A Concise History of Jews in Glasgow Scotland

Dr. Kenneth E. Collins

Manuel Linden, JGSC member:

"A Guide to the History and Community of the Jews in Glasgow" by Dr. Kenneth E. Collins forms the basis of this article. The Guide and Bibliography, published by the Scottish Jewish Archives Centre in 1993, provides a most informative synopsis of two of his other acclaimed publications. To quote from 'Second City Jewry'.

"...gives a detailed account of Glasgow in its formative years, the religious and social structure, the cultural, educational and political activities, and their integration into the life of the city. It describes the large community of Yiddish speaking Jews in the Gorbals, in all its aspects and its relationship with the more established Jewish community in Garnethill."

This publication is complemented by "Aspects of Scottish Jewry," edited by Dr. Collins, and provides a most formative analysis of Jewish Life in Scotland with a focus on Glasgow, known as the Second City in the British Empire due to its prominence in trade and commerce, home to the largest Jewish Community in Scotland, and of significant importance in Gt. Britain in Jewish and Zionist activities.

Addams, a Nobel Peace Prize winner for her work among Chicago's immigrants, noted in "that cities are people, not buildings, and that the strength and diversity of a community rests among its citizens," Collins has indeed brought this to our doorstep.

INTRODUCTION

In the nineteenth century Glasgow expanded rapidly and its industry and commerce attracted many newcomers to the city. Glasgow grew from a small eighteenth century university town to become the Second City of the British Empire, second only in size and importance to London. Towards the end of the nineteenth century many of the newcomers to Glasgow settled in the Gorbals just south of the River Clyde. Highlanders and Irish, Italian and Jewish immigrants shared the Gorbals within which an area familiar to Jews from Eastern Europe was gradually created. There were shops with Yiddish signs over the windows and doors. There were grocery stores with barrels of herring at the door, bakery shops with traditional Jewish bread and rolls and Jewish people speaking Yiddish in the street.

In Victorian times the Gorbals was not the slum area that later became but gradually the large apartments became subdivided to accommodate more newcomers. Smaller apartments, mostly without basic sanitation, became unsavoury places of vermin and disease. Hovering over the Gorbals were the smoke and furnaces of the nearby Dixons' Blazes Works, symbol of the great industrial city that Glasgow had become.

JEWS IN IMMIGRATION

Jews have been living and working in Glasgow from the end of the eighteenth century. The first synagogue was established in 1823 when there were fewer than thirty Jews in the City. Many of the first Jews were from Germany and Holland but gradually Jews from Poland and Russia predominated as more Eastern European Jews were passing through Glasgow, from the 1860s, on the way to America. Many of the first Jews were traders and merchants who were attracted by Glasgow's growing economy. The establishment of a synagogue in 1858 in George Street, with room for 200 worshippers, shows the growth of the community during the middle of the nineteenth century. Besides the growing merchant element were the first Jewish professional men who included Dr. Asher, the first Glasgow born Jew to graduate at the University of Glasgow. While some Jews were attaining prosperity, others, who had left Russia fleeing from grinding poverty and brutal anti-Semitism, formed a poorer section of the community. The burgeoning industries of Victorian Glasgow provided work places for the Jewish newcomers. Jewish efforts aided the rapid development of production particularly in the manufacture of clothing, furniture, shoes and cigarettes. Tailoring and tobacco output increased and the market for new cheaper...
UPCOMING EVENTS

Sunday April 17
Workshop Registration 12 noon

Wednesday April 27 8 p.m.
Newly discovered family registrations from the former Soviet Union and more, by Dr. George Bolotenko, senior Archivist at the National Archives of Canada

Wednesday May 25 8 p.m.
"Visiting Your Ancestral Town *
includes an instructional and moving video of a group who, under the guidance of Miriam Weiner, visited cities in Poland, Galicia and the Ukraine.
Also, a personal report from society member, Ruther Serber (including slides about her experience in Poland.

Wednesday June 29 8 p.m Annual General Meeting
All of the above to be held at Shaarei Shomayim Synagogue 470 Glencairn Ave Toronto

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The goals of the Society are to provide a forum for the exchange of knowledge and information through meetings, outings, workshops and guest lectures, and thereby to promote an awareness of genealogy within the Jewish community of Canada. The Society is affiliated with the Jewish Federation of Greater Toronto and is registered as a non-profit charitable organization.

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Some Jews arrived in Glasgow from other parts of the country, often from London. They were attracted by employment prospects or by official attempts to reduce the number of Jews settling in the capital. In London the Jewish Board of Guardians returned 50,000 Jews to Eastern Europe between 1880 and 1914 to try to reduce tensions produced by the Jewish immigration. In Glasgow, however, repatriation was seen as being controversial and it was arranged only on very few occasions to re-unite families divided during the upheavals of mass migration.

**BURIAL GROUNDS**

The provision of Jewish burial grounds was always a major communal concern. The first Jewish cemetery, with room for about 50 plots, in a small but picturesque corner of the Glasgow Necropolis, near the Cathedral, was opened in 1831. A further cemetery was opened in Janefield, in the East End near Celtic Park, and in 1895 Garnethill Synagogue purchased further burial grounds at Maryhill, later shared with some of the Gorbals synagogues.

When the first Gorbals synagogue was formed in 1880 a small burial ground was obtained in Craigton. South Portland Street Synagogue opened its own cemetery in Riddrie in 1908, but there were continuing problems with the costs of pauper funerals. With adult poverty and the large number of infant and child deaths, there were many who could not afford the funeral expenses. Communal institutions such as the synagogues, the shechita boards and the Board of Guardians, all of whom had their own financial problems, were often asked to help out.

The Glasgow Hebrew Burial Society was formed in 1908 as a mutual aid society where members contributed a weekly sum which would meet the costs of funerals for themselves and their families. At first they obtained a small burial ground at Sandymount, in the Shettleston area, buying a substantial 10 acre cemetery at nearby Glenduffhill in the 1930s. By 1937 the Society had 1,700 members and its growth continued in the post-war years.

**THE SYNAGOGUES:** (extracts from “The Guide”)

From 1858 the synagogue in George Street served both the old established community in the city centre and the new immigrants who settled mainly in the Gorbals from the mid-1870s onwards. Soon after Garnethill Synagogue opened in September 1879, the first small synagogue south of River Clyde opened in a converted workshop in Commerce Street. This move had become inevitable given the inconvenience of the distance from the Gorbals to Garnethill. Further small prayer-houses opened in the Gorbals during the 1880s but communal unity was preserved by a union, effected in 1886, between the Gorbals synagogues and Garnethill.

The early Gorbals synagogues were small, informal prayer houses, but major places of worship were opened in a hall in Main Street, Gorbals, in 1887 and in a converted Baptist church at the corner of Oxford Street and Buchan Street in 1897. Within a few years the Main Street Synagogue was too small to accommodate the rapidly growing community, and a major expansion was added in 1891, but a larger synagogue was clearly required and this was opened in South Portland Street in 1901.

The ‘Great Synagogue’ in South Portland Street was the largest in Glasgow and housed many of the major religious institutions in the city, including the yeshiva and the mikva. It closed in 1974, the last Jewish building in the Gorbals. Other Gorbals congregations came into being in the first years of the twentieth century as the result of various schisms in the Oxford Street Synagogue. There were also a couple of Chassidic prayer houses while other small synagogues reflected the places of origin of the newcomers.

The Garnethill membership gradually grew as Jews moved out of the Gorbals and settled in the Garnethill and Hillhead areas. Garnethill maintained its leading position although new synagogues were being formed in the areas to the south of the Gorbals where Jews were settling in much larger numbers. Queens Park synagogue was founded in 1906, moving to a substantial new building in Falloch Road in 1926. About the same time Langside Synagogue, originally founded in 1915, opened its building in Niddrie Road. In later years synagogues were established in Pollokshields (1929), Giffnock and Hillington, Mosspark and Cardonald area of south west Glasgow in about 1937.
CONCLUSION

Glasgow Jewry's size was estimated at about 15,000 by 1939 with the immigration of over 1,000 Jewish refugees from Nazi terror in Central Europe. However, the strength of Glasgow Jewry derives in the main from those Jews who had come to the city in the two decades leading up to 1914. In 1939 the Gorbals community was at its peak but the movement of Jews southwards had already begun. While some Jews moved to the West End and reinforced the membership at Garnethill, most Jews were settling in areas like Govanhill, Battlefield, Langside and Shawlands, with many moving further south to Giffnock and beyond. The population shift was accompanied by a move of some institutions out of the Gorbals, beginning with the establishment of the Zionist Centre in Queens Square. However, the Jewish Institute, the Jewish Board of Guardians and the majority of the synagogues remained in the Gorbals, which was still the centre of the community. It contained the kosher butcher, baker and grocery shops as well as Geneen's Hotel, run by the legendary Sophie Geneen, which dispensed charity as well as food.

The years between 1880 and 1939 saw a remarkable transformation of Glasgow Jewry, which had become one of the major Jewish communities in Britain, exceeded in size only by London, Manchester and Leeds. Its challenge at the end of the 1930s was to survive outside the Gorbals 'ghetto' and without the influence of the more traditional immigrant generation. New communal institutions and societies enhanced cohesion, and the disappearance of the Yiddish language, and surnames, did not adversely affect Jewish identity.

Despite much continuing poverty, there was considerable economic and educational advance and there was little serious anti-semitism. By the late 1930s Glasgow Jewry had become an established part of the Scottish scene with achievements in many areas of community, local and national life.

Dr. Kenneth E. Collins lives in Glasgow. He is co-chairman of the Scottish Jewish Archives Committee and Vice President of the Glasgow Jewish Representative Council.

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Glasser, Ralph, Growing up in the Gorbals, (Chatto and Windus, 1986)
Glasser, Ralph, Gorbals Boy at Oxford, (Chatto and Windus, 1988)
Glasser, Ralph, Gorbals Voices. Siren Songs, (Chatto and Windus, 1990)
Kaplan, Harvey and Hutt, Charlotte, The Scottish Shetl: Jewish Life in the Gorbals 1880-1974 (Glasgow, 1974)
Reisz, Mathew, Europe's Jewish Quarters (Simon and Shuster, 1991)
Schotz, Benno, Bronze in My Blood, (Gordon Wright, 1981)

IMPORTANT RESOURCE ADDRESSES:
SCOTTISH JEWISH ARCHIVES CENTRE: (S.J.A.C.)
Easterson Room, Garnethill Synagogue 127 Hill St.
Glasgow G3 60B
Harry L. Kaplan, Director

GLASGOW CITY ARCHIVES - Mitchell Library (G.C.A.)
North St. Glasgow G3 7DN

REGISTRY OFFICE (Vital Records - Glasgow)
1 Martha St., Glasgow G1 1JJ
For information on the Glasgow Representative Council, Hebrew Burial Society, Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh & Glasgow Synagogues contact the Scottish Jewish Archives.

The Glasgow Jewish Resource Centre (Jewish/Scottish communities) 222 Fenwick Road, Glasgow G46
Director: Dorothy Zolk

Jewish Newspapers:
Glasgow Jewish Evening Times (1914-1919 approx) at S.J.A.C.
Yiddish Stimme (1919-1928 approx) at S.J.A.C.
Jewish Echo (1928 - 1992) at G.C.A.
Jewish Times - later renamed "Israel Today" (1965-1962) at S.J.A.C.
Jewish Telegraph - Scottish Edition 1992-Present
43 Queen Sq., Glasgow G41 2BD

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FROM OTHER JGS JOURNALS

From DOROT, WINTER 1993-1994
Family History Library News

It is now possible to correspond electronically with the Family History Library staff for answers to such basic questions as locating a town, learning if records are available or using Family Search. Before asking a new question, check the stored questions and answers to determine if your query has already been addressed. Following are the bulletin board and identification numbers required:

**Bulletin Board** | **ID Number**
--- | ---
GEnie (Research questions) | F.Library
GEnie (Family Search questions) | FamilySearch
America Online | FamHistLib
Prodigy | FHLS98B through FHLS98F
CompuServe | 70007,3253
National Video Text (Research questions) | FH Library
National Video Text (Family Search questions) | FamSearch

The Family History Library in Salt Lake City has also begun storing some European films off-site due to space limitations. In general, vital records, emigration records and Jewish records from all European and East European countries as well as South Africa and Mexico will remain at the main library. However, if you plan to use European films other than vital records, emigration records or Jewish records, it is recommended that you write to the Library four weeks in advance: specify the film numbers you will need (obtained from the catalog at any local Family History Center) and when you will visit.

Write to International Reference Unit, Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150

From ROOTS-KEY, WINTER 1993-1994
J.G.S.of Los Angeles

**Galicia, SIG Formed**

The newly formed Special Interest Group for people with Jewish roots in Galicia is named **GESHER GALICIA (Bridge to Galicia)**. The S.I.G. now has over 100 members in a number of countries. There is a quarterly newsletter, **THE GALICIANER**, which is being edited by Suzan Wynne, former editor of MISHPACHA and frequent contributor to AVOTAYNU. The newsletter will consist of member contributions: experiences with travel and obtaining records, ideas, for how we can further our interests, historical pieces, stories about families, etc. We are also beginning to make plans for a group trip to Poland and/or the Ukraine in 1995.

For this first year, membership is $15.00 US, primarily to cover reproduction and mailing costs. If you are interested, send a cheque for $15.00US made out to Suzan Wynne and send it along with names of Galician towns and surnames you are researching to: 3128 Brooklawn Terrace, Chevy Chase, Md 20815, U.S.A.

From ETZ CHAIM 1993,
JGS OF GREATER ORLANDO

YIZKOR BOOKS AT THE PRICE JUDAICA LIBRARY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Following is a list of Yizkor Books at the Price Judaica Library NOT at present located in Canada. All are available on interlibrary loan.

Babi Yar (Tel Aviv, 1993)
Belzec (Tel Aviv, 1974)
Bershadi (Jerusalem, 1956)
Bessarabia (Tel Aviv, 1973)
Bessarabia (Tel Aviv, 1952)
Bilgoraj (Jerusalem, 1955)
Bobrka (Jerusalem, 1975)
Dabrowica (Tel Aviv, 1964)
Dusiat (Tel Aviv, 1964)
Galicia (Buenos Aires, 1989)
Greece (Thessalonike, 1973)
Grodek Jagiellonski (Tel Aviv, 1981)
Hungary (Jerusalem, 1975)
Hustiatyn (Tel Aviv, 1981)
Indura (Buenos Aires 1973)
Jurbarkas (Jerusalem, 1991)
Naliboki (Tel Aviv, 1967)
Olkeniki (Tel Aviv, 1962)
Opecznno (Tel Aviv, 1989)
Ostrogo (Tel Aviv, 1996)
Sotrow-Lubelski (Israel, 1987)
Oswiecim (Jerusalem 1977)
Pietrkow Trybunalski (New York, 1991)
Salaj (Tel Aviv, 1989)
Shumla (Tel Aviv, 1968)
Siedlce (Buenos Aires, 1952)
Siemiatycze (Tel Aviv, 1965)
Skalat (Munich, 1948)
Sokolow (Buenos Aires, 1946)
Sokolow (Tel Aviv, 1957)
Sopockine (Tel Aviv, 1960)
Strzyzow (Tel Aviv, 1990)
Suwalki (Tel Aviv, 1989)
Szczecin (Tel Aviv, 1990)
Szczepkowic (New York, 1974)
Szczepkowic (New York, 1959)
Ternovka (Tel Aviv, 1972)
Tuczyn (Israel, 1990)
Turek (Tel Aviv, 1982)
Wołowsk (Tel Aviv, 1988)
Zbaraz (Tel Aviv, 1983)
Zelwa (Mahwah, N.J. 1992)
Zofiominka (Givatayim, 1988)

THE PUBLICATION, "YIZKOR BOOKS IN CANADIAN LIBRARIES" PUBLISHED BY THE JGSC IS AVAILABLE AT THE CANADIANA ROOM OF THE NORTH YORK CENTRAL LIBRARY.
ROOTS AND BRANCHES
By Miriam Weiner

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK TO THE MAYOR OF BRODY, UKRAINE.

On July 21, 1992, the Mayor of Brody, a town of 20,000 in Western Ukraine, received a delegation of visitors consisting of Ben and Jaye Solomowitz of Bayside, New York, and their translator/guide from Lvov, Mark Shraberman. Ben and Jaye were part of a historic tour of 24 American Jews to visit dozens of towns throughout Ukraine accompanied by a three-man video crew making a documentary for American television.

Among the instructions for preparing for this tour was a suggestion to obtain a letter of introduction from the mayor of the city of tour participant to the mayor of the ancestral town. While this is increasingly difficult in larger cities, nevertheless Ben and Jaye Solomowitz obtained four letters of introduction from Mayor David N. Dinkins of New York to the mayors of their ancestral towns of Lomza (Poland) and Brody, Dubno and Sniatyn (Ukraine).

The letters of introduction accompanied by picture postcards of New York opened the door to a warm reception and spirit of cooperation which extended throughout the visit. Mayor Roman Molodii of Brody was delighted to receive a letter from The mayor of New York and quickly arranged a meeting with Nadia Chernyshova, the historian of the local museum who is trying to document Jewish presence in the town. She requested help in identifying former residents, where they lived and their occupations, and was very happy to receive historical material and copies of photographs which Ben and Jaye had brought from New York.

Mayor Molodii told them the last Jew from Brody left for Israel about a year ago. He accompanied Ben and Jaye to the synagogue which dates from 1742. A restoration project was begun a few years ago and is evident by the wood scaffolding both inside and outside the synagogue. From there, the Mayor took Ben and Jaye to the Jewish cemetery which dates from 1850. It is in surprisingly good condition with the tombstones not overturned (as is in the case in so many cemeteries throughout Eastern Europe) and it is estimated there are close to 1,000 buried there.

The Brody Mayor is interested in seeing a wall placed around the cemetery, memorial markers at mass graves and the preservation of Jewish history in Brody. According to Ben and Jaye, Brody is a picturesque town with old-world charm -- more of the Polish style of architecture as contrasted with the Russian style of the nearby town of Dubno. One of the highlights of Ben's pursuit of roots was the discovery of 35 documents: birth, marriage and death records in the Ukraine archives dating from 1815 for his Brody ancestors.

When planning a visit to your ancestral town, a letter of introduction from "Mayor to Mayor" is a good idea. It should also be translated into the language of the country you are visiting. The letter to the Brody Mayor reads as follows:

Dear Mayor:
This letter will introduce Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Solomowitz who are traveling from their present home in Brooklyn, New York to visit your city where their ancestors once lived has long been a dream of Dr. & Mrs. Solomowitz to trace their roots and I would appreciate anything you can do to help them in discovering information about their family and heritage in Brody, Ukraine.

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation in this matter.
Sincerely
David N. Dinkins
Mayor

When Ben and Jaye delivered their letter to the Mayor of Lomza, Poland, the Mayor was not only delighted to receive a letter from the Mayor of New York, but promptly suggested an economic exchange program and wanted to place a telephone call to New York immediately to begin implementation of his plan.

In St. Louis, Bill Krasner was preparing to join the same tour as Ben and Jaye Solomowitz. When he went to his local Mayor, he received his letter along with a gift of cufflinks to be delivered to the Mayor of Glukhov, Ukraine.

Earlier this year, I visited my ancestral town of Faleshti in Moldova. Before I could produce a letter of introduction, I was told that a telephone call from Mayor Vitali Chumak of Atachi (where I had been the previous day) had advised Mayor Georgi Ivanovich Foalya of Faleshti of my pending arrival and Mayor Foalya had already telephoned representatives of the Jewish community of Faleshti, had invited the editor of the local newspaper for a meeting and arranged for me to be taken on a tour of Jewish sites. A luncheon was also on the schedule and a book of photos of the town was presented to me in the mayor's office.

When planning a visit to your ancestral towns, keep in mind that much valuable time can be lost in identifying those who could be helpful when you arrive. A letter of introduction from mayor to mayor generally results in a warm reception and a spirit of cooperation which may surprise you.

Miriam Weiner is an author and lecturer in the field of Jewish genealogy and Holocaust research. For information on how to research your family history, send a stamped self-addressed envelope to Miriam Weiner at 136 Sandpiper Key, Secaucus, NJ 07094

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Where do you come from? Stop wondering and start knowing. I will search Russian archives for birth, marriage and death records of your ancestors; interview Jews in the towns they came from; take photos and videos of synagogues, Jewish cemeteries and local sites. I also organize personalized genealogical tours to Eastern Europe.

For information write or call Miriam Weiner, certified genealogist and co-author of the Encyclopedia of Jewish Genealogy (Jason Aronson Publisher), at Routes to Roots, 136 Sandpiper Key, Secaucus, NJ 07094
A History and Guide to Judaic Encyclopedias and Lexicons, by Shimeon Brisman

Part two of a review by Patrick Gordis

The first part of this review, which appeared in the December 1993 edition of Shem Tov, focused on acquainting the reader with the potential importance of Shimeon Brisman's *History and Guide to Judaic Encyclopedias and Lexicons*, hereafter referred to as *HGJEL*, in advancing many Jewish genealogy projects. In this first part, the reviewer already alluded to the fact that many valuable works of Jewish Research Literature—in many cases exactly parallel to those included in *HGJEL*—were inexplicably omitted. Therefore, the second part of this review offers supplementary Judaic encyclopedias and lexicons, which, in the reviewer's opinion warranted inclusion in *HGJEL*. It should go without saying that there is a large degree of subjectivity involved in this process, not to mention the fact that the reviewer's knowledge of and access to sources is limited. The reviewer would welcome all comments and additional suggestions. He may be contacted at 9 Harvard Circle, Berkeley, CA 94708-2206.

Before proceeding, the reviewer wishes to thank Mr. Henry Wellisch, current President of the JGS of Canada, and Mrs. Ida Cohen Selavan, Co-Ordinator of Reference Services at Kliu Library, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. Martha L. Wise, founder and past president of the San Francisco Bay Area JGS, all of whom were of considerable assistance. Above all, the reviewer wishes to thank his brother-in-law and patron, Mr. Kang Mu Xue, of Beloit, Wisconsin without whom much of the preparatory research for this review would not have been possible. Finally, the reviewer is obliged to the library staff at the University of California, Berkeley, the University of California, Los Angeles and Stanford University in Palo Alto, California for their assistance.

Suggested Additions to *HGJEL*:

Every effort has been made to arrange the proposed supplements according to the order established by Mr. Brisman in his "Chronological Lists." Most of the proposed supplements fall into the purview of the final chapter, "Encyclopedias and Lexicons of Diaspora Communities." In terms of selection, the genre of individual community histories and yizkor (memorial) books was a rule excluded. Exceptions were made in cases where the primary focus of the local history was on biography (forming a kind of "Who's Who" for a location) and for encyclopedic type compilations of numerous individual community histories within a province or area. In regions where Jewish historiography is not well developed, more marginal material was included. Along similar lines, otherwise marginal material published early in the development of the Judaic encyclopedias and lexicons genre was included for its potential historical significance. The reviewer believes that the aforementioned criteria largely reflect those employed by Mr. Brisman. Most of the proposed supplements fall into the following classes of which *HGJEL* cites some or numerous examples: (1) Epitaphs; (2) Military; (3) Higher Education; (4) Holocaust; (5) Historical Documentation. In addition to Z. Baker's well-known bibliographies of yizkor books cited in *HGJEL* (p. 447. n. 1), which provide a comprehensive guide to local histories of (mainly) Eastern European Jewish communities destroyed in the Holocaust, those seeking local histories of German speaking (or influenced) Jewish communities are advised to consult the first section of the 1970 catalog of the holdings of the Leo Baeck Institute, New York. An additional source for exploring Jewish community histories worldwide, perhaps unknown to most researchers, is *CBR* vol. 7 (Amsterdam, 1965). Finally, the reviewer highly recommends that the interested reader consult the detailed article on "Biographische Literatur" (Biographical Literature) in *EJ* (Berlin) 4 (1929): 810-823.

Note the following abbreviations: *CBR* = [Systematische] Catalogus van Jde Judaica der Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana, vols. 1-9 (1936-1966); *EJ* (Berlin) = Encyclopaedia Judaica (Berlin); *HGB* = History and Guide to Judaica Bibliography; *IPSM* = Israelitishes Predigt- und Schulmagazin; *JBN* = Judaica Book News; *JQR* = Judaica Libraries; *JJSR* = Jewish Quarterly Review; *MGWJ* = Monatschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums; *MSZ* = Magyar-Zsidő Szemle.

- Chapter Five—Works on the Holyland, the State of Israel, and Zionism.
  - II. PERSONALITIES OF THE HOLYLAND AND THE STATE OF ISRAEL.
    - Jerusalem (1901-1907): *Heklat mehekek* (Jerusalem, 1901-1907; 1968).10 Tel Aviv (1940)—*Bet ha-kavot ha-yazhan be-Tel Aviv* (Tel Aviv, 1940).11 *Fighters and Martyrs* (1911 or 1912)—Yizkor: *matsevet zikaron le-halole ha-poalim ha-Ivrim be-Erets Yisrael* (Jaffe, 1911 or 1912).12 (1924)—*Yeshivat Yerushalayim* (Jerusalem, 1930).13
  - Chapter Six—Biographical Encyclopedias and Lexicons:
    - I. BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER. (1980)—Sefer shenot dor va-dor shel gedole ha-Torah ve-sarahah (Brooklyn, 1980; Jerusalem, 1982 or 1983).14
      - Chapter Eight—Encyclopedias and Lexicons of Jews in the Arts and Sciences:
        - Chapter Nine—Encyclopedias of Diaspora Communities:

ENDNOTES:

1. As of this time, the following *addenda et corrigenda* relating to the first part of the review have come to the attention of the reviewer. Volume I of Jewish Research Literature, *A History and Guide to Judaic Bibliography* was published in 1977, not 1987. The abbreviation for the journal Literarischer Zentralblatt should have read "LZ" not "LB." The detailed critique of Nissenbaum's *Lekoret Hayekudim Belbulim* mentioned in the "additions and corrections" section appeared on pages 119-136 in vol. I of the short-lived Hebrew periodical *ha-Me'asef* (St. Petersburg, 1902).

2. Only material published prior to 1986 was considered for supplementary inclusion.


7. E.g., *Regesten zur Geschichte der Juden im fränkischen und deutschen Reich bis zur Zeit des Jahres 1273* (Berlin, 1887-1907.) Cf. HGJEL, pp. 447-448, n. 3.


9. Volume 7 is devoted entirely to community histories and is arranged by continent, then by nation and then by further topic subdivisions within some nations. In theory, this catalog only contains non-Hebrew character texts (i.e., Judaica). However, it appears Hebrew character texts which included non-Hebrew character added title pages are also represented (e.g., *Zur Geschichte der Juden in Rußland und slabodkia, Kdański, 1921.* The text of this book is entirely in Hebrew.) On the background of this catalog, cf. HGJB, pp. 119-120, 132.


11. Compiled by Zvi Krell and Zadok Leinnmann. [A]n annotated, alphabetized list of people who were buried in the old cemetery [in Tel Aviv] from 1902 to 1939, based on epitaphs, burial registers, and questionnaires filled out by families of the deceased. Cf. Toledot 3, no. 4 (1981): 15-17. Children separately alphabetized from adults. A major Jewish genealogical source which one rarely sees cited or mentioned. 18 Edited by Aaron H. Rosen. Added title: "*Jewish cantors, some already deceased. Majority of those included from Central Europe, but he had an opportunity to examine volume 3, which contains 36 biographies of prominent cantors, some already deceased. Most of those included from Central Europe, but also some from Russia and some transplanted to North America. Includes a supplement on some earlier figures of Jewish cantorship, arranged by country. 19 Edited by Aaron H. Rosen. Added title: *The history of Hazanah: issued to the 30th anniversary of the Jewish Ministers Cantors Association of America, Sunday, February 3rd, 1924. *Cf. JBN 19, no. 2 (1989): 43. Includes directory of then current members.

20. Edited by Hugo Gold. Extensive compilation of Jewish community histories in Bohemia, arranged alphabetically by name of community. Most articles relatively brief (1-3 pages). Articles either in German or Czech (depending largely on region of Bohemia). Volume is richly illustrated, but lacks index of any kind. Companion volume to H. Gold's Die Juden und Judengemeinden Mährins in Vergangenhheit und Gegenwart (Brünn, 1929), included in HGJEL (p. 300-301). Gold had apparently completed preparing materials to reissue this work in the form of a memorial book, along with a new memorial book on the Jewish communities of Slovakia/Carpathian Russia (cf. Introduction to Gedenkbuch über die Unterungarischen Juden Gemeinden Mährins, Prague, 1974). Ted editor's knowledge, these volumes were never published. What became of these materials? Wilna ligger, author of Die Juden in Böhmen und Mährern (Munich: C.H. Beck, c1967) informed the reviewer, "A couple of years ago when I was in Israel, I visited Mrs. Miriam Gold [widow of Hugo Gold].

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hoping to find a 'Nachtlaß' of [Hugo] Gold's. She is a very old lady and seems to know next to nothing about what her husband did. It seems similar with his son or sons." (Letter from W. Jeger to P. Gordin, 20 March, 1992). Cf. JI, no. 2 (1988/89): 142.


22 Compiled by Aon Heppner & Iakub Herzberg, originally issued in 26 parts. Section one consists of a lengthy overview of Jewish history in the province of Posen (pp. [3]-287). Section 2 comprises 130 individual Jewish community histories in the province of Posen (pp.[291]-1032). Articles vary widely in length, but some are brief as one paragraph. Includes only a few page index to illustrations.

23 Added title: Monumenta Hungaricae Judaeicae. Eighteen volume compendium of historical sources on Hungarian Jewry. Materials (mostly archival documents in their original language) are chronologically arranged within each volume, usually encompassing the 15th-19th centuries. Separate name index in each volume.

24 Compiled by Levi A. Vinken (Ottachynski). First two Hebrew editions cover time period 1561-1908. Rips edition, issued in Yiddish (Di gezikhite fun der Erstdruck in Letland), updates material to the year 1923. Following historical overview of the Jewish communities in Courland, contains 25 individual Jewish community histories in Courland, arranged alphabetically according to the Yiddish spellings of the town names. Emphasis mainly on bio-bibliography and genealogy of rabbinic scholars. In larger communities, material subdivided by rabbis, scholars, communal institutions etc. Not indexed.

25 Documents and materials pertaining to Russian Jewry, compiled by S. A. Bernsdadiki, 1850-1896. Volumes 1 & 2 pertain to "Lithuanian Jewish" (1588-1569). Volume 3 pertains to "Polish and Lithuanian Jewish" (1564-1569). That this source can be of value to at least some Jewish genealogy projects is attested by the frequency of its citation in B. Friedberg, "Gênéalogie de la Famille Sternberg" (Anzve, 1924).

26 Chronologically arranged excerpts from archival as well as published sources pertaining to the history of the Jews in Russia. Issued in three volumes. Volume 1, covering the period 80-1670, was published by Obshchestvo dla rasprorstanienia prosveshchenia mezhdu evreev Rossii. Volumes 2 & 3, covering the periods 1671-1739 & 1740-1799 respectively, were published by Erevkoe istorioko-eitografskoe obshchestvo. All three volumes fully index by name (very few Jewish surnames) and locality.

27 Added title: Lexicon de los hombres de bien de la colectividad israelita en la Argentina. Edited by Wolf Bresler & Samuel Glassman. Volume 1 & 2 contain about 230 biographies of prominent Argentinian Jews. Entries arranged in Hebrew alphabetical order, according to Yiddish transcription of surnames. Most biographies are one full page, with facing columns of Yiddish and Spanish. Entries include photo, names of both parents, date and place of birth and date of arrival in Argentina. Very few biographies born in Argentina, almost all from Eastern Europe. Reprinted in 1986 by the "Asociacion Judio Argentina de Estudios Historicos."


29 Compiled by Harold Boas.

30 Edited by Moritz Frithling, issued in six parts. Comprised entirely of detailed bibliographical portraits of Jewish officers who fell in service of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy during WWI. 119 Biographies total.

31 Nine reports total, issued in five parts. Each report includes lengthy section listing "decorated Jewish soldiers" from throughout the Austro-Hungarian Empire arranged by class of medal or commendation. Some entries include brief description of "heroic deeds." Beginning with report 2/3, includes list of fallen Jewish officers prepared by Moritz Frithling, usually supplying date and place of birth and date and place of death (sometimes notes place of burial in location near place of death). Altogether lists 455 casualties.

32 Lists alphabetically by surname about 10,000 Jews deported from Austria (mainly from Vienna) to the Theresienstadt (Terezin) concentration camp. Entries include date of birth and death (if died in Terezin) or transport number to death camp or Eastern European Jewish ghettos.

33 Memorial book to the israelsch-theologische Lehranstalt in Vienna. One section attempts to list all Seminary students (1893-1938), supplying place of birth, dates of attendance at the Seminary and, in some cases, subsequent activities (pp. 72-82). Four hundred copies printed.

34 374 inscriptions transcribed by Eustace M. Shilstone, corroborated against a register of 850 Jewish barials in Barbados (deposited in London). Also includes appendix of barial registers for which no corresponding memorial in the graveyard could be found. Fully indexed.

35 Edited by Zvi Cohen. "[Included] pictures and short biographical sketches of some 800 notable Canadian Jews, some already deceased. Despite numerous typos and mistakes, it is an excellent source. Many of the entries shown town of origin, date of arrival in Canada, communal activities and names of parents, spouse and children."


37 Transcribed and annotated by Isaac Samuel Emmanuel, author of Gadole Saloniki & Matevza Saloniki (cf. HGJEL, p. 341). Includes 294 complete epitaphs with biographies, followed by a catalog of 2514 tombstones. Fully indexed.

38 Compiled by Feivel Hillel, rabbi in Leipnik. Detailed biographies of officiating rabbis and other important personalities, interspersed with town census lists from various periods. Volume one covers the 17th & 18th centuries. Volume two, which was to have covered the 19th century, was not published.


40 Compiled by Julius Margolinsky. "[Closes Jewish deaths in Denmark from 1693-1976 ... including] Copenhagen and the ten provincial cemeteries. For Copenhagen the listings are alphabetical by surname. The date of death is given and for the men usually the occupation, for the women the death date is given and the individual’s maiden name [url] as well as her husband’s first name. These are Ashkenazi burials only I believe." Letter from Mrs. Martha L. Wine, San Francisco, California to P. Gordin, dated Nov. 20, 1993.

41 Compiled by Michael Adler. Pertains to the participation of Jewish soldiers in his Majesty’s forces during WWI. Includes, "Roll of Honour (the glorious dead)" & "Normal Role of Jews in his Majesty’s Forces" (pp. 189-609).

42 Added title to volume 1: Register of Jewish Survivors: Lists of Jews Rescued in Different European Countries. Volume one contains ca. 60,000 names drawn from 34 different lists of survivors compiled under very difficult circumstances. Some lists were previously issued in various media, including the bulletin (La-karov vel-vakolah) of the Jewish Agency: Search Bureau for Missing Relatives. Includes various lists of survivors liberated from concentration camps (mostly Jewish), as well as Jews found in the areas of former ghettos and other parts of Europe. Some lists divided by nationality or sex. Most individual lists roughly alphabetized and include date of birth and birth place or last residence. Some maiden names parenthetically added. No comprehensive index to volume one. Added title to volume 2: Register of Jewish Survivors: Lists of Jews in Poland. "Volume two] covers Polish survivors only. It contains [57,702] names [2,546 names are missing under "S"] and gives the name and place of last registration only." Cf. Teledot 4, no. 3 (1982): 14. Volume 2 is organized in one series according to Polish phonetical order.

43 Appendix (C-CV) lists German-Jewish participants in the Franco-Prussian war, arranged by town of origin.


45 Compiled by Max Grunwald (1871-1953). Enumerates 1536 inscriptions from the Sephardic cemetery in Altona. Also includes 112 inscriptions from the Sephardic cemetery in Glückstadt.

46 Compiled by Selig Gronemann. Form a kind of Stammbuch for the old, Jewish families of Hannover, based largely on cemetery inscriptions. Nine major clans are traced, along with community rabbis, rabbinic & secular scholars and various other Jewish families and personalities from Hannover. Part 2 of this work (in Hebrew), consists of grave inscriptions organized by family line. Fully indexed. Compiled by Max Proudenzhal. Lists Jewish visitors from throughout Central Europe who attended the important commercial fairs in Leipzig, arranged by town of origin. Jewish visitors for the years 1668-1699 originally published in MGGW 45 (1901): 460-508. According to the author’s preface (referencing back to the portion previously published in MGGW), "Kein Wort übert Jüdischen Familien,-Gemeinde- und Kulturgeschichte ist seitdem erschienen das nicht die Leipziger Messgliste als ergiebige Quelle mit Verwendung hätte." A slight exaggeration, perhaps, but warrants inclusion here. Includes index of identifiable surnames.


49 Equivalent to MZZ 43 (1926): 90-116. List of 1008 Jewish participants in the armed uprising for Hungarian independence of 1844/49. Entries include date and place of birth.


51 Added title in Hungarian: Het van en. Added title in Hebrew: Shev'im shanah. Includes a list of rabbis ordained in the Jewish Theological Seminary of Hungary, 1877-1947 (pp. 31-46).

52 Part V lists faculty, ordained rabbis, doctoral theses & former students in the academic world who attended the JTS of Hungary, (1877-1977). Most volumes of the Seminary’s annual report (Jahresbericht der Landesrabbinerschule in Budapest) listed current students arranged by class (including some students not found in the Jubilee books) and supply place of origin. The annual reports also include extensive lists of charitable donors. Cf. HGJEL p. 454. n. 41.
Edited by F. Serv. Biographies of about 180 Italian Jewish soldiers who died in WWI, arranged by year of death and then alphabetically by surname (pp. [11]-153). Followed by a section of 44 photographs. Volume concludes with a list of about 460 Jewish soldiers who were decorated for valor, arranged by type of medal and then alphabetically. Entries supply town of origin and detailed description of heroic acts, but no personal biography in this section. List include some not native to Italy (e.g., Moine Kobylinski, Odessa, Russia; Eugenio Errera, Salonicci, Greece; Raul Attias, Tunisia, Tunisia etc.)

Lists 189 prominent Lithuanian rabbis who perished in the Holocaust. Most entries only supply date of birth, place of rabbinate and date of death, but some have other biographical details.

Apart from numerous biographies of prominent Vilna personalities in literature, journalism, the arts and sciences (including rabbinic scholars, intelligentsia, politicos etc.), also has separate biographical section on Jewish doctors in Vilna (pp. 373-437, 725-783) and biographies of Vilna natives in America (pp. 873-982). Fully indexed.

Compiled by Israel Klausern.

Transcribed and annotated by David Henriques de Castro. Contains 28 detailed epitaphs from the Sephardic cemetery in Ouderkerk a. d. Amstel, with biographical notes. Facing Dutch and German text. Issued as volume 1 (no more issued).

Compiled by Moshe Tainovits (Zinowitz), issued as volume one of the series. Yeshivot Lita. Includes numerous brief biographical sketches of the students and faculty of the pre-WWII yeshiva in Mir. Fully indexed.

Compiled by Moshe Tainovits (Zinowitz), issued as volume two of the series. Yeshivot Lita. Includes numerous brief biographical sketches of the students and faculty of the pre-WWII yeshiva in Volozhin. Fully indexed.

Compiled by Richard Gotthell. Contains mainly of various lists of Jews involved in the Spanish inquisition. Includes 16 page index of names.

Compiled by Julius Margolinsky from records in the archives of the Jewish Community in Copenhagen. Indexed.


Contains several hundred tombstone inscriptions from the Jewish cemetery in Stockholm. Grave inscriptions reproduced in the original Hebrew, with facing translation in Swedish. Sparse footnotes mainly refer to Biblical origin of tombstone phrases. Illustrated and fully indexed.

Compiled by Simons Wolf. The major portion of the book consists of "Lists of Jewish soldiers in the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War, classified according to states and alphabetically arranged" (pp. 117-409). Contains numerous other lists of a more limited nature (e.g., Jewish soldiers in the War of 1812 etc.).

Edited by Joseph ben David [Scharvasky]. "Contains 200 portraits of Jewish and Zionist leaders, writers and artists who live in the Diaspora, mostly in the U. S. ... Biographical data such as birth date, place of birth, names of parents, children, occupation ... Nevertheless, this source contains information on people who would not ordinarily be found in the standard encyclopedias and biographical dictionaries. Most of the articles are in Yiddish ..." Cf. Toledot 4, no. 3 (1982): 11

Includes brief biographies of "presidents" of Jewish organizations (congregations, mutual aid agencies etc.). Includes a few lengthier biographies of eminent community members (e.g., Jacob Schiff). Also includes numerous descriptions of organizations and membership lists. Partially indexed.

"This guide serves as an index to the [landsmanshafoten] societies that were functioning in 1938 in New York ... In addition to a group of articles on various aspects of landsmanshafoten, the following directories are included: 1) Yiddish roster of organizations ... 2) A list of family circles ... 3) A list of societies for which no information is available. 4) Brief English directory ... 5) Yiddish bibliography of the society's publications ... " Cf. Toledot 4, no. 3 (1982): 12

Jubilee volume of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada. Includes biographies of deceased members (pp. 137-148) and a directory of current members (ca. 1927), arranged according to anglicized surname and listing, in many cases, prior rabbisates (pp. 151-181). For an interesting English-language account of the origins and purpose of this organization, cf. Jewish Communal Register of New York, 1917-1918, pp. 1170-1178.

Contains 264 brief biographies of prominent Orthodox rabbis, many including genealogical details (pp. 546-584). Also has some lengthy biographies of prominent deceased orthodox rabbis.

Edited by Moshe Starkman. Selected poems of 61 Yiddish-American authors, prefixed with their biographies. Cf. HGJL p. 443, n. 28.

PATRICK GORDIS is a researcher and genealogist residing in Berkeley, California. Apart from his personal genealogical research, he hopes to play a part in the "Renaissance" of Jewish genealogy, which, in his judgement, was carried on at a much higher level in previous generations.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Jewish Genealogists Gary Mokotoff and Eileen Polakoff will be offering two research trips this year to the LDS (Mormon) Family History Library in Salt Lake City, the first from July 21-29, 1994 and the second from November 3-10.

For information, write to SLC Genealogy Trip, P.O. Box 900, Teaneck, NJ 07666 or call 201-837-8300

THE OLD SYNAGOGUE IN WORMS ON THE RHINE

(Before World War I1)

From "Juedisches Leben im Mittelalter"

MORMONS —MICROFILMED BOOKS ON JEWISH GENEALOGIES. microfilm 1013820

Stammtafeln der Familie Rothschild, Aron Freiman, German

Stammbaum der Familie Schick, Solomon Schick, Hebrew

Geschichte der Familie Schor, Bernhard Friedberg, Hebrew

Stammtafeln der von Liebmann, Schwartzschild in Frankfurth, German

Geza Tarschischim (Rabbinical Genealogies), Moses Jakob Schwerdscharf, Hebrew

Sefer Daat Halewonom, Kohen et Klein, Hebrew

Michael Simons, Dusseldorf, Hebrew & German

Die Familie Speyer, Berthold Baer, German

Hersch Herz Straus-Frankfurth, Heinr. J. Strauss, German

The Families Yates & Samuel of Liverpool, Stuart M. Samuel M.P., English

Dr. Leopold Zunz & Seine Frankfurter Annen, Markus Brann, German

The Yahia Family, Eliaikim Carmoly, Hebrew

Die Familie Herz in Weilburg, Dr. Heinrich Herz, German

The Robin Family, Isaak Robin, Hebrew

Moritz Simon Familie, German
FICOWSKA, Elzbieta, born in 1940, in Warsaw to Hena & Joseph Rochman-Kopel. (Taken out of The Warsaw Ghetto.)

LESZCZYNSKA-EJZEN, Maria, born 1933 in Konin near Poznan. Searching for family Lipszyc. Szkyler and Ejzen from Konin as well as any other family from Konin.

BUDNICKA, Krystna (Hena Kuczer) born to Cyrka and Lejzor Kuczer from Warsaw.

OCHLEWSKA, Maria (Estera Horn), born approx. 1940 to Benjamin and Perl Horn from Chelman Lubelski.

ZENOWICZ, Wilhilm (Wilinke Pink), son of family Menkin-Butrymaniec from Lithuania.

PODGORSKA, Krystyna (Chudy), daughter of Izaak and Irfene Sztyler from Lodz.

KAMINSKA, Maria, daughter of Sara and Sender Linder from Lwow (Lemberg).

HELA, Tos, daughter of Sala and Szymon Levi. In Lwow her grandfather was a Rabbi.

ASSENDRYCH, Basia born probably in Warsaw or Garwolin, in 1942. There was a note with name E.A. Zajdler-Szapiro plus a gold “Cyma” watch attached to the child.

LIKIERMAN, Irene, born 1933 in Warsaw is looking for her sister. If you have any information on the above CALL ANNA CHESZES (416) 665-9592 or (416) 368-1335 or MARTA SHEMTOV (416) 229-0207

JUDELS, descendants of Judel Jacobs, born (1725) in Poland, came to the United States and perhaps also to Canada. Contact W.R. Muller, Einsteinlaan 23, 2641 ZL PIJNACKER, The Netherlands tel. 01736-95512

Kathryn Michael is researching the Michael/Michaels family. She is crossreferencing any information received and will respond to enquiries.

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