchya Lifshitz**, born 1906 in Horodok, Poland, died 1980 in Tel-Yosef, Israel.

3. Sarah Lifshitz, born 1909 in Poland, died 1943 in the Holocaust.

4. Yankel Lifshitz, born 1911 in Poland.

5. **Shoshana Lifshitz**, born 1915 in Horodok, died 2000 in Ruchama, Israel.

6. Hava Lifshitz, born 1918 in Poland, died about 1943 in the Holocaust.

Tetchya and Shoshana Lifshitz immigrated to Israel



Hoshea Lifshitz and Sylvia Axelrod in Belarus

Continued on next page

Lifshitz Family, cont. from page 11

in 1936. They both joined Israel's kibbutzim. Shoshana lived and raised her children in Kibbutz Ruchama in the south of Israel and Techya lived and had her family in Kibbutz Tel-Yosef in the north. Hagit Meron and Nimrod Shatil, whom I mentioned before, are Shoshana's children.

Lazer, Sarah, Yankel and Hava stayed behind in Belarus and perished in the Holocaust.

Summary

This is the first publication of the Lifshitz family tree, which I have been constructing for the past seven years. There are additional people by the name of Lifshitz in the list of those who emigrated from Rakow to the USA and in the list of those buried in the Rakow Cemetery whom I cannot currently link to the tree. There are stories and memories that should be edited and linked to this introduction. I hope advanced study of old and new resources will bring new people, new stories and memoirs. I hope this will trigger the memory, knowledge and excitement in my readers to add a story, a photo or even just a short fact.

Acknowledgment

I am grateful for the data, the photos and stories I got from my cousin Michal Lifshitz, Fanka Kozlowitz, Hagit Meron and Gilad Eliashiv, Harris Gleckman, Deborah Veach and Jeannette Heistin.

I would like also to thank Amos Wilnai, Ora Kuller and Tola Minkoff who assisted me and encouraged me in writing this essay.

I hope my story will encourage you to add more stories, more photos and maybe more family links.

Resources and records

Resources and records used for this research are:

1. Revizskaya Skazka of Jewish petty bourgeoisies of Zaslavl shtetl of Minsk uyezd for the following years: 1811, 1816, 1828, 1834, 1850, 1852, 1858, 1874.
2. Extracts from registers of births of 1880-1886, 1897, 1909-1917 for Rakow shtetl of Minsk uyezd.
3. The list of real estate owners for Rakow shtetl of 1895.
4. Recruiting list of Jewish petty bourgeoisies of the second recruiting center of Minsk uyezd of 1895, 1902, 1905, 1906, and 1907.
5. Records from the National Historic Archives of Belarus.
6. Yad Vashem.
7. Ellis Island.
8. Family memories.

Footnotes

1. www.benchpost.com/famtree/lifshitz/index.htm
2. www.jewishgen.org/Belarus/Economic/ZASLSUM.html
3. Holocaust in Zaslavl: In 1995 Lev Soliterman from Minsk, in the forest not far from the settlement of Kryzhovka near the Minsk-Molodechno railroad station, came across a pine tree, onto which a crudely made metal plaque was affixed. It read that in 1944 Jews from Zaslavl were shot at that site. When the grave was opened, 40 skeletons were found. Bronislava Potrebko, a local resident who had accidentally witnessed those events, confirmed the fact of the execution. An obelisk was put up at the site of execution of Zaslavl's Jews. From www.jewishgen.org/yizkor/Belarus/bel278.html
4. Leaf through Zaslavl photos in www.eilatgordinlevitan.com/zaslav/zaslav.html
5. www.jewishgen.org/Yizkor/rakow/Rak039.html
6. Rakow Yizkor Book, www.jewishgen.org/Yizkor/rakow/
7. Rakow Cemetery Data can be found in JOWBR www.jewishgen.org/databases/cemetery/
8. Eilat Gordin web site: www.eilatgordinlevitan.com
9. Foehrenwald, southwest of Munich, was among the largest and most significant of the Jewish Displaced Persons camps between 1945 and 1957. For more information read the following link: www.usmm.org/wlc/article.php?lang=en&ModuleId=10007059
10. Ivenets: You can read the article in the following link: www.jewishgen.org/Belarus/newsletter/IvenetsGraves.htm

Poster Contest for Jewish Genealogy Month

To creative SFBAJGS members: now is the time to design an entry for the Jewish Genealogy Month poster competition. The submission deadline for contest entries is April 1. Poster size is 16" x 20" through 24" x 36". This year's Jewish Genealogy Month will be 1 through 29 Cheshvan 5769, or 30 October through 27 November 2008. Detailed information about the poster competition can be found at www.iajgs.org/jgmonth.html.

PAST MEETINGS

By Beth Galletto

Marian Smith Starts 2008 Speakers' Program with a Bang

Marian Smith, historian at the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS, formerly INS) wowed an audience of more than 70 at the January meeting of the SFBAJGS in San Francisco. In her talk, *The Universe of Immigration Records*, she explained that what particular records are available and where they can be found depend on when the records were generated. She tied her talk to a timeline divided into four periods: the 19th Century from 1820 to 1882; the Early Period (starting in 1893); the Middle Period (starting in 1924); and the Late Period (starting in 1947).

Smith also differentiated between the records that are kept at National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and those that are kept by the USCIS. Smith stressed that it is particularly important to note the record number when trying to locate a specific document. Many times the document itself has a number that is different from its record number.

Most genealogists are familiar with the immigration lists kept at NARA and widely available on microfilm or on-line. NARA also keeps immigration lists from 1954 to 1982, but Smith said that these forms carry minimal information and are largely unpublished.

Immigration correspondence including case correspondence files for aliens who appealed decisions of a Board of Special Inquiry or had other immigration or naturalization issues are available at NARA in Washington, D.C. RG 85, entries 7, 8, 9 and related registers and indices. No name index is available for public search, but a subject index is available as NARA microfilm T458.

Of particular interest at NARA is RG 85, Entry 26, which contains case correspondence for aliens and citizens with nationality questions and concerns from 1906-1944. Smith said that a name index to these files is forthcoming as NARA microfilm A3388.

The following information about files kept by USCIS is summarized from Smith's handout at the lecture:

Visa Files, 1924-1944. Original arrival records of immigrants admitted for permanent residence under provisions of the Immigration Act of 1924. Visa forms contain all information normally found on a ship passenger list of the period, as well as the immigrant's places of residence for five years prior to emigration, names of both the immigrant's parents, and other data. Attached to the visa in most cases are birth records or affidavits. Also attached may be marriage, military, or police records.

Registry Files, 1929-1944. Original records documenting the creation of immigrant arrival records for persons who entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924, and for whom no arrival record could be found. Registry Files typically contain an application form describing the immigrant's arrival in the United States before 1924, and detailing their U.S. residence and employment history. Most files also include documents supporting the immigrant's claims regarding arrival and residence (i.e., proofs of residence, receipts, employment records, etc.).

In cases where the immigrant naturalized or the immigrant's case reopened after April 1, 1944, the Visa or Registry File may have been transferred out a C-File or an A-File.

Continued on next page

Members of the SFBAJGS Board of Directors enjoyed brunch at the San Francisco Beach Chalet with Marian Smith before her presentation on January 13. Left to right, Dale Friedman, Jim Koenig, Shellie Wiener, Rosanne Leeson, Larry Burgheimer, Marian Smith, Jeff Lewy, Beth Galletto, and Jeremy Frankel.



Look to Israeli Records for World-wide Information

Jerusalem-based genealogist Michael Goldstein spoke at the December meeting of the SFBAJGS, surprising many of his listeners with the news that the wealth of Jewish records that can be found in Israeli archives and on Internet sites originating in Israel includes not only records about Israel, but also records from Poland, Russia, Spain, China, and other parts of the world.

Goldstein carries out worldwide Jewish research and guides North Americans in locating and connecting with their Israeli family. In his talk he emphasized that the Israel Genealogical Society website at www.isragen.org.il is a good starting point for learning what information can be found in Israel. Goldstein also stressed that many Israeli websites have an English component, but if you cannot find an understandable answer to your questions, don't hesitate to use the "contact us" function on the site.

Goldstein mentioned a number of research sites, both well-known and otherwise. He noted that even a site familiar to most Jewish researchers is likely to contain more information than most people think. For example, in addition to its Pages of Testimony Yad Vashem has Memorial Books, Arolsen File index

cards, and various non-indexed records. He noted that Yad Vashem has recently uploaded a database of Shoah related lists.

Several archives are located on the Givat Ram Campus of the Hebrew University. Among them are the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, which holds material on Jewish families from all over Europe. Visitors may see a card catalog of original sources and microfilmed materials, a portion which may be found online. Also on this campus, the National Library of the State of Israel and the National Library of the Jewish People keep newspapers, books, manuscripts, and a collection of family trees.

In addition, each of the Zionist and kibbutz movements has its own archives that deal with people both in Israel and abroad. Goldstein also mentioned numerous private archives. All archives in Israel are listed by the Israel Archives Association, but this site requires a Hebrew translator. Find it at www.archives.org.il, or contact the Israel Genealogy Society to help you find the proper archive for your needs. You can also contact Michael at michael@jg-search.com.



Michael Goldstein prepares his presentation in San Francisco.

Smith, cont. from page 13

Alien Registration Forms (AR-2), 1940-1944. Microfilmed copies of 5.5 million Alien Registration Forms (Form AR-2) completed by all aliens age 14 and older, resident in or entering the United States between the dates given. The two-page form called for a large amount of information, even including membership in clubs or organizations, number of relatives living in the U.S., and whether the person had an arrest record.

Alien Registration Files (A-Files), 1944 to present. The official files for all immigration records created or consolidated since April 1, 1944. A-Files opened on immigrants or naturalized citizens who arrived prior to 1940 may contain all available INS records of that immigrant.

Naturalization Certificate Files (C-Files), 1906-1956, and Odd Certificate Files, 1929-1956. INS copies of records relating to all U.S. naturalizations

in Federal, state, county, or municipal courts, overseas military naturalizations, replacement of old law naturalization certificates, and the issuance of Certificates of Citizenship in derivative, repatriation, and resumption cases. The majority of C-Files exist only on microfilm. Standard C-Files contain at least one application form (Declaration of Intention and/or Petition for Naturalization, or other application) and a duplicate certificate of naturalization or certificate of citizenship. Many files contain additional documents such as correspondence, affidavits, or other records. C-Files dating from 1929 include photographs.

Smith illustrated her talk with specific examples of little-known types of records that may be hiding in NARA or USCIS files. She left her audience with a sense of excited anticipation of finding an Alien Registration Form or other previously unknown document for their ancestor as they pursue their genealogical research.

Resources for Polish Jewish Research

Researching family members who came from Poland requires knowledge of history, geography, and the Polish language, in addition to knowing particular information about your family. The first problem, unless your family came from a large city like Warsaw or Krakow, is how to locate the town.

Judy Baston, SFBAJGS member and a longtime researcher of Polish records, started her talk with basic ways to find your Polish ancestral town. She spoke at SFBAJGS meetings in Los Altos Hills and San Francisco in October and November, 2007.

Finding a specific town may be difficult when the town name you heard pronounced by a grandparent or great aunt doesn't seem to match any written name on a modern map. So Baston started with some explanations of Polish spelling and pronunciation. Such rules as "Rz sounds like Zhe" show why the name you heard looks entirely different from the name that came up on the JewishGen Shtetl Seeker.

She listed a number of ways to locate a particular town, in addition to Shtetl Seeker. As a last resort it may be necessary to turn to the old "Slownik Geograficzny Krolestwa Polskiego," a 15-volume gazetteer of Poland published between 1880 and 1902. Copies are rare, but they can be found at the Stanford Green Library and Hoover Institution or at the U.C. Berkeley Library. Members of the Polish Genealogical Society can order this book on a CD-ROM.

Once the town is located, one way to start your search is with the JRI-Poland database. Baston listed a number of strategies for locating particular names when they do not come up on the database right away. For example, an effective way to search might be to use a (sounds like) soundex search, in addition to putting square brackets around particular letters you want to see in the results.

If you try every strategy for finding a variety of spellings of your name and still nothing comes up, it could mean that the record did not survive, or that the family actually lived in a different town. It could also mean that the record has not yet been indexed or that it is not yet in the on-line database because the costs for that town have not been funded. This might be an opportunity to contribute to the funding to get your town on-line.

Among the sources listed were:

Jewish Records Indexing-Poland, a searchable database of nearly three million Polish Jewish records. www.jri-poland.org

Museum of Family History Map Room, www.museumoffamilyhistory.org/maproom-1.htm

This website is worth exploring for a number of resources.

Routes to Roots Foundation Archival Database. Find existing records for Poland, Belarus, Lithuania, Ukraine and Moldova and which archives hold which records. www.rtrfoundation.org

Business Directory Search Engine. Search for a surname in 1920s and 30s Polish Business Directories with this search engine developed by Logan Kleinwaks. www.kalter.org/search.php

Sezam Inventory Database of Polish State Archives. Search to find holdings of records for your town. www.archiwa.gov.pl/?CIDA=43

Also try the JewishGen Infile on Vital Records in Poland, the catalog of the LDS Library, and the database of the Polish State Archive.

This talk gave enough basic information to launch new researchers while also providing little-known sources and search strategies that kept the interest of advanced researchers.

Poignant Exhibit at HCNC

Before, during and after the Holocaust, one of the few ways families could try to stay in touch was by letters. The Holocaust Center of Northern California is currently running an exhibit entitled *Letters: 1938 - 1946*.

The letters were written by people trapped in Nazi-occupied Europe, and the conditions under which they were living comes through in the writing. The letters are part of the archive of the HCNC. Nearly all have been donated to the Center.

The exhibit began in November and is ongoing. It was made possible through the generosity of the Laszlo N. Tauber Family Foundation. The HCNC is located at 121 Steuart Street, San Francisco. Go to its web site at www.hcnc.org/ for more information about HCNC and the exhibit.

Your Story Belongs in ZichronNote

If you have made a trip to your ancestral shtetl, made a breakthrough in your research, or discovered a resource that can benefit other genealogists, share your story with readers of *ZichronNote*. New articles are always welcome. For more information, contact editor Beth Galletto at galletto@pacbell.net.

Calendar of Events

Sun. Feb. 17, Berkeley: *An Overview of Jewish Records Indexing - Poland.* Robinn Magid, JRI-Poland boardmember, will discuss this award-winning volunteer project to develop an Internet-searchable index to the Jewish vital records which survive in Poland's archives today, and how you can make best use of it.

Mon. Feb. 25, Los Altos Hills: *Our Heritage and Our Health: Genetic Conditions Among the Ashkenazim.* Gary Frohlich, a certified genetic counselor, will provide up-to-date information on the genetic conditions that occur more frequently in Jews of Ashkenazi descent. The program will include a patient advocate living with a genetic condition.

Sun. Mar. 16, San Francisco: *Jewish Genetic Diseases.* Presented by Dr. Neil Risch.

Sun. Apr. 20, Berkeley: *Program to be determined.*

Mon. Apr. 28, Los Altos Hills: *Chicago Research: Prepare for the International Conference.* Presented by Sharon Fingold.

Sun. May 18, San Francisco: Presentation by Ron Arons.

For more information about these and other programs of genealogical interest, see page 4.

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

ZichronNote

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