



זכרונות ZichronNote

The Journal of the San Francisco Bay Area
Jewish Genealogical Society

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When Jews Could Not Marry

Jerry Delson uncovers the
legacy of forbidden marriages
in Bohemia in the
18th and 19th Centuries

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Jerry Delson's great-great grandmother Ludmilla (Pam) Zuckerman with daughter Josephine (Pam) King, formerly Konig, in the 1880s. Laws forbidding Jewish marriages in Bohemia to all but the first-born son (familiar) complicate the search for ancestors. See page 5.

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Journal of the San Francisco Bay Area
Jewish Genealogical Society

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

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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
This Year, Get Involved in Local
Jewish Genealogy Projects

By Jeremy Frankel, SFBAJGS President

As I write this column, the country is on the verge of witnessing an historic occasion, the inauguration of Barack Obama as the 44th President of the United States of America. So many people in this country and abroad are pinning their future hopes on the shoulders of this one man. However, the reality is that it will take the work of many people, not just one man, or a few good people, to make anything happen and move this country out of the economic and social quagmire it finds itself in.

The San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society is, I am pleased to report, in relatively good shape, both financially and in terms of membership. We at Board level have been disturbed to read of sister JGSs whose 2009 dues returns are showing much lower figures than normal. They are losing members because of the troubled times we live in and the economic situations in which people find themselves. People are looking more closely at the organizations they support, trying to get the best "bang for the buck." The Board of the SFBAJGS has always strived to make sure we do provide quality service. However, as a nonprofit, this "service" is somewhat dependant upon the goodness of its members and their willingness to step up to the plate.

We are fortunate in that not only are we in sound financial shape, but we also have a number of projects under way--which, to be honest, really do need members to step up and offer us a few hours a month.

One long-running project involves doing our part for JOWBR — the JewishGen Online Worldwide Burial Register. Here in the San Francisco Bay Area, we have been working with local Jewish cemeteries, principally in Colma, to compile an index of all pre-1906 burials from the index books belonging to the burial societies. The cut-off date of 1906 was easily arrived at because after that date, there are duplicated state records available.

Another — much more recent — project is our cooperative effort to assist the Judah L. Magnes Museum in Berkeley. The work here is to identify genealogical material in their collection, enter the information and scan documents and photographs into a computer. Eventually this will all be uploaded onto the Magnes website. Obviously our members' experience makes them ideally placed to help the

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SOCIETY NEWS

Welcome, New Members

Stephen & Susan Diamond, San Mateo
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Vaughn Hysinger, Los Altos
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In order to continue to receive the SFBAJGS e-zine and *ZichronNote*, please send e-mail updates to newsletter@sfbajgs.org

E-mail Updates

Dede Meyer, Berkeley.....d2@meyercrest.com
(Editor's Note: This email was printed incorrectly in the last issue of *ZichronNote*. Our apologies.)
Stanley Judd.....stanleyjudd@gmail.com

Register Early for Philadelphia Conference and Save

Registration is now open for the 29th Annual IAJGS International Conference on Jewish Genealogy, August 2-7 in the Sheraton Philadelphia Center City Hotel in Philadelphia.

Learn more about Jewish genealogy, enjoy the many historical attractions Philadelphia has to offer, make new friends, see old friends, and maybe even find a relative you didn't know about before. Those who register by March 28 will be eligible for a drawing for a free hotel room at the conference. Those who register by April 30 will save \$45 per person on the registration fee.

For more information, and to register both for the conference and the hotel, go to the conference website, www.philly2009.org.

SFBAJGS Member Chosen for State Board

SFBAJGS member Janice Sellers has been elected treasurer of the California State Genealogical Alliance (CSGA).

Sellers also serves as publicity chair for the SFBAJGS.

It's Membership Renewal Time!

If you who have not yet renewed your membership in SFBAJGS for 2009, now is the time. You must be a member to continue to receive *ZichronNote*. If you can't remember whether you have renewed or not, please email Membership Chair Larry Burgheimer at membership@sfbajgs.org and ask him to check your membership status.

Three reasons to renew:

1. You want to help the SFBAJGS with its projects — such as the Cemetery Project, through which information about Jewish burials in San Francisco cemeteries (now in Colma) are being added to the JewishGen Online Worldwide Burial Registry.
2. You want to meet other people whose eyes do not glaze over when you discuss your latest genealogical research find, and who may even have some suggestions to help!
3. You want to keep receiving *ZichronNote*, with all its information and announcements of interest to genealogists.

Poster Contest Winner Will Receive Free Conference Registration

Steve Lasky, Chair, Jewish Genealogy Month Poster Contest Committee

The winning poster or flyer in this year's Jewish Genealogy Month Annual Poster/Flyer Competition will be unveiled in August at the 29th IAJGS International Conference on Jewish Genealogy in Philadelphia. The artist creating the winning entry will receive free registration for that conference.

The theme this year will be "From One Generation to the Next: Passing Down our Family History in the Oral Tradition." Each poster or flyer submitted must reflect this theme. To learn more about the IAJGS Jewish Genealogy Month Poster/Flyer contest, visit www.iajgs.org/jgmonth.html. Here you will find more details about the contest, the work of last year's winner, as well as the form needed for submitting materials.

Please submit all work to me at steve725@optonline.net with the words "Poster/Flyer Competition 2009" in the e-mail's subject field. All entries must be submitted by April 1, 2009.

This year's theme was chosen to recognize that our understanding and appreciation of our precious family history extends beyond the acquisition of documents that give us facts about our ancestors' lives, e.g. vital documents, ship manifests, census

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CALENDAR

Genealogy Events

Local and Regional

Wed., Feb. 18, 7:30 p.m. **San Mateo County Genealogical Society**. Richard Rands talks about **Organizing Your Stuff**. He will offer new ideas on an efficient storage, tracking, and access system for your genealogy stuff. Silicon Valley Community Foundation, 2440 West El Camino Real, Suite 300, Mountain View. For more information visit www.smcgs.org.

Wed., Feb. 25, 7:30 p.m. **Marin County Genealogical Society**. **Eastern European Genealogy - Finding Ancestors amidst the Changing Map of Europe**. Speaker Steven Danko's grandparents were Polish immigrants, which has led him to concentrate on 20th Century American Records and 18th and 19th Century Polish Records. Marin Family History Center. 220 North San Pedro Road, San Rafael. For more information visit maringensoc.org.

Sat. and Tues., Feb. 21 and 24, 10:30 a.m. to noon. **California Genealogical Society**. Jane Lindsey presents **Newspaper Research**. Class is held at California Genealogical Society on Saturday and repeated at the Oakland Regional Family History Center on Tuesday. For information go to calgensoc.org.

Sat. and Tues., Mar. 14 and 17, 10:30 a.m. to noon. **California Genealogical Society**. Jane Lindsey presents **Immigration, Passenger Lists, Naturalizations and Passports**. Class is held at California Genealogical Society on Saturday and repeated at the Oakland Regional Family History Center on Tuesday. For information go to calgensoc.org.

Tues., Mar. 17, 7 p.m. **Santa Clara Historical and Genealogical Society**. **We Were Foxhole Buddies**. Kay Gutknecht explains how she found records in the National Archives in College Park, MD and National Personnel Records Center in Saint Louis, MO to illuminate her father's WWII army history. She recently completed a 1000+ page book on her father's WWII army service. Santa Clara Public Library, 2635 Homestead Road. Visit www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~cascchgs/main/meeting.html for more information.

State and National

Sun., Feb. 15, 10 a.m. **Jewish Genealogical Society of Sacramento**. Gary Sandler will discuss **How My Family Unexpectedly Materialized in Ellis Island Records and So Can Yours**. Albert Einstein Residence Center, 1935 Wright Street, Sacramento.

For more information visit www.jgss.org or call (916) 486-0906 ext. 361.

Sat., Mar. 28, 9 a.m. - 3:45 p.m., **Sacramento Genealogical Society**. **Spring Seminar**. Geoff Rasmussen, a developer of the Legacy Genealogy program and author of books and articles about computers and genealogy, will discuss using the latest software and the Internet to map your ancestors and share genealogy information. Fair Oaks Presbyterian Church, 11427 Fair Oaks Blvd., Fair Oaks, CA. For more information visit www.rootcellar.org or call (916) 991-5971.

Wed., Apr. 8, 7 p.m. **Sacramento Genealogical Society**. Phil Sexton, a naturalist, will discuss **Google Earth**. View satellite imagery, maps, terrain, 3D buildings and more anywhere on earth. Citrus Heights Community Center, 6921 Sylvan Road, Citrus Heights. For more information visit www.rootcellar.org or call (916) 991-5971.

NARA Presents Genealogy Workshops

The National Archives and Records Administration will hold a series of workshops at NARA - Pacific Region, located at 1000 Commodore Drive, San Bruno. All workshops take place Fridays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and are led by Rose Mary Kennedy, Genealogy Specialist.

Topics and dates will be Census Records Research, March 20; Passenger Arrival and Naturalization Records, April 17; E-VET Records Research, May 15; Military - Part I, Revolutionary War to Civil War, June 12; Military - Part II, Spanish American to Viet-Nam, June 26; Federal Land Records, July 17; and Preserving Your History, August 14. To Register and for more information contact Rose Mary Kennedy at (650) 238-3488 or rosemary.kennedy@nara.gov

One-on-One Help with Your Family Tree

Bring your materials, questions and "brick walls" to these sessions. Jewish Community Library volunteer staffer and SFBAJGS member Judy Baston and other volunteers from the SFBAJGS will help individuals with their family history research. The session includes group brainstorming, suggestions for problem solving, and research using the Jewish Community Library's extensive reference collection and Internet connections.

Sessions are usually 12 noon until 2 p.m. on the first Sunday of the month, at the Jewish Community Library, 1835 Ellis Street in San Francisco. Upcoming sessions will be March 1, April 5, May 3, and June 14 (not the first Sunday). The program will not meet over the summer. Registration is requested but not required at (415) 567-3327, ext. 704.

When Jews Could Not Marry: The Legacy of Forbidden Marriages in 18th -19th Century Bohemia

By Jerome King “Jerry” Delson

Family stories motivated Jerry Delson’s interest in genealogy. He has written previous articles on Vilnius, Lithuania, and on Poltava, Ukraine. His daughter Lea Delson helped edit this article, which was first published in *The National Jewish Post & Opinion*. It is reprinted here with permission. Jerry Delson may be reached at j.delson@ieec.org.

Bohemia now forms the western and central part of the Czech Republic and includes Prague. My grandfather Hugo König (later King) came with his parents to the United States from Bohemia as an infant in the 1860s. My wife Esther and I retraced their steps and in the process discovered that my great-great-grandfather had bypassed a decree forbidding his marriage.

In 1744, Maria Theresa, Queen of Austria and ruler of Bohemia, expelled the Jews from Prague. Then in 1748, she canceled the expulsion order on condition that the Jewish population not increase. Twenty-two years earlier, in 1726, the Familiant Law had been decreed with the avowed purpose of preventing the Jewish population in Bohemia from growing.

The Familiant Law stated that only one son in each Jewish family could get a marriage license, and that son could only marry after his father died. The anointed son was called the *familiant*, and normally he was the oldest son. In some circumstances, however, a familiant permit was given as a reward for military service. It may also have been possible to buy a permit from a family that had daughters but no sons.

Some Jewish men and women formed families and had children without the benefits of a legal marriage. My great-grandfather, Samuel König, was a child from such a union.

Samuel’s father was Moshe Bondi. Moshe was the second son of Joseph Bondi and Ludmilla Lustig, and, therefore, the Familiant Law prevented Moshe from getting a marriage license. The government considered Moshe’s son Samuel to be illegitimate, and thus Samuel could not be given his father’s

surname, Bondi.

Incidentally, the Bondi name can be traced to a rabbi in Portugal. His name was Abraham YomTov, which in Portuguese is *bon-di* (good day).

I do not know if there was a social or religious stigma for the children that the government called illegitimate, but the children may have had some disadvantages. The boys knew that when they grew up they would not get governmental permission to marry.

The severity of the Familiant Law prompted some young Jewish men to leave Bohemia. The Familiant Law was also not easy for Bohemian rabbis. Rabbis who performed a religious wedding without a marriage license were fined or jailed. This prompted some rabbis to emigrate. One, Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise, immigrated to America in 1846. In the United States, he helped mold Reform Judaism, and was regarded as the most prominent Jew

of his time. He founded Hebrew Union College, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and he published extensively. In America, my König (King) family used his prayer books, which had parts in English and German as well as Hebrew.

In spite of the Familiant Law, the Jewish population in Bohemia did increase. When the law was enacted, approximately 30,000 Jews lived in Bohemia, and 8,541 families were given familiant numbers. When the law was repealed 123 years later in 1849, the Jewish population had grown to approximately 75,000.

Administration of the Familiant Law required documentation on each Jewish family. The Nazis



Ludmilla (Pam) Zuckerman with daughter Josephine (Pam) King, formerly König, in 1880s

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destroyed the original records, but a Czech gentile helped save the copies that were held by the Church. These preserved records are now quite valuable for tracing family histories.

I tried to get records about my family from the State Archive of the Czech Republic, but without success. Things changed for the better, however, when I contacted a Jewish genealogist, Dr. Julius Müller, who lives in Prague. Using familial and census records, he found entries on my grandfather Hugo, Hugo's parents, his grandparents and many relatives.

Dr. Müller was 18 years old when he became aware of his father's Jewish identity. He embraced his Jewish heritage and became head of Prague's Reform Jewish Community. Müller is trained as a scientist and holds a Ph.D. in biochemistry. Before he became a full-time Jewish genealogist, he conducted cancer research. He also formed a public interest institution, www.toledot.org, to obtain and publish the genealogical records of Czech Jewry.

The records Müller found for me were quite specific. They included not only the name of the community but also the house in which a birth, marriage or death occurred. Thrilled with this information, Esther and I decided it was time to visit the Czech Republic. In 2005 we flew to Prague, and we took a bus directly to Pilsen to be near the villages that we wanted to visit.

Pilsen is 60 miles southwest of Prague and is famous for its Pilsner Beer. One of its most prominent buildings is a beautiful synagogue. We learned it is being used as a concert hall, and near the door of the synagogue building we saw a poster advertising a current concert. In back of the synagogue is a three-story school building, no longer bustling with Jewish pupils. Its abandoned state is a disheartening symbol of the destruction of Pilsen's Jewish community.

To start our family history tour, Müller picked us up in Pilsen and drove us 15 miles to Hresihlavy (resh-i-h'lavy), the village where my grandfather Hugo König was born in 1863. It is a quiet village with nice, well-maintained homes that were not crowded together. The countryside has beautiful rolling hills. On the street where my grandfather had lived, the homes we saw may have been the original ones. Owners may not have expanded their homes, Müller explained, because an enlargement of a house would increase its property tax.

My grandfather was born in a house that for several decades prior to his birth had been owned by his mother's family, the Zuckermans. The house, No. 38, was clearly marked on the map Müller had

brought. Marcus Zuckerman, Hugo's maternal grandfather, lived in one part, and Naphtaly Zuckerman, Hugo's uncle, lived in the other part. The house was along a lovely street on which other Jews, some of them relatives, had lived. The synagogue had been located on that street. At the time, Hresihlavy had about 500 Jews, which was half of its population. In the late 1800s, after the Jews emigrated or moved to larger cities, the synagogue was closed and torn down. On the other side of the village stood an imposing church, which was also no longer in use. From Hresihlavy, we visited the nearby villages where Hugo's paternal grandparents Moshe Bondi and Anna König had lived. They were renters, not owners, and moved to various houses that we could identify from the birth records of their children. The houses were located in Liten, in Dolni Vlence, a suburb of Liten, and in nearby Hate (ha-TEH). From 1821 to 1839, they had eight children, five boys and three girls. Their seventh child was my great-grandfather Samuel König, who was born in Hate in 1836. The government considered all of Moshe Bondi's children illegitimate and required them to go by their mother's surname, König.

When we stopped in Liten, we saw a building that had been built as a synagogue. In 1956, under Soviet influence, it had been converted into a fire station. Through the window I could see two fire engines ready to go. We asked the two women who lived next door if I could enter their yard to photograph the back of the building. After I took a picture, we drove to the Jewish cemetery.

The cemetery, surrounded by a wall, was well preserved and included a burial preparation house. Müller had obtained a key to enter the gate. I snapped pictures of several Bondi headstones. We used snow to bring out the lettering. I was surprised to find the headstone of Abraham Pam. We were in the territory connected with the Bondi and König families of Samuel König. Pams were connected with Samuel's wife, Josephine Pam. Abraham Pam was her mother's brother, who was born in Luze, which is not near Liten.

Returning to the car, I realized that I had left my bag of notes in the yard next door to the former synagogue. The women who had given me permission to take pictures found the bag and did not know what to do with it. When we asked them about the bag, they told us that they had called the police, who responded by coming from a nearby, larger town. Müller used his cell phone to call the police, who came back with the bag. They kept it closed while they had me identify its contents. Satisfied, they filled out a report and returned my bag.

We stayed in Pilsen a couple of days and then took a train to Prague. There we stayed in a nice apartment, which we had found listed on the Internet under "self-catering flats." We found that we could read street names, shop and use the city buses without knowing the Czech language. We also noted that Jewish sites were popular.

We saw many people visiting Prague's Jewish Museum and cemetery. In front of a building that had previously been the city hall there was an imposing statue of Rabbi Loew. He is known by the Hebrew acronym "Maharal." He died in 1609, and after his death, the fable of the Golem, the clay robot who saved the Jews, was attached to his name. We kept seeing references to the Golem in Prague.

In Prague, although several synagogues have been turned into Jewish museums, services are still being held at the *Alt-nue* (Old-New) Synagogue, famous for being among the oldest in Europe, and at a large synagogue on Jerusalem Street. It was Purim, and we went to the Jerusalem Street Synagogue. In order to enter the building, we were questioned, "Who sent you here?" We said "Julius Müller," and we were admitted.

There was snow on the ground, and the building was not heated. There were a good number of young couples at the services, which were Conservative. They were conducted by an Israeli rabbi, dressed as a clown, who read the Megillah (the Scroll of Esther), and by an American rabbi who had lived in Prague for years. He gave the sermon in English, but handed out sheets with the Czech transliteration of the whole Megillah.

At the end of the week, we attended Friday evening services at the Reform Congregation. It met in the basement of an apartment building. We did not understand the sermon, which was in Czech, but we heard a name we recognized. The name was "Moshe Yehudai," a close Israeli friend of ours. He, like us, had been a member of the Reform congregation in Beer-Sheva. He later became a rabbi, and I think he was mentioned in the sermon

because of a visit he made as an emissary of the World Union for Progressive Judaism.

The Prague Jewish Museum is quite impressive. It occupies three former synagogues. In one, beautiful religious artifacts that had been confiscated by the Nazis were displayed. In another, historical exhibits included a description of the Familiant Law. A marriage permit that was displayed showed the family's individual Familiant number.

The names of the Jews who had perished in the Holocaust were inscribed on the walls of the third building. We read the name "Korbel" that Madeleine Albright, former U. S. Secretary of State, had seen when she visited Prague. Korbel was her family's name.

From Prague, Müller took us on an excursion to Luze, a village and summer resort located near the eastern border of Bohemia. On the way we stopped at a beautifully restored synagogue in Polna. On display there was a set of large, stand-alone posters. Non-Jewish Czech children had prepared the posters on various aspects of Jewish life. It was a traveling exhibit, dedicated to Jewish children lost in the Holocaust. It was set up in the synagogue so that local school children could come and learn.

In Luze, a caretaker, whose parents had been Holocaust survivors, opened the synagogue for us. The synagogue could hold about a hundred people. It had been restored. Its walls were not elaborate, but the Aron Hakodesh (ark) was beautifully decorated. Across a courtyard from the synagogue is a building that was a Jewish school. Near the synagogue was the former Jewish quarter with 24 houses.

The records Müller obtained indicate that various members of the Pam family lived in Luze for at least five decades starting in about 1800. The name Pam is an acronym for "Parnas Medinah," a title given to a synagogue director who handles its finances.

My grandfather Hugo's maternal grandmother, Ludmilla Pam, was born in Luze in 1807. Müller took

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Josephine King, her daughter-in-law Leah Simon King and granddaughter Florence King (Jerry's mother), c1905

Marry, cont. from page 7

us to the house. When he knocked on the door, he explained to the couple that lived there that we were just exploring our family history from two centuries ago. They invited us in, brought us upstairs and prepared tea. They brought out a watercolor sketch that showed how the house had looked before it was remodeled. I asked permission to photograph it and took a snapshot with my new, latest model Sony digital camera. Our hostess then showed me her camera. It was the same model!

When the Familiant Law was revoked in 1849, 123 years after it was enacted, there was a spurt in marriage applications by Jewish couples. Now that they were allowed to marry, they wanted the children they already had to be counted as legitimate. Although my great-grandmother Josephine was born in 1838, it appears that her parents were permitted to marry only after the law was revoked.

Her parents, Ludmilla Pam and Ezekiel Zuckerman, were married on May 22, 1849 in Hresihlavy. At the time, Josephine's mother, who the marriage record lists as "single," already had five children. Josephine was the third. She and the first two siblings were given their mother's name Pam. Ludmilla also had two other children, who were born after Josephine but before Ludmilla married Ezekiel. They carried his name, Zuckerman. The Familiant Law has certainly made family history confusing, but its records preserved family history.

The marriage record of Josephine Pam to Samuel König states that her father's name was Zuckerman. This must mean that according to the government, *both* Samuel and his wife Josephine were illegitimate.

Samuel, Josephine and their infant son Hugo immigrated to the United States in the 1860s. Samuel's brother, Emanuel König, and Emanuel's fiancée, Theresa Kohn, whose name was next to his on the ship's manifest, arrived in New York from Hamburg on the ship *Cleo* on August 4, 1863. Perhaps they considered themselves already married but were not permitted to get married in Bohemia even though the Familiant Law had been revoked.

On the ship's manifest, Emanuel's birthplace was listed. Knowing the name of the village was an important key to finding the family records. Emanuel had listed his birthplace, but neither I nor the organization in Hamburg that handles these lists was able to decipher it correctly. I sent a copy to Müller, and he identified the birthplace, Hate, not Halin, Hatin or Hatie. Müller explained that the letter "e" was written as "u" in old German script, and we thought it was Halin because the "t" was not crossed.

I have not found ship records for Samuel, Josephine or Hugo, but what I do have are the family stories. My mother, Florence King Delson, was born in Chicago in 1900, the only child of Hugo King and his wife, Leah Simon King. My mother did not know her grandfather Samuel, who died in Chicago at age 54 in 1891, but she was close to her grandmother Josephine. My mother wrote notes on what Josephine told her. "Josephine, Samuel and their dear friend Joe Kohn – came to America – and the story I've told you about when in Ellis Island – the men were approached and told they had a job waiting – and the job was in the Union Army – Samuel King had worked on a large estate – and was a crack shot – Joe and Samuel joined the army – grandpa – as a sniper and when in the woods was knocked over the head thus ending his army career – sent home and never was a well man – terrible pain in his head – was given shots of morphine."

Having a substitute for military service was legal at the time. In fact, records show that Grover Cleveland, who later became U.S. president, paid someone to replace him and avoid military service during the Civil War. Samuel's injury did not prevent him from being a successful businessman, first as a tobacco merchant in Little Falls, N.Y., and later in Chicago.

In Little Falls, Samuel and Josephine had three daughters: Anna in 1866, Libby in 1868, and Carrie in 1869. Libby died when she was three months old. They buried her in a Jewish cemetery in Schenectady. My wife and I visited the cemetery, and we found Libby's headstone. It was inscribed "Libi Kenig."

Another Jewish family who lived near Little Falls was that of Henry Deimel. He had come from Bohemia in 1854 and established a lumber business in which he employed about 200 workers and supplied the New York Central Railroad with the wood it needed for fuel and for railroad ties. Henry Deimel and Samuel King were business partners and their names, along with the name of Samuel's wife, Josephine, appear on a March 11, 1881 indenture, which describes the sale of their business in Little Falls.

The Kings moved to Chicago, where members of the Pam family had already settled. Samuel King operated a grocery business on State Street called King's Grocery House. Its advertisement listed the items available and claimed it offered "good German service." After Samuel died, his widow, Josephine, was wealthy enough to finance her nephew Max Pam when Max was an assistant to Judge Elbert Gary, who founded United States Steel Corporation. Max and his brother Hugo Pam became prominent in Chicago: Max as a philanthropist and Hugo as a judge.

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FUTURE MEETINGS

Using Photographs to Trace Your Roots

Jason Rose is the owner and principal artist at Rose Restorations Photo Restoration Studio in San Francisco. He specializes in digital photo restoration (using his 14+ years experience working with Adobe Photoshop). He also brings a background in oil painting to his work. His mission is to preserve and restore the integrity of ancestral photographs, while enhancing the original spirit of the image.

At the meeting on February 15 in Berkeley, Rose will talk about the importance of personal photographs in tracing ancestral roots. He will present a “before and after” slide show of photos that have been restored, along with some hints and tips for the beginner. His online portfolio may be viewed at www.roserestorations.com. This program will be repeated in San Francisco on March 15 and in Los Altos Hills on August 17.

Names Project: How You Can Help

Originally scheduled for the Society’s January meeting, speaker Bobbi Bornstein was unable to appear at that time. She will speak at the meeting of April 27 in Los Altos Hills.

Bornstein, Volunteer Coordinator, Peninsula Region, of the Jewish Family & Childrens’ Services, will discuss The Names Recovery Project, in which JFCS partners with the Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum in Israel. This vital effort to recover the names of all 6 million Jews who died in the Shoah is growing ever more urgent as time passes.

JFCS is in the process of seeking more volunteers to help them. They offer training and hope to reach out to as many Holocaust survivors as possible who can add to the listings in Yad Vashem’s central database. There are now about 3 million names listed, about half the estimated number of victims. Come learn how you can help!

A Potpourri of One-Step Tools

At the meeting in Los Altos Hills on Monday, February 23, Steve Morse will outline the helpful one-step tools that can be found on his website, stevemorse.org.

The One-Step website began as an aid for finding passengers in the Ellis Island database, expanded to help with searching in the 1930 census, and has continued to evolve. It now includes over 100 web-based tools divided into twelve separate categories ranging from genealogical searches to astronomical calculations to last-minute bidding on eBay.

A member of the SFBAJGS, Morse has received the Outstanding Contribution and Lifetime Achievement awards from the IAJGS. A computer professional who has held various research, development, and teaching positions, he designed the Intel 8086, ancestor of today’s Pentium processors.

How Isaias Hellman Created California

Journalist and author Frances dinkelspiel will discuss her book, *Towers of Gold: How One Jewish Immigrant Named Isaias Hellman Created California*, at the BJE Jewish Community Library on Wednesday, March 4 at 7:30 p.m.

Isaias Wolf Hellman left Bavaria at age sixteen and within ten years of arriving in Gold Rush-era California, founded Los Angeles’s first bank. A brilliant entrepreneur and financier, he was integral to the founding of Wells Fargo Bank, the establishment of the University of Southern California, and the financing of the burgeoning oil industry. Frances Dinkelspiel will talk about Hellman’s impact on early Los Angeles and his role in the development of San Francisco as a major financial center.

Dinkelspiel is an award-winning journalist and the great-great-granddaughter of Isaias Hellman. This presentation is cosponsored by the SFBAJGS.

See Back Cover for Calendar of Upcoming Meetings of SFBAJGS

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, Doors open at 7 p.m. Program begins at 7:30 p.m. Congregation Beth Am, 26790 Arastradero Road, Room 5/6.

Berkeley: Sunday, 12:30 to 3:30 p.m. JCC East Bay, 1414 Walnut Street, North Berkeley.

PAST MEETINGS

20th Century Clues in Polish Jewish Research

Robinn Magid, JRI-Poland board member, and a member of SFBAJGS, spoke on January 18 in San Francisco on the topic “The Search for 20th Century Clues in Polish Jewish Research.”

For almost 20 years Jewish Records Indexing - Poland has brought 19th century Polish and Galicianer Jewish archival data within reach of the genealogist. Index listings to more than 3.5 million records from 500 Polish towns are searchable online through JRI-Poland.

Now many of us are asking, “How can we break into the 20th Century and find traces of our European relatives who disappeared in the Holocaust?”

Polish privacy laws require that vital records that are less than 100 years old be kept in the Civil Records Office (Urząd Stanu Cywilnego) of a town. Records that are 100 years old or more are released to the Polish State Archives (PSA). Records from the PSA have been indexed and can be accessed online through JRI-Poland. (There are a number of towns whose PSA records have been indexed but the cost of the indexing has not yet been fully funded; when it is, the indices will be searchable online.)

This presentation focused on techniques that can be used to explore 20th century connections, using

resources other than vital records that can be accessed through JRI-Poland.

Start by looking closely at the JRI-Poland website (www.jri-poland.org/). The thumbnail images in the center of the home page link to interesting projects and unusual resources.

An example is the Polish Aliyah Passports collection. This collection, in the archives of the Jewish Historical Institute of Poland in Warsaw, consists of 3,754 Polish passports issued to Polish citizens, primarily during the 1930s, allowing them to emigrate to what was then British Mandate Palestine. The data is searchable by surname through the JRI-Poland database. The search results are listed under “no specified region,” and they will not come up if a particular region is specified in the search.

Other new types of records now being indexed include grave stones in the Jewish Cemetery in Warsaw, business and notary records, and divorce registers. For more information read the information given on the website. In many places email addresses are given that will connect with people who can supply more information or tell you how you can help with the various ongoing projects.

Contest, cont. from page 3

reports. The act of sharing stories and recollections among living family members not only tells us of events experienced first-hand, but it creates a wonderful opportunity for improving communication and furthering the bond between multiple generations within one’s own family.

Efforts should be made by each of us to foster and encourage grandparents, parents and their children to sit down with each other, preferably with a tape recorder and some well thought out questions, so that they may ask each other questions about their lives.

Many of us have asked ourselves, “Why didn’t I ask my father or mother (grandmother or grandfather) about our family when they were still alive?” Certainly historical events throughout the world over the centuries have affected the Jewish people as a whole. We stress to our children and grandchildren that they should know about the collective history of the Jewish people, so that they may gain a greater sense of self and a greater identity as a Jew.

What better way is there to reinforce our Jewish identity than by learning the history of our beloved family members through the stories that may be told to us by others? Many have participated in and been

eyewitnesses to events that have shaped the history of our world, and these are stories that may be lost if they are not passed down to us in time.

The words “oral tradition” imply that a member of a group, typically an elder, sits with the younger members of the family and tells them of the history of their family, their ancestors. Perhaps, if we’re fortunate, they’ll know and pass down stories that their elders passed down to them.

This exercise in intergenerational communication has the potential of strengthening the bonds between the members of different generations. It would be good to see our local genealogical societies organize workshops where generations could sit down together and interview each other, perhaps with more experienced society members going from family group to family group, encouraging them and helping them where they can. Of course, these “helpers” would probably have to have had some experience with interviewing family members, etc.

The thought of having an attractive visual image on a poster or flyer that would stir the imagination of the viewer, that might inspire them to ask questions of their family members about their family history, is an appealing one.

COMPUTER/ONLINE NEWS

JOWBR Adds New Records and Photos

JewishGen has announced an update to its burial registry, JewishGen Online Worldwide Burial Registry (JOWBR). Approximately 50,000 burial records and 25,000 new photos of matzevot have been added. At www.jewishgen.org/databases/Cemetery/tree/CemList.htm there is a complete listing of the 2,033 cemeteries and plots in the searchable database, comprising 1,074,427 records.

Additions to the database include:

- ♦ Basavilbaso, Argentina: 1,653 records
- ♦ Iasi, Romania: 18,000 new records
- ♦ Petach Tikvah/Segulah Cemetery, Israel: 2,900 additional records and 6,100 photos
- ♦ Toronto, Canada: updates and additions of photos to 60 Toronto cemeteries
- ♦ Southwest and Midwest U.S. cemeteries: 4,700 new records and 8,700 photos
- ♦ Pennsylvania cemeteries: 4,700 new records

- ♦ Alabama and Mississippi cemeteries: 1,500 records from 13 cemeteries in these two states
- ♦ Indianapolis, Indiana: an additional 2,100 records and 1,800 photos
- ♦ Bayside cemeteries, N.Y.: first installment of 1,100 records

The searchable database contains over 432,000 records for the United States, over 133,000 records for Canada, over 46,000 records for Romania, over 106,000 records for Israel, over 29,000 records for England, and almost 29,000 records for Poland. As can be seen, donations of many more burial records are needed for JOWBR to reach the 2 million mark!

Please contact Nolan Altman at nta@pipeline.com to find out how you can help JOWBR grow.

Records from the SFBAJGS Cemetery Project are also being added to JOWBR. For information contact Pierre Hahn at cemetery@sfbajgs.org.

Israel Society Relaunches Website

Rose Feldman, Webmaster, Israel Genealogical Society

We are proud to announce the newly revamped website of the Israel Genealogical Society. (www.isragen.org.il). The section on Research & Tools includes description of collections at the archives and a map showing where each archive is. Under Aides & Tools are various documents that will help researchers.

The section on Eretz Israel Records Indexing (EIRI) includes seven databases:

- ♦ British Protégés and Subjects (1839-1914),
- ♦ Refugees in Alexandria (1914),
- ♦ American Citizens in Eretz Israel in 1917,
- ♦ British Mandate Census of Petach Tikvah (searchable in Hebrew and English),
- ♦ Name Changes in the Palestine Gazette (1921-1948, from our 2004 conference CD),
- ♦ Victims of the 1929 Riots, and
- ♦ Americans in Palestine in 1929.

We hope to be adding additional databases as they are completed.

ProQuest Adds to Newspaper Collection

Bob Kosovsky, Posting to JewishGen

Those of you who visit large research libraries may be familiar with ProQuest, a provider of a series of historical American newspapers. They digitize American newspapers and make them available as full-text searchable databases.

As an employee of The New York Public Library, I was notified that ProQuest has added these titles to their Historical Newspapers database, available at many research libraries throughout the US:

- ♦ The Atlanta Constitution (1868-1939)
- ♦ The Hartford Courant (1764-1984)
- ♦ The San Francisco Chronicle (1865-1922)
- ♦ The New York Tribune - extended dates (1841-1922)
- ♦ The Guardian [Manchester] & Observer [London] (1791-2003)

Note that ProQuest Historical Newspapers and other products are marketed to libraries. I've not heard of them being made available to individuals at home.

Updates on Yizkor Book Translations

Joyce Field, *JewishGen VP, Data Acquisition*

During the months of November and December, 2008, the Yizkor Book Translation Project added two new books, two new entries, and 19 updates. They can be viewed at www.jewishgen.org/Yizkor/translations.html.

New books:

- ♦ Bender, Moldova
- ♦ Glinyany, Ukraine

New entries:

- ♦ Kolki, Ukraine, Pinkas HaKehillot, POLIN, vol. V
- ♦ Stod, Czech Republic

Updates:

- ♦ Bedzin, Poland
- ♦ Belchatow, Poland
- ♦ Czestochowa, Poland
- ♦ Czyzew, Poland
- ♦ Dabrowa Gornicza, Poland
- ♦ Dolginovo, Belarus
- ♦ Jonava, Lithuania
- ♦ Lita
- ♦ Miedzyrzec Podlaski, Poland
- ♦ Minsk, Belarus
- ♦ Molchadz, Belarus
- ♦ Nowy Sacz, Poland
- ♦ Piotrkow Trybunalski, Poland
- ♦ Ryki, Poland
- ♦ Sosnowiec, Poland
- ♦ Svencionys, Lithuania
- ♦ Zyradow, Poland

Also remember to check the Yizkor Book Database at www.jewishgen.org/Yizkor/database.html, a master bibliographic database of most published yizkor books and other books written about particular towns or areas. Another valuable resource is the necrology index at www.jewishgen.org/databases/yizkor/, an index of the names of persons in the necrologies—the lists of Holocaust martyrs—published in our translated yizkor books. The necrologies are also searchable at the Holocaust Database at www.jewishgen.org/databases/Holocaust/.

This is the last yizkor book monthly report that I will be writing as I am leaving JewishGen at the end of December. It is impossible for me to describe

how much I have enjoyed seeing this project grow and prosper in the past decade. None of this success could have been possible without the dedication of all the donors, translators, and project coordinators who have contributed their talents to this project and without the tireless devotion of the staff of this project — Lance Ackerfeld, Israel; Osnat Ramaty, Germany; Max Heffler, U.S. Our stated goal was by translating these books into English to unlock the valuable information contained in yizkor books so that genealogists and others can learn more about their heritage. We have, I believe, succeeded in the past ten years but there is still much to be done. My best wishes to all for your future successes.

Jamboree Will Focus on British Isles

The 40th Annual Genealogy Jamboree, hosted by the Southern California Genealogical Society, promises to be an exceptional event for genealogists of all experience levels. This year's Jamboree will be held Friday through Sunday, June 26-28, 2009, at the Burbank Airport Marriott Hotel and Convention Center, in Burbank, California.

Jamboree will offer over 100 lecture sections over the three days. "We will have sessions addressing research techniques for traditional brick-and-mortar record sources, digital resources, use of DNA in genealogy, organization, and several geography-specific sessions," said Jamboree Co-Chair Leo Myers.

Myers continued, "Genealogists need to know the time-tested research skills that have been used in earlier generations. The thorough researcher will take advantage of the explosion of online, digital resources." Lectures at the Jamboree will address both methods.

2009 Jamboree will focus on British Isles research (English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh). Jamboree will feature nearly 50 stellar lecturers, among whom will be SFBAJGS member, author and speaker Ron Arons.

Registration information for the 2009 Genealogy Jamboree will be released in the near future. Register to receive Jamboree updates by e-mail on the Jamboree blog at genealogyjamboree.blogspot.com/.

Stories Needed 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?

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

Helpful Hints for Using the USCIS Genealogy Program

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

The USCIS (United States Citizenship and Immigration Service) Genealogy Program is now a fee-for-service program, which expedites requests.

You may make a request on-line or by snail mail. To access either the on-line or postal mail requests go www.uscis.gov/genealogy, look for “related links” on the right side, and click on the appropriate link.

I am sharing with you some suggestions from Marian Smith, Historian of the USCIS, to assist you with your requests.

If your question is: “Does USCIS have any record of this immigrant?” then submit form G-1041/Index Search Request. The response letter will answer the question, and if yes, will provide the file number(s).

Send only one form per immigrant. Do not send a separate form (and \$20 more!) for each spelling variation. Provide all spelling variations, alternate birth dates, etc. Also, please tell USCIS where the immigrant lived in the US.

Read the website (URL above) and think about these records. Do not send a request for someone born in 1763, or 1954, as they are outside the program’s scope. The USCIS’s primary population of immigrants in the Genealogy Program records were born between 1875 and 1930, and/or arrived since the 1890’s. Most immigrants born before that or arrived prior to 1890/1895 were likely naturalized prior to 1906 and are not in the USCIS records. Of course there are exceptions, but this is the general rule.

If your question is “Please send me file number _____,” then submit form G-1041A/Record Request. If filing online, the Record Request will fail without a file number. If filing on paper, and the form does not contain a file number, it will either be treated as an index search request or rejected (there are no refunds).

If filing on paper, do not send forms or fees to the Washington, DC, address—they must all go to the PO box address in Chicago, which is listed on the form you may download from the URL (address above) under box entitled “immigration forms”. Correspondence can go to the DC address: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, ATTN: Genealogy Section, 1200 1st Street NE, 2nd Floor, Washington, D.C. 20529-2206, or to their e-mail address, genealogy.uscis@dhs.gov.

Payment may be in the form of a cashier’s check or money order. Personal checks will not be accepted. Do not send cash.

For those of you who had requests to the USCIS under the FOIA program that were received by the USCIS *prior* to August 13, 2008, you may continue to wait under the FOIA program — or withdraw the request and make the request under the fee-for-service USCIS Genealogy Program. If you sent a FOIA after August 13, and the request was for any of the records covered by the Genealogy Program or for an individual born more than 100 years ago, FOIA must reject it and refer them to the Genealogy Program.

The fees for requesting the documents under the fee-for-service USCIS Genealogy Program are:

- ♦ Per index request \$20.00;
- ♦ Per record/file request —
 - From a microfilm \$20.00;
 - From paper file \$35.00.

The types of records covered by the genealogy program are:

- ♦ Naturalization Certificate Files (C-files) from September 27, 1906 to April 1, 1956;
- ♦ Alien Registration Forms from August 1, 1940 to March 31, 1944;
- ♦ Visa files from July 1, 1924 to March 31, 1944;
- ♦ Registry Files from March 2, 1929 to March 31, 1944;
- ♦ Alien Files (A-files) numbered below 8 million (A8000000) and documents therein dated prior to May 1, 1951.

Continue to file Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests for:

- ♦ Files of living subjects;
- ♦ Naturalization records after April 1, 1956;
- ♦ Visa records for immigrant arrivals on or after May 1 1951 in A files;
- ♦ A files above 8 million and documents dated on or after May 1, 1951;
- ♦ Registry documents after May 1, 1951;
- ♦ Alien registration files on or after May 1, 1951(in A Files).

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>
BASHKOWITZ	Sniadowo, Nowogrod, Lomza Gub.	Solomon, Stanley
BIRD	England, Canada, Washington, Oregon	Smires, Sandra
CAHN	San Francisco and Calaveras County, CA	Meyer, Dede
DIAMOND	Poland	Diamond, Stephen & Susan
EDELSON/EDLESON	Manchester, West Derby, Broughton, and London, England; Johannesburg, South Africa	Osofsky, Hilary
EISFELDER	Germany; San Francisco, CA	Gordon, Dale
EISINGER	Podivin, Czech Republic	Gewing, Martin
ELIASCHEWITZ	Wishneva, Lithuania	Gordon, Dale
FOORMAN	San Francisco and Calaveras County, CA	Meyer, Dede
FRIEDLENDER	Liptovsky & Budapest, Hungary; Philadelphia, PA; Israel	Osofsky, Hilary
GEWING	Ternopol, Ukraine	Gewing, Martin
GOLZMAN	Tsenyava, Ukraine	Gewing, Martin
GROSS	Odessa, Ukraine	Gewing, Martin
HARRISON	Kaunas Gub., Lithuania; Manchester, Liverpool, Chorlton, and London, England	Osofsky, Hilary
HEUSINGER	Oberlauringen, Germany	Hysinger, Vaughn
HONIGSBERG	San Francisco and Calaveras County, CA	Meyer, Dede
IDELS/IDELIOVICH/IDELOVICH/ EDELSON	Neishtot-Tavrig, Jonava, Kvedarna, & Taurage, Lithuania; Johannesburg, South Africa	Osofsky, Hilary
KASSOWITZ	Sniadowo, Nowogrod, Lomza Gub.	Solomon, Stanley
KONIGSHOFER	San Francisco and Calaveras County, California	Meyer, Dede
KROLL	Russia	Diamond, Stephen & Susan
KROMKOWSKA	Sniadowo, Nowogrod, Lomza Gub.	Solomon, Stanley
KRYMKIEWICZ	Sniadowo, Nowogrod, Lomza Gub.	Solomon, Stanley
LENGFELD	San Francisco and Calaveras County, CA	Meyer, Dede
LINDEN	Austria	Diamond, Stephen & Susan
NEUBERGER	San Francisco and Calaveras County, CA	Meyer, Dede
PERCANSKY	Russia, Minnesota	Smires, Sandra
PERELES	Ceska Lipa, Czech Republic	Gewing, Martin
RABINOVICH	Tsenyava, Ukraine	Gewing, Martin
REICHER	Liptovsky & Budapest, Hungary; Philadelphia, PA; Israel	Osofsky, Hilary
SAMUELS	San Francisco and Calaveras County, CA	Meyer, Dede
SHAPIRO	Plunge, Latvia	Gordon, Dale
SHERMAN	Russia, Minnesota	Smires, Sandra
SIMON	Germany; San Francisco, CA	Gordon, Dale
SMIRES	Germany, England, Netherlands, New Jersey, Pennsylvania	Smires, Sandra

Continued on next page

President's Message, cont. from page 2

Museum. We already have two members signed up and working there, and soon another member will begin. In this way the Society will help make this fascinating insight to West Coast Jewry available worldwide.

A “back-burner” project is the one to commemorate Dolores Park as an early Jewish cemetery by installing a permanent plaque. Talks are well advanced with the City and County of San Francisco Parks and Recreation Department, who are in full support of this project.

We also believe that the Society can and should assist other organizations that are deserving of financial assistance. Obviously we support JewishGen and make annual donations to help their various projects move closer to fruition. New for this year was a donation to the Italian Genealogy Group, recognizing their work in making available indices of New York City vital records — from which many of us have benefited greatly.

Closer to home, we continued our annual donations to each of our three Bay Area meeting sites. Also new for this year was a donation to the Jewish Community Library in San Francisco to help defray the costs of books and audio-visual materials. We also keep an eye out for relevant genealogically related books and sometimes purchase two copies; one each for Congregation Beth Am's library and the Jewish Community Library.

Finally, that old chestnut, programming or programs. No, I am referring not to computer programs, but to the speaker programs we put on for the Society and members of the public. For the past few years, Rosanne Leeson has handled the South

Bay meetings and I have been responsible for the Berkeley and San Francisco meetings. We really, really would like two or three people to step up to the plate and take on this task. It is really not that onerous — Rosanne or I can explain it very easily.

So as we enter 2009, let us to think about what is important to us. Let us make sure that this year we do all we can to treasure and keep alive all that we value in life — both in our own families and, here in the San Francisco Bay Area, the “family” of Jewish cultural organizations.

Jeremy G Frankel

Marry, cont. from page 8

To follow up the story of the business partnership in Little Falls, I visited Henry Deimel's great-grandson Richard Deimel in Miami in 1993. He showed me the Bohemian dinnerware that he had inherited and told me that Henry Deimel had paid someone to take his place fighting in the Civil War. I wonder if perhaps the offer made to Samuel of the army “job” included a promise of a position he would get in Little Falls with Deimel after the war.

America was the land of opportunity, but it was also in the midst of a vicious Civil War. Was it wise to leave Bohemia? Although they could not foresee the Holocaust, the decision by the König brothers to leave meant that generations later their descendants were spared. I am thankful. Regina, Eliska, Marie, Blazena, Josefina, Mirjam and other Czechs with the name Bondi, who are probably related to me, were not spared. Their names as well as several names from the Pam family are on the list of inmates of Theresienstadt who perished in the Holocaust.

Family Finder, cont. from previous page

<u>Surname</u>	<u>Town, Country</u>	<u>Member</u>
STEIN (1)	Kovno Gub.?, Lithuania; Manchester, Liverpool, & London, England	Osofsky, Hilary
STEIN (2)	Liptovsky & Budapest, Hungary; Philadelphia, PA; Israel	Osofsky, Hilary
STEINBERG	Lancashire and London, England; South Africa	Osofsky, Hilary
STERN	Austria	Diamond, Stephen & Susan
TANNENBLATT	Czernovitz, Romania	Gewing, Martin
TAYLOR	Kaunas Gub., Lithuania; Manchester, Liverpool, & London, England; San Francisco, CA	Osofsky, Hilary
USEM	Russia, Minnesota	Smires, Sandra
WEYL	San Francisco and Calaveras County, CA	Meyer, Dede
WOLF	Liptovsky & Budapest, Hungary; Philadelphia, PA; Israel	Osofsky, Hilary

Calendar of Events

Sun. Feb. 15, Berkeley: *Using Personal Photographs to Trace Ancestral Roots.* Photographer and photo restorer Jason Rose, a member of the SFBAJGS, will present a “before and after” slideshow and share some tips for photo restoration while preserving the integrity and spirit of the original.

Mon. Feb. 23, Los Altos Hills: *A Potpourri of One-Step Tools.* Presented by Steve Morse. The One-Step website began as an aid for finding passengers in the Ellis Island database, expanded to help with searching in the 1930 census, and has continued to evolve. It now includes over 100 web-based tools divided into twelve separate categories ranging from genealogical searches to astronomical calculations to last-minute bidding on eBay.

Sun. Mar. 15, San Francisco: *Using Photographs to Trace Your Roots.* Jason Rose. See Feb. 15 program.

Sun. Apr. 19, Berkeley: Program to be determined.

Mon. Apr. 27, Los Altos Hills: *The Yad Vashem Names Recovery Project.* Bobbi Bornstein, Volunteer Coordinator, Jewish Family & Children’s Services, will discuss this project, in which JFCS partners with the Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum in Israel. This vital effort to recover the names of all 6 million Jews who died in the *Shoah* is growing ever more urgent as time passes. There are now about 3 million names listed, about half the estimated number of victims. Come learn how you can help!

For more information about these and other programs of interest, see pages 4 and 9.

For the latest program information visit sfbajgs.org

ZichronNote

Change Service Requested

SFBAJGS

P.O. Box 471616

San Francisco, CA 94147-1616