

שם טוב

SHEM TOV

JEWISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA (TORONTO)

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The Benefits Of Genealogy

by Dr. Rolf Lederer

One of the more frequently asked questions is "Why research one's roots?" There are many answers to this seemingly simple question.

Some do it out of curiosity. For others, it's a quest to discover long-lost relatives. Or even the hope that it will lead to a substantial reward. For most, though, it's an attempt to learn about the past, possibly a search for identity.

Often someone asking the question "why?" says it with a sneer, and the implication is that genealogical research is boring, and worse. Humanity is clearly divided into two groups; those who pursue genealogical research with conviction, ardour and endless energy and purpose, and others whose eyes glaze over whenever the "G" word is mentioned.

The recording of ancestry is as old as the opening chapters of Genesis. It is only in the last 20 years that Jewish Genealogy has become fashionable and is being pursued with a frenzy never experienced before. Now in 1996, one can reflect on what has happened since about 1976 when small groups of people met in major North American cities and started organizing societies to do Jewish Genealogy. Others followed them elsewhere in the world, so that today there is a huge network of like-minded individuals on six continents. There is even an annual "time of sharing" when everyone can meet those involved in Jewish Genealogy.

But Jewish Genealogy is much more than meeting and sharing. It also includes restoration, healing and connecting as well as dealing with Jewish continuity. A

history professor once said "one has to study history in order to understand the present." The more we know about our ancestors, the easier it is for us to know and understand ourselves. Every person is unique but does not live in a vacuum. There is a past, a present, and hopefully a future.

Our earlier ancestors, living say 4,000 years ago in one place, would presumably be unaware of what was happening 1,000 miles away. It was only later when people travelled that conditions in distant places were known. Likewise, the development of the printed word facilitated the recording and preservation of information.

As technology progressed, more and

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more sophisticated methods were developed to record and store information. Today with the push of a button, we can see images produced more than a century ago or hear sounds that were recorded many decades ago.

Personal memory spans a lifetime. My father in 1996 can tell me about events prior to WW I, or how electricity was first introduced into his home. He has celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his Bar Mitzvah, and still remembers the celebrations during the unsettled, bleak, austere years of the First World War (no lavish banquet, expensive gifts or lively music!).

Our experience of families is usually very limited and confined for the most part to the nuclear family. If members of the family remain in the same locality, they often stay in touch, but not necessarily so. Cities today are big places, besides which people are "busy." But even more disruptive to maintaining contact has been migration or the effects of wandering that are associated with being Jewish! History is replete with war and catastrophe. Small wonder that our knowledge about our individual past is so frequently scattered.

The genealogist's task is to search out all the possible sources and produce a cohesive, hopefully uninterrupted

account. My first attempt at genealogical research in 1976 was to interview my father and record all the names of the members of the immediate family. The result, one sheet of an office pad! Of these, only my grandparents, several great aunts and great uncles, aunts, uncles, and cousins were known to me. I learned for the first time the names of my great grandparents.

For many years a conspiracy of deafening silence enveloped the Holocaust. Understandably, survivors were reluctant or unable to talk about their experiences. Persons who were not victims often colluded by avoiding discussions on the Holocaust, and this often isolated victims and their families. Apart from the personal effects of the Holocaust, a serious disruption in Jewish continuity occurred. Individual lives were snuffed out, whole families were annihilated, records and documents were destroyed.

Meetings of Holocaust survivors in recent years, and the establishment of the Holocaust Museum in Washington, have proven to be therapeutic to Holocaust survivors. Many (but not all) are now able to speak openly about their experiences, to share memories with their children and grandchildren.

Genealogists have also been effective through their research to re-connect family members and helpful in the

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The Jewish Genealogical Society of Canada was founded in 1985 and currently has about 150 members. Membership costs \$30 per calendar year, \$20 for persons living beyond both Metro Toronto and its adjacent suburbs. Meetings are held September to June, usually on the last Wednesday of each month at 8:00 p.m. (doors open at 7:30) at Shaarei Shomayim Synagogue, 470 Glencairn Avenue, Toronto (unless announced otherwise). Guests are always welcome. Details are usually printed in the *Canadian Jewish News*.

The goals of the Society are to provide a forum for the exchange of knowledge and information through meetings, outings, workshops and guest lecturers, 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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process of healing and re-connecting.

The rewards of doing genealogical research are multiple. A sense of belonging results belonging to a larger family and ultimately being re-connected with Jewish identity. This is what Kurzweil calls the "Mitzvah of doing genealogical research," which should have a place in the curriculum of every Jewish school (Tapper).

The scope of Jewish Genealogy is vast, and we are still only scraping the surface. Much remains to be done, and the guidelines set out by Kurzweil, Tapper and others should be followed. ☆

Kurzweil, Arthur. Genealogy as a Spiritual Pilgrimage. Avotaynu, Vol. XI, Number 3.

Tapper, Lawrence. Guest Editorial: A Call to Arms. Avotaynu, Vol. XI, Number 1.

Dr. Rolf Lederer is a past President of the JGS of Canada.

Members of our society speak the following languages:

Afrikaans
Bulgarian
Dutch
French
German
Hebrew
Hungarian
Italian
Polish
Portuguese
Russian
Spanish
Yiddish

If you need help, please contact Henry Wellisch at (416) 638-3280.



Over six hundred and seventy Jewish genealogists met in Boston, Massachusetts, between July 14 and July 19 for the 15th Annual Summer Seminar on Jewish Genealogy. The conference was sponsored, organized and run by the JGS of Greater Boston, one of 72 Jewish genealogical societies throughout the world.

Representatives attended from over 11 countries, including Australia, Brazil, Canada, England, France, Israel, Poland, Scotland, South Africa and the U.S.

During the five-day seminar, sessions covered a variety of topics, including doing genealogical research in Belarus, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, and the Ukraine; what help is available on the internet; and how to utilize sources in the U.S. such as the Leo Baeck Institute and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Additionally, Birds-of-a-feather get-togethers provided an opportunity for researchers with common interests to exchange information.

In almost all sessions the use of the internet was mentioned. It has become a very powerful tool in genealogy, anchored by JewishGen, "The Official Home of Jewish Genealogy." Many databases exist on JewishGen with useful information for research. They include the Jewish Genealogical Family Finder (JGFF) which maintains a cross-reference of names and places that researchers are interested in, the Russian Era Indexing in Poland Project (REIPP) which is a repository for indexes of Jewish records from Poland (numbering over 100,000 in less than one year), and the Shtetlinks which allows easy access to information on Shtetls around the world on the internet. Visit <http://www.jewishgen.org/> or send email to intro@jewishgen.org for information.

Each year the seminar is held in a different city around the world, allowing research to be conducted using the available resources of the host city. Seminars are planned for Paris, New York, Los Angeles and Salt Lake City for 1997 through 2000 respectively.

Using City Of Toronto Assessment Records To Help Solve A Genealogical Research Problem

By Glen Eker

In the June 1996 issue of ShemTov I discussed the use and type of genealogical information that may be found in assessment records. In this article I would like to show how assessment records can be used to provide valuable information that may lead to other sources of research. To do this I will use a specific example.

In March 1996 I did genealogical research for a U.S. resident who was seeking information about some Canadian ancestors. He was looking for information on an Anna Bermant-Littner and a Sion or Saul Bermant. Anna was born around 1888 and died around 1970. She was married, although her husband's name was not known; they had no children; and she died in Hamilton. Sion or Saul lived in Toronto and died around 1950. His wife's name was also Anna. No other information on either party was provided.

The first sources that I examined were Hamilton and Toronto city directories. The Hamilton city directories from the 1920s to the 1960s showed no trace of Anna. The Toronto city directories, however, clearly showed her brother Sion or Saul. His name first appeared in the directory of 1932 under the name Samuel Berman, residing at 186 Euclid Avenue. Occupation is given as Eagle Overalls. In the 1933 directory he appeared as Samuel BERMAN Grocery and Fruit at 186 Baldwin Street. Residence is given at 182 Baldwin Street. From the 1934 to the 1939 directory he appeared as Samuel BERMANT Grocery and Fruit at 186 Baldwin Street; residence is given as 191 Baldwin Street. This name change brings into question what the original form of the family name was, whether it was Berman, Bermant, or some other. From 1940 to 1949 Samuel Bermant appears as a grocer at 186 Baldwin Street, with his residence listed at the same address. 1949 is his last appearance in the directory, indicating that he died that year or in 1950. From 1950 to 1970 Anna Bermant is listed as Grocery at 186 Baldwin Street with residence at that address. 1970 is

her last appearance in the directory, indicating that she probably died that year or in 1971. For the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 a Bermant Grocery owned by S. Bermant and Isaac Moscovitz is listed at 186 Baldwin Street. The 1973 directory also shows a separate listing for an S. Bermant whose occupation is given as Bermant Grocery; no address is shown. 1973 was the last year that the name Bermant appears in any Toronto City Directory. A search of the CD ROM Canada phone disc for 1995 provides no further listings in Canada for anyone named Bermant.

City of Toronto Assessment Records, however, provided some valuable genealogical information that may throw a different light on what the client knew and could lead to other areas of research. The assessment rolls for 1945 show that 186 Baldwin Street was located in Ward 4, Division 3. Sam Bermant is listed as a grocer with year of birth given as 1891. Anna Bermant is shown with no birth date. Also listed is Sam Bermant, Grocer born 1928; the owner of the property is Sam Bermant, the property size and value are also given. The assessment rolls for 1955 show that Anna Bermant, a grocer and merchant, resides at 186 Baldwin Street in Ward 4, Division 3; her birthdate is given as 1888.

The assessment records have provided valuable genealogical information in the form of birth dates for Sam and Anna Bermant. It appears that the birth year given by the client for Anna Bermant-Littner, and the birth year listed in the public records for Anna Berman are the same. Information from the client states that Anna Bermant-Littner died around 1970, and entries in the Toronto city directories seem to indicate that Anna Berman died around 1970. Could it be that there was only one Anna? This requires further research.

The birth date information, along with the information as to when Sam and Anna Bermant died, would also allow



the client to obtain death records from the Deputy Registrar General in Queen's Park and naturalization records from Citizenship and Immigration in Hull, Quebec.

The client did not say when Anna and Sam Bermant were married or if they married in Europe or Canada. The released Ontario Vital Statistics Index covering marriages to 1914 showed no listing for the name of Berman or Bermant. If these individuals were married in Europe, their records would not be available; if they were married in Canada after 1914, then the birth dates obtained from the assessment records could provide valuable identifying information when obtaining a marriage record, although an approximate year of marriage is required in order to have a single search conducted within a five-year period. Otherwise, multiple searches are required.

This example shows how information such as birth dates, obtained from assessment records, can further genealogical research. ☆

Glen Eker, a member of our Society, has published a number of articles on Canadian Jewry in SHEM TOV.

ADVERTISING RATES

SHEM TOV is now accepting display advertising for publication. Advertisers are requested to supply camera-ready art and payment by November 1996 for the Winter issue. Please indicate how many insertions you would like. As the chart indicates our basic rate is discounted for advertisements placed in four consecutive issues (one year) instead of a single issue only. By placing an ad in SHEM TOV, you are reaching a growing number of readers in Toronto, across Canada and internationally, and helping to support a unique and vital journal.

	One Issue	Four Issues (1 year)
Full Page	\$60	\$200
Half Page	\$30	\$100
Quarter Page	\$18	\$ 60
Eighth Page	\$10	\$ 32

Search ads are also available. Rates are \$5 for the first 25 words and 25¢ per word thereafter, your name and address are free. Please write advertisement clearly with family surnames you are researching in UPPER CASE letters. Make your cheque payable to Jewish Genealogical Society of Canada (Toronto) and mail to: JGS of Canada (Toronto), P.O. Box 446, Station A, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 5T1.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Wednesday, September 25, 1996 - 7:30 p.m.

At the Shaarei Shomayim Synagogue
470 Glencairn Avenue

Chassidic and Non Chassidic Genealogies

Two Case Studies. The Lubavitsch
and Soloveitschik Families.

Speaker: Dr. Aaron Nussbaum
former Principal of United Synagogue Schools.

Wednesday, October 30, 1996 - 7:30 p.m.

At the Shaarei Shomayim Synagogue
470 Glencairn Avenue

Heritage of a Patriarch.

The Story of Ten Generations of a Founding
Family of the Jewish Community of Quebec
and Canada, 1790 to the Present.

Anne Joseph of Montreal will speak about her new book.

**As part of Holocaust Education Week our
Society will present in conjunction with
the Holocaust Remembrance Committee:**

Sunday, November 17, 1996 - 3:00 to 6:00 p.m.

At the Lipa Green Building
4600 Bathurst Street
4th Floor - Conference Room

The acclaimed movie: "Shtetl"

Sunday, November 17, 1996 - 7:30 p.m.

At the Lipa Green Building
4600 Bathurst Street
4th Floor - Conference Room

A meeting with the filmmaker of the movie "Shtetl"
Marian Marzynski

Please watch the "What's New" column in the
Canadian Jewish News for the date and program of
our December meeting.

A History of the Jewish Experience in Arkansas, 1820-1990

by Carolyn Gray LeMaster

(University of Arkansas Press, 1994). 622 pages,
photographs, notes, bibliographical references, index.

This well-written and researched book presents a detailed history of the Jewish experience in Arkansas from 1820 to 1990. It provides an account of both the highly visible and successful Jews who settled in Arkansas, as well as those who were less well known in their achievements and comprised the more ordinary element of Arkansas society. The book is divided into five distinct and self-contained sections, each of which describes Jewish involvement in the development of the state. Each section is divided into chapters, totalling eighteen. There is also a detailed section providing notes to each chapter, a bibliography of research materials, and an index of every name mentioned in the book.

Section I, Scattered Threads, provides a history of early pioneer Jewish settlers from the 1820s to the 1860s, and includes details of Arkansas Jewry's involvement in the Civil War. The first Jewish settlers in Arkansas were believed to be Abraham and Fanny Block. Abraham was born in Bohemia in 1780 and came to America at the age of twelve, when he settled in Richmond, Virginia.

In 1811 he married Fanny Isaacs who was from a German Jewish family. Through hard work he opened businesses and accumulated land in Virginia. Seeking to expand, he decided to move west and was in Arkansas by 1823. By 1828 Fanny and their seven children, who were born in Richmond, were also there. The Blocks had five more children after leaving Virginia, four of whom were born in Arkansas.

Abraham Block's wealth allowed him and his family to become integrated into the economic, political and social life of Virginia and Arkansas. He mixed with and knew the elite of society. He contributed to charitable causes and sought to better the economic development of the states. Abraham Block kept up his ties with Judaism, despite living in such remote parts of the country. He visited the congregation in New Orleans regularly and read widely on Jewish issues. His children's prominent positions in society

allowed them to find marriage partners among the elite of gentile society. Today, the Block descendants also have a prominent position in Arkansas, although they are no longer Jewish. The Block family homestead is located in Washington, Arkansas, and is considered a historical site.

Section II, Threads Come Together, presents early congregational histories and describes German and East European migration to Arkansas from the 1860s to the 1930s. Section III, Colourful Threads, describes the economic and civic progress made by Jews in Arkansas towards developing the state. Also described is German and East European migration within Arkansas from the 1860s to the 1940s.

Section IV, Strengthening the Threads, describes the Arkansas Jewish Assembly which, from 1931 to 1951, sought to unite all Jewish organizations in the state.

Also discussed is the changes in the community during World War II and the 1940s. Section V, The Wrap and the Woop, describes the merging German and East European communities in Arkansas from the 1940s to the 1990s; this updates the congregational histories of Arkansas Jewry presented in the previous sections.

The book is a valuable reference source and presents a wealth of historical and genealogical material on individuals and families who settled in Arkansas between 1820 and 1990.

We Welcome These New Members To Our Society

Ann Brown	Jared Fein	Harvey Glasner
Frances Knowlson	Hilda Roda	Cheryl Tallan
	George Vladar	Norman White

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

by Jo Fraenkel

Within easy reach of the Chicago area is the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana, which houses one of the largest U.S. genealogy collections outside of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Organized in 1961 and named for its organizer, the Fred J. Reynolds Historical Genealogy Department contains more than 181,000 printed volumes and 220,000 items of microfilm and microfiche. Through department purchases and donations from genealogists and historians, the collection is growing continuously.

Included are federal, state and territorial census records, city directories, most national archives' passenger lists, military records, nearly 100,000 printed volumes of U.S. local records, and more than 38,000 volumes of compiled genealogies representing research already done on American and European families. The department holds the largest English-language genealogy and local history periodical collection in the world. There is also a significant number of records from Canada, the British Isles and Germany.

Increasing rapidly is the use of genealogy material both on-site and by postal service, telefax and electronic mail. To ensure the continued high level of service for all patrons, the Historical Genealogy Department Research Center has been established to handle requests for detailed information by individuals who cannot conduct an on-site investigation. Performing the research at the center are individuals experienced in conducting genealogical research surveys and in using the resources of the department. They spend one hour evaluating an inquiry, exploring primary and secondary sources, obtaining copies of pertinent documents, and composing a report. The fee for this service is \$25 paid in advance and is not refundable. In addition, "Quick-Search" services can be provided at a lesser cost. Requests for general information, available holdings, how-to-get-started are answered free of charge.

Information about the new research center can be requested from Curt B. Witcher, Manager, Historical Genealogy Department. The Allen County Public Library is located at 900 Webster St., P.O. Box 2270, Fort Wayne, IN. 46801-2270. Phone: (219) 424-7241 Ext. 3315

On-Line Public Access Catalog, (219)424-1330. Internet HomePage: <http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/departments/genealogy.html>.

Morasha, Spring 1996

The 16th Annual Holocaust Education

Week opens on Nov. 7, 1996 at 7:30 p.m. at Convocation Hall, University of Toronto.

Keynote Speakers:

Gerda W. Klein and Kurt Klein

**"All But Our Lives: Hope,
the Sustaining Force"**

with excerpts from:

"One Survivor Remembers"

A documetary based on experiences of Gerda Klein, winner of a TV Emmy Award, and Oscar from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in Hollywood.

Canadian Naturalization Records as a Source of Genealogical Information

An Update by Glen Eker, MA, MLS

In SHEM TOV, Volume XII, Number 1, March 1996, pp. 8, I discussed how to obtain Canadian naturalization Records and the type of information that is contained in such records. In that article, I directed researchers to write to Janet Brooks, Director, Information Management, Public Rights Administration, Citizenship and Immigration Canada at an address in Hull, Quebec.

The Department has recently moved and researchers should now direct their requests to the following address:

Stephen M. Clemenhagen
Public Rights Assistant
Public Rights Administration
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Journal Towers North - 13th floor
1300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1L1

All other requirements for obtaining naturalization documents remain the same as stated in the original article.

Auschwitz Tattoo

by Henry Wellisch

Our society recently received the following letter:

To whom it may concern;

I wanted to get in touch with you regarding a genealogical question about an Auschwitz survivor: is it possible to trace camp identification numbers to obtain a name?

The context is this: my mother-in-law spent several years at the camp and found her way to Prague after the war. At that point, she was in her late teens. Both parents had been killed (her mother at the camp, her father en route). She had no identification papers. What's more, she had virtually no memory of her life prior to Auschwitz. After a few years in Prague, she met a relief worker with a Canadian Jewish aid group searching for DPs. One thing led to another and an article about her found its way into the Toronto Star. She was adopted by a local couple and emigrated to Canada.

The article, from 1947, stated that she thought her father was a Canadian and her mother was Czech. They lived in Quebec, but somehow got swept up in the Nazi round-ups early in the war while travelling in Europe. Otherwise, she remembered little else about her place of origin or her parents.

Over the ensuing decades, she rarely spoke of Auschwitz, largely because she was completely isolated from anyone who understood her experiences. Her camp memories have always been sketchy, and she is highly reluctant to discuss the subject, something which is not uncommon among survivors, I gather.

In sum, my mother-in-law is a mystery, having little memory of her original nationality, original language (she spoke no English when she came to Canada, although French seems to be her mother tongue), parents' given names, precise age, when she got to Auschwitz, etc. She always denied being Jewish, although we are skeptical about this. It's certainly true that she never sought to find relatives in Quebec.

Last year, we thought we'd see if we could find out her number, which was removed surgically after she came to Canada. At the time, we hit a dead end, but more recently, my mother-in-law showed us an early ID photo of herself with the number written on the back. She also had a photo of her arm with the tattoo, something she had never shown any member of her family.

In any event, we now have her number: 91698. There may be an A or a triangle near the number, but the photo is blurry so it's hard to tell just what that extra symbol is. Do you have any suggestions about tracing the number, and then perhaps finding out the names of her parents? We have written to the Auschwitz Museum in Poland, at the recommendation of the Holocaust Museum in Washington, but have had no reply.

We would be very interested in hearing any advice you may have to offer.

Considering that the writer had already contacted Auschwitz and the Holocaust Museum in Washington, I did not think there was much of a chance of finding anything here in Toronto. Nevertheless, I felt that perhaps some information could be found at the Robarts Library. The catalogue listed no fewer than 175 titles under the subject: AUSCHWITZ.

I decided to focus on only a few. One was Hermann Langbein's well-known book "Menschen in Auschwitz," published in Vienna in 1972.

Hermann Langbein was half Jewish and a member of the Communist Party. Originally incarcerated in Dachau he was transferred in August of 1942 to Auschwitz, where he stayed till August 1944. Here is what he has to say about the numbering system there:

Every prisoner also had a number...From the number it was possible to establish when the holder of the number had arrived in Auschwitz. In the camp there was a type of aristocracy based on low numbers. One looked down with some disdain on those "millionaires" with six digit numbers...I was 15 months in Dachau and when I was transferred to Auschwitz I was considered, based on my number, a "novice." In Auschwitz after even a few months I became a "veteran," such was the fluctuation in an extermination camp.

In Auschwitz women had their own series of numbers. When a camp for Gypsies was established, the Gypsies received their own series of numbers, one for men, and one for women with the prefix "Z" [Zigeuner]. On May 13, 1944 the administration started a new series of numbers with the prefix "A" for new Jewish arrivals. Later another series with the prefix "B" was added.

The other more important book, entitled, "Auschwitz Chronicle, 1939-1945" was compiled by Danuta Czech and published in New York in

1990. It is simply a day-by-day chronicle of events at Auschwitz, starting with the establishment in May 1940 to its liberation on January 27, 1945 by the Red Army. All entries are documented.

It did not take me too long to find the entry relating to the number 91698.

Here are some of the events that occurred in Auschwitz on:

January 22, 1943

Nos. 91062-91094 are assigned to 33 prisoners sent from Kattowitz.

Nos. 91544-92212 are assigned to 669 male prisoners and Nos. 30416-30697 to 264 female inmates of the prison in Radom who are sent to the camp by the Radom Sipo and SD.

Nos. 92348-92543 are given to 196 male prisoners and Nos. 30680-30770 to 91 female prisoners sent in a group transport.

Approximately 3,650 Jewish men, women, and children from the Grodno ghetto arrive in an RSHA transport. After the selection, 365 men, who get Nos. 92544-92908, as well as 229 women, who get Nos. 30771-30999, are admitted to the camp as prisoners. The others, approximately 3,056 people, are killed in the gas chambers.

It is clear that the No. 91698 must be a mistake, since it falls within the group of male prisoners from Radom. As far as the prefix "A" is concerned, the highest number I could find was No. A-27752, from a Jewish woman who was transferred from Plaszow concentration camp.

It seems that, as far as this story is concerned, I have reached a dead end for now; I am, however, open to any suggestions. ☆

JEWISHGEN
A Global Jewish Genealogy Group

Over the last year this relatively new addition to the Internet has come to the fore. More and more people have computers and many are "connected," sending and receiving E-mail messages and "browsing" the World Wide Web, etc. We find, as part of this development, that the JewishGen Conference has established itself as the the major voice for Jewish Genealogy on the Electronic Superhighway and beyond.

The stated purpose of JewishGen is:

- ✧ to establish contact with other researchers working on the same families or geographic locations.
- ✧ to gather information about research materials and methods.
- ✧ to determine the fate of relatives during the Holocaust period.
- ✧ to find out more about the social history of the Jewish people.
- ✧ to develop links between Jewish Genealogical Societies and their members throughout the world.

Within these guidelines JewishGen features:

- ✧ A Global Jewish Genealogy Discussion Group
- ✧ InfoFiles
- ✧ Searchable Databases
- ✧ A Mentor Program
- ✧ An Award Winning Web Site and more

For more information send an E-mail message to <intro@jewishgen.org>

What follows is a number of typical messages of general interest, which were posted recently on the "JewishGen Digest."

The Digest usually carries 20 to 40 messages and is sent to subscribers nearly every day.

Argentine Phonebooks

From Hector Mondrik and Martin Hadis on behalf of the newly formed JGS of Argentina.

Argentina is divided into two companies. Telecom covers the south of the country, Telefonica de Argentina the north. Greater Buenos Aires is also divided by these companies. These two companies cover approx. 85% of the population. World Wide Websites are:

For Telecom: <http://www.telecom.com.ar>

For Telefonica: <http://www.telefonica.com.ar>

When you have contacted the site the logo of the company will appear followed by:

SERVICIOS
COMUNICADOS
LA GUIA
INTERNAUTAS
GENERACION X
ARGENTINA

Click on La Guia (the phonebook). A few lines in Spanish will appear, telling you to specify the surname (apelladio) and the province (provincia) you are looking for. If in doubt about this item leave the default value: Buenos Aires, which accounts for approx. 1/3 of Argentina's population.

10 million Canadian phone numbers:

<http://canada411.sympatico.ca/>

"It is sponsored by all the various telephone companies across Canada and seems to list virtually every telephone number in Canada + address and postal codes. It would appear to be very up to date." Supplied by Ed Goldberg, Vancouver, BC <AGOLDBERG@direct.ca>

(Editor's note: However, it is my understanding that many numbers are missing).

SEARCH ADS

Seeking all information regarding MARCUS K. AUERBACH, book dealer. Moved to St. Boniface, Manitoba 1890s "where he settled permanently" (Arthur Chiel). Buried a son MYER 6½ years 1889 and wife THERESA HART 1893 in Montreal. Believe he had another son ABRAHAM born October 16, 1884 Montreal.

Lorraine Auerbach Chevrier
100 des Outaoais, Point Fortune, Quebec JOP 1N0

SEGAL/SEGALL/SEGEL - Searching descendants of ZALMAN SEGAL/SEGALL/SEGEL. Wife FEIGLE, children MENDLE, LIPMAN & RACHEL. Lived in Winnipeg in 1910.

Lily Segall
PO Box 679, Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia 0801

Searching for descendants of grandparents MOISHE and ESTER (ESKIN) SIMKIN whose roots were in Smolensk Russia. A family of five sons and four daughters, one son practiced dentistry, second was bookkeeper both around Minsk prior to World War Two. Third son murdered in Russia. Two daughters, SHIFRA and BELLA remained. Rest of family moved to America MOISHE born about 1840.

Harry Simkin
#323-8460 Lansdown Road, Richmond BC V6X 3G8.

Mrs. TEVIA BERKOWICZ (BERKOWITZ) born in Vilna around 1900; lived in Brussels after World War II and in Montreal around 1970 at 4888 Hutchinson Avenue. Mrs. BERKOWICZ was a cousin of the late Mrs. SONIA NORDEGG nee MEISEL of New York. Relatives or friends of Mrs. BERKOWICZ or anyone with information about her, please contact:

W. John Koch
11666-72 Avenue, Edmonton, AB T6G 0C1
by letter or phone:
(403)436-0581 (collect)

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS WITH YIZKOR BOOK HOLDINGS

Compiled by the Yizkor Book SIG: Len Markowitz,
Monitor; Ray Stone <rstone@rain.org>, Provider

Historicana

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Erich Chaim Kline

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E-mail: Schwartz@cts.com

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Isaac H. Mann

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Chaim E. Dzialowski

PO Box 6413, 91063 Jerusalem, Israel

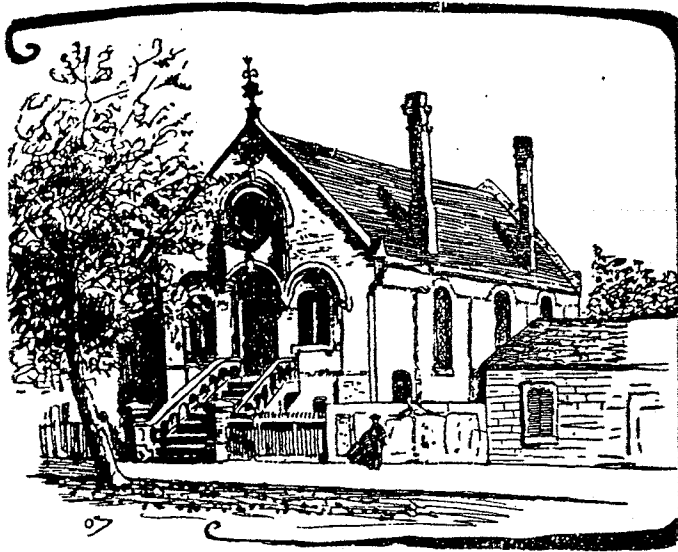
Nun Bet Books

6 Ben Yehuda St., 63801 Tel Aviv, Israel

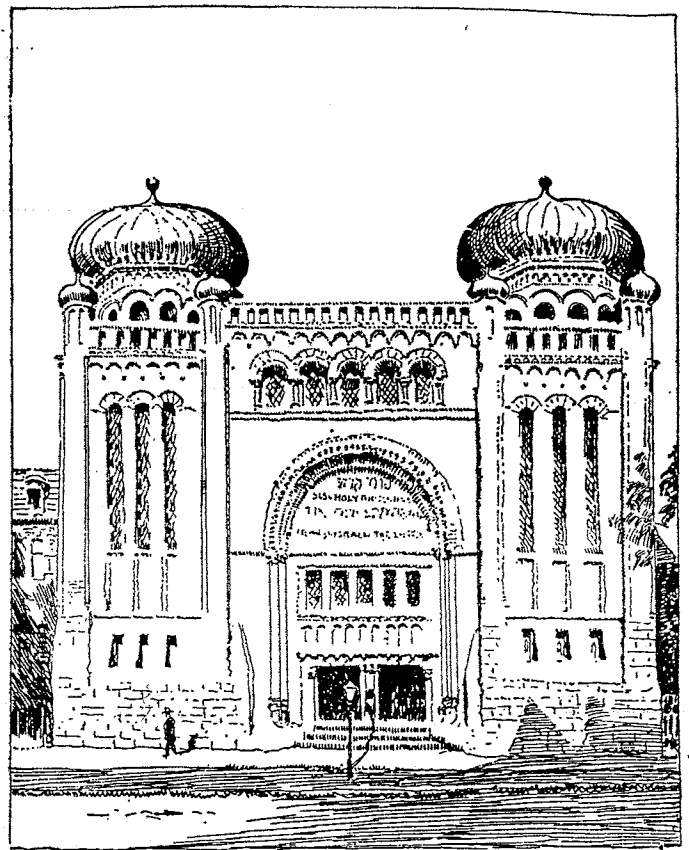
J. Robinson & Co., Booksellers - Israel

26 Nachlat Benjamin Street, 65162 Tel Aviv

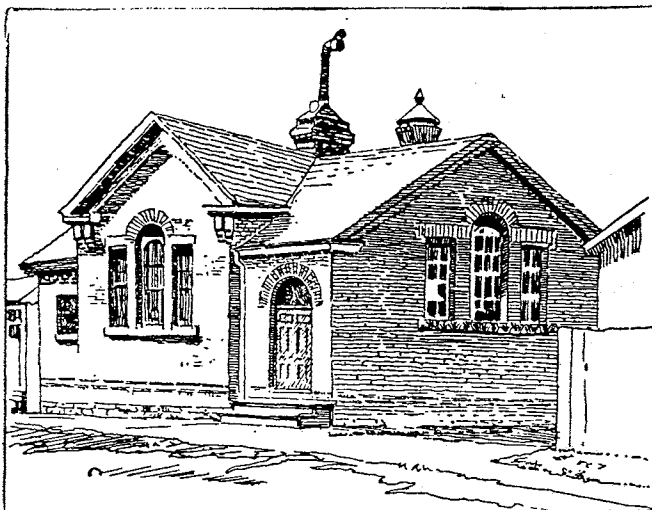
Mishpacha, Summer 1996



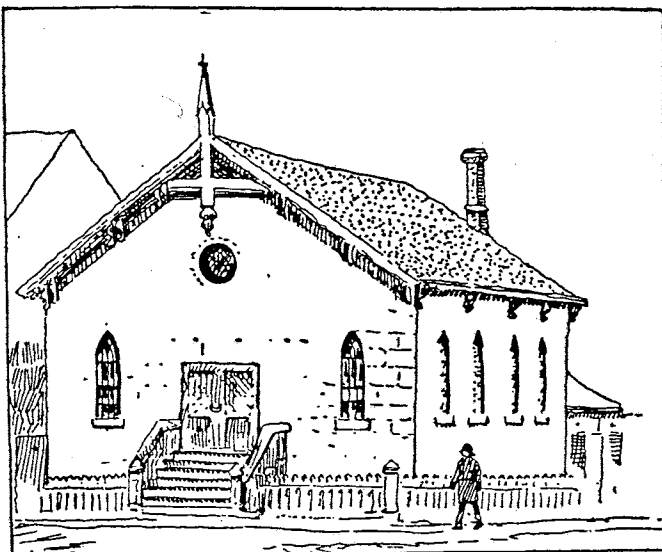
HOLY BLOSSOM SYNAGOGUE (OLD)
RICHMOND ST. EAST, NOW (1905) A FACTORY



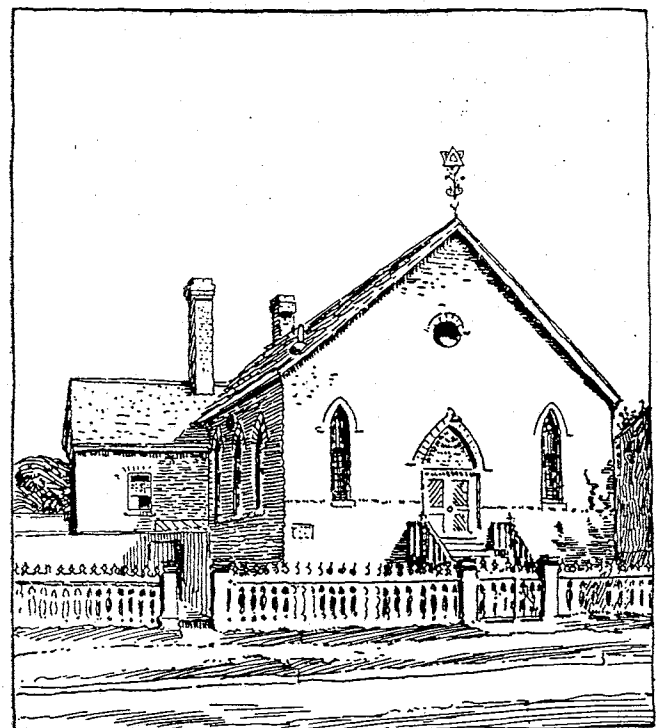
HOLY BLOSSOM SYNAGOGUE, BOND STREET



JEWISH MEETING HOUSE, EDWARD STREET



JEWISH SYNAGOGUE ON UNIVERSITY AVENUE



AUSTRIAN SYNAGOGUE, CHESTNUT ST. EAST SIDE

FROM "LANDMARKS OF TORONTO" BY J. ROSS ROBERTSON 1904, 1907

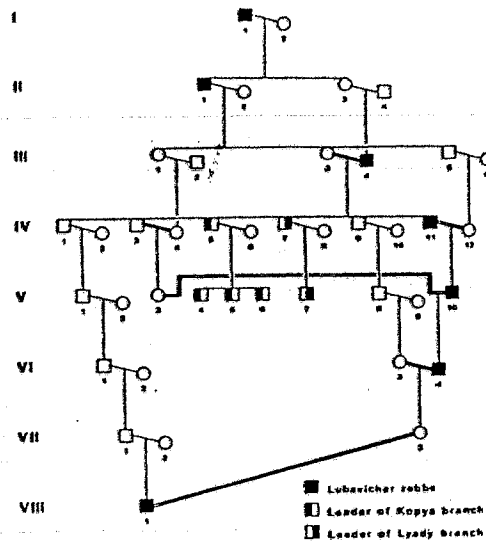


Fig. 1. Genetic history of the Schneersons of Lubavich in pedigree form (see text).

The Schneerson dynasty of Lubavicher *rebbe*s

Pedigree no.	Name	Year of		Comment
		Birth	Death	
I-1	Shneur Zalman of Lyady	1745	1813	First rebbe
I-2	Sterna			
II-1	Dov Baer of Lubavich	1773	1827	Second rebbe
II-2	Sheyne			
II-3	Deborah Leah		1792	
II-4	Shalom Shakhna		ca. 1800	
III-1	Deborah Leah		1876	
III-2	Jacob Israel Twersky of Cherkassy	1792	1876	
III-3	Hayyah Mushka		1861	
III-4	Menahem Mendel Schneersohn	1789	1866	Third rebbe
III-5	Hayyah Sarah			
III-6	Aaron Alexandrow			
IV-1	Baruch Shalom	1804	1869	
IV-2				
IV-3	Joseph Isaac of Ovruch	1809	1875	
IV-4	Hannah			
IV-5	Judah Leib of Kopys	1811	1866	Started Kopys branch
IV-6				
IV-7	Hayyim Shneur Zalman of Lyady	1814	1880	Started Lyady branch
IV-8				
IV-9	Israel Noah of Nezhin	1816	1883	
IV-10				
IV-11	Samuel of Lubavich	1834	1882	Fourth rebbe
IV-12	Rebekah		1914	
V-1	Levi Isaac			
V-2				
V-3	Sterna Sarah		1942	
V-4	Solomon Shneur Zalman of Kopys	1830	1900	
V-5	Shalom Dov Baer of Rechitsa	1866	1920	
V-6	Shemariah Noah of Bobruisk	ca. 1845	1926	
V-7	Isaac Dov Baer of Lyady	1826	1910	
V-8	Abraham			
V-9	Jochebed			
V-10	Shalom Dov Baer	1866	1920	Fifth rebbe
VI-1	Baruch Shneur			
VI-2				
VI-3	Nehamah Dinah	1882	1971	
VI-4	Joseph Isaac	1880	1950	Sixth rebbe
VII-1	Levi Isaac	1878	1944	
VII-2	Hannah	1879	1965	
VII-3	Hayyah Mushka	1902	1988	
VIII-1	Menahem Mendel Schneerson	1902	1994	Seventh rebbe

