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SHEM TOV

JEWISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA (TORONTO)

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Genealogical Information in the Censuses of Great Britain

By Glen Eker

Many Americans and Canadians have ancestral roots in Great Britain. This involves individuals whose ancestry can be traced back many centuries and many generations in Great Britain; it also includes individuals whose ancestors were among the tens of thousands of immigrants from Eastern and Western Europe who settled in Great Britain in the later part of the nineteenth century and early part of the twentieth century. For all those individuals with British ancestry, the censuses of Great Britain can be a valuable research source.

The first census of England, Scotland, and Wales was conducted in 1801; further censuses were conducted every ten years. However, none was made during World War II in 1941. There are two components to the censuses of Great Britain. The first of these are the books of census population summary statistics. These are available in either hardcover or microfiche format or combination of both at many university libraries; they are published as part of the British Parliamentary Papers. The series covering the years 1801-1899 has been reprinted in hard copy format by the Irish University Press in Shannon, Ireland. The papers are arranged alphabetically by subject. Census statistics are listed in the volumes labeled Population. They begin with the 1831 volume, which provides comparative statistics for the censuses of 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831; there are then multiple volumes for the censuses of 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891. The statistics for England and Wales are grouped together in the same volumes; there are separate volumes for each of the censuses of Scotland and Ireland.

The actual census schedules are the second component of the censuses of Great Britain. These schedules contain the information that is of most interest to the genealogical

researcher. The censuses of 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831 are of little interest to the genealogist as these early censuses do not list the names and other information about individuals in a household; they only list the number of people in a household and where the household is located.

The first census of interest to the genealogist is the census of Great Britain for 1841, which includes England, Wales, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands. That of Scotland for 1841 is a separate one. These censuses provide the following information:

- (a) name of place census conducted: city, town, village, hamlet, borough, parish, township;
- (b) name of street, place or road, name or number of the house;
- (c) whether the house is an inhabited building or an uninhabited building;

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- (d) names of each person in household;
- (e) age;
- (f) sex;
- (g) occupation or profession;
- (h) birthplace: whether born in county of enumeration or whether born in Scotland, Ireland, or other foreign country.

The exact age is given for individuals up to 15 years of age; those individuals above 15 years of age have their ages rounded down to the nearest interval of five years. The relationship between household members and their religion is not asked.

The census of Great Britain for 1851 includes England, Wales, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands; that of Scotland for 1851 is again separate. These censuses provide the following information:

- (a) name of place census conducted: city, town, village, hamlet, borough, parish, township;
- (b) census schedule number;
- (c) name of street, place or road, name or number of house;
- (d) whether the house is an inhabited building or an uninhabited building;

- (e) names of each person in household;
- (f) relationship to the head of the family;
- (g) marital status;
- (h) exact age;
- (i) sex;
- (j) occupation or profession;
- (k) birthplace: place and county of birth listed for England, Wales, Isle of Man, Channel Islands, and Scotland (only the country is listed for births in other locations);
- (l) whether blind, deaf, or "dumb" (mute).

There was no religion question for individuals in the 1851 census; there was, however, an Ecclesiastical or Church Census directed towards religious institutions. It was voluntary and the census returns were completed by the places of worship. This census showed the name and denomination of each place of worship, the amount of accommodation measured by seats or spaces for each place of worship, the estimated attendance on March 30, 1851, the estimated attendance for the months preceding March 30, 1851, when the church was consecrated or licensed, how and by whom the church was erected and how the cost was defrayed, location of church, and name of minister.

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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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Contributors to this Issue:

GLEN EKER
BYRON HOLDIMAN

The census population summary statistics for this census are provided in British Parliamentary Papers Population Volume 10, 1851 Census of Great Britain Session 1852-53 Report and Tables On Religious Worship England and Wales. This census is valuable for tracing what churches and synagogues existed in a particular location. It also helps to show the approximate number of adherents to the religion in that location. The 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891 censuses all contain substantially the same information as that of 1851; there is still no religion question for individuals in these. The Ecclesiastical or Church Census was only conducted in 1851. The 1871, 1881, and 1891 censuses ask whether a person was an imbecile, idiot, or lunatic.

The first comprehensive nationwide census of Ireland was conducted in 1821. Most early Irish censuses were destroyed in a fire in 1921, and the 1861 and 1871 censuses were destroyed by government order. The 1901 census is the earliest complete Irish census. It is arranged by county, district, electoral division, and township. The census provides the following information:

- (a) name of place census conducted: city, town, village, hamlet, borough, parish, town land;
- (b) census schedule number;
- (c) name of street, place or road, name or number of house;
- (d) name of each person in household;
- (e) age;
- (f) religion;
- (g) sex;
- (h) occupation or profession;
- (i) marital status;
- (j) relationship to head of household;
- (k) birthplace: county of birth if born in Ireland, country of birth if not born in Ireland;
- (l) ability to read and write;
- (m) ability to speak English and/or Irish.

The censuses of England, Wales, Scotland, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands up to and including that of 1891 are open to the public. They are available on microfilm reels or microfiche cards through the Family History Centers of the Church of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons). These censuses can be ordered through the centers for a minimal charge per reel or group of fiches for loan periods of three weeks, six weeks, or an indefinite loan period. Holdings and reel or fiche numbers are listed in the Family History Catalogue. Some Family History Centers

keep a complete set of microfiches for the 1891 census in the library itself so that a loan becomes unnecessary; they may also have holdings for some of the other censuses there. Street indexes are also available for the censuses from 1841-1891. Some surname indexes for various areas may be on hand or can be ordered.

The Family History Centers also have microfilm reels of some surviving parts of the 1821, 1841, and 1851 censuses of Ireland; these censuses are largely incomplete. The Family History Library in Salt Lake City has the complete 1901 Census of Ireland available on microfilm reels. The census and others are available for loan, although some Family History Centers may again have all or parts of these censuses in the library itself so that a loan becomes unnecessary.

Because of the complicated divisions and subdivisions within the geographical structure of rural and city English countryside, it helps to know as much information as possible about where the person lived when trying to locate someone in British censuses; an exact street address will make the search faster. London City and Post Office Directories from 1677 to 1995 are available on microfilm and hardcopy at the Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library at 789 Yonge Street, Toronto. The available street and surname indexes will provide exact locations in the censuses and make searching easier.

This is another informative article by our veteran member Glen Eker.

We Welcome These New Members To Our Society

Pauline Glustein	Hadassa Goldberg
David Kirshenblat	Simon Kreindler
Pauline Laurie	David Price
Steven Shane	

Genealogical Information In American Naturalization Records: An Update

We recently received the following communication from Renee Steinig, President of the JGS of Long Island:

I hope you won't mind a "local" offering some additions and corrections to Glen Eker's excellent article, "Genealogical Information in American Naturalization Records," in the December 1996 issue of SHEM TOV:

Paragraph 1: Beside the repositories mentioned, naturalization records are available at:

- ♦ regional branches of the National Archives
- ♦ local courts and county clerks' offices
- ♦ federal courthouses
- ♦ local and state archives

Paragraph 3: Though the National Archives in Washington have some microfilmed federal court naturalization indexes and records, most federal naturalization records are in the regional branches of the National Archives. These branches may also hold originals and/or copies of local and state court records and finding aids.

In September 1906, legislation went into effect standardizing naturalization forms and procedures, and requiring that duplicates of all naturalizations be filed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington. Naturalizations could still take place in local courts, as long as these requirements were followed. As a result, and fortunately for genealogists, records of the same naturalization can be found through more than one source.

Some examples for New York City:

Original records of all but the most recent naturalizations in NYC's two federal courts (Southern District Court in Manhattan, Eastern District Court in Brooklyn) are held at the:

National Archives
Northeast Branch
201 Varick St.

New York, NY. 10013

It also has copies of NYC local court naturalizations to 1906, an index to all pre-1906 NYC naturalizations, and indices to NYC federal court naturalizations since 1906.

Originals for naturalizations which occurred in the New York State Supreme Courts in each of NYC's five boroughs are still in the county clerks' offices in Manhattan (NY County), the Bronx, Brooklyn (Kings County), Queens, and Staten Island (Richmond County).

Canadian Archives on the Web

The National Archives of Canada have a web site that offers a variety of information and some selected indexes, plus at least one searchable database. An index to the microfilms for the Imperial Russian Consular Records in Canada covering the years 1898-1922 is posted. There are some 11,400 files in the Passport/Identity Papers series in this collection that cover Russian and East European immigrants who settled in Canada in the early twentieth century, many of whom were Jewish. Instructions are provided for obtaining the films through interlibrary loan. Researchers should be aware, however, that many of the records are in Russian Cyrillic. The 1871 census for Ontario has been put on-line as a searchable database. The web address for the Archives is <<http://www.archives.ca>>.

DOROT, Summer 1997

ADVERTISING RATES

SHEM TOV is now accepting display advertising for publication. Advertisers are requested to supply camera-ready art and payment by November 1997 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.

Family Research at the Leo Baeck Institute

The Leo Baeck Institute was extremely fortunate to be able to convince a very busy, very talented, and very much in demand Karen S. Franklin to become its Director of Family Research. For over a year now, Mrs. Franklin has coordinated staff efforts to develop a more comprehensive approach to aiding researchers engaged in genealogical searches, and to help them assemble reference materials.

In addition she is involved in the newest LBI publication, *Stammbaum*. Apart from her involvement at the LBI, Mrs. Franklin is the Director of the Judaica Museum of Hebrew Home for the Aged at Riverdale, NY, and the Editor of the Newsletter of the Council of American Jewish Museums. In the brief interview that follows we kept the focus exclusively on her very important activities at the Institute.

Q: What are your main responsibilities as LBI Director of Family Research?

A: Primarily, I am responsible for answering genealogical inquiries, whether they are submitted in writing, by fax, e-mail, by phone or in person. I also oversee the publication of *Stammbaum*, a journal of German-Jewish genealogy, which had been independently published and is now under the aegis of the Institute.

Q: How have things changed in LBI's "genealogical division" since you arrived?

A: First of all, we are more actively promoting the outstanding family history resources that the Institute has always had. But we realize that many researchers are beginners who need help before they use our archives and library, and have therefore broadened our efforts to provide guidance, educating potential users how to best utilize LBI resources. In addition, since about 40 percent of the letters we receive require references or research that is beyond the scope of our collection, we have prepared materials to lead researchers to other sources. The Jewish Genealogy Society of New York has helped us in this effort by providing a grant to purchase reference books and publications.

The Institute's Chief Archivist and Director of Research, Dr. Frank Mecklenburg, and I have presented papers at several national conferences to expand LBI's visibility.

Q: What kind of people are most interested in becoming family history researchers?

A: All kinds, at every age level, American, German, Austrian, Israeli, Eastern European, Jewish and non-Jewish. The LBI staff responds to over a thousand research requests each year. To my surprise, we receive a substantial number of inquiries from Christians, one who recently wrote, "I just know I have Jewish blood in my veins..." Another researcher came with the following story: He took his Christian fiancée to a rabbi for conversion. The rabbi asked to see her family tree. When he saw it, he sent her home, announcing that she was indeed already Jewish. The family had a distin-

guished German Jewish history, and this fellow was anxious to learn the details about his bride's family, so he came to see me at the LBI.

Q: What have you learned from your work?

A: First and foremost, I now understand why it takes so long for written inquiries to be answered. I sometimes get "follow-up" letters impatiently asking why there has not yet been a response to a query. The answer is that we consider each request extremely carefully. We often consult several staff members, each with a different specialty. Every case is a challenge, and we often examine many possible resources for each request. Researchers may not appreciate the complexity of the challenge. The minimal fee we charge may seem unnecessary when we find only one or two items in a collection, but often the search for even a few leads represents several hours of an archivist's labor. More often the result is that we are able to provide considerable information. Additionally, I find it astounding how small the German Jewish world is. I have roots in Frankfurt which extend back to the 14th century.

We've often joked that we would extend a discount to any *Stammbaum* subscriber who was not related to me. We suspect that this would cause no loss of subscription income.

Knowing these interrelationships is often helpful in research as well. It is not uncommon for us to unite researchers on the first floor of the LBI (archives) with those on the second floor (library reading room), only to find that they are related!

Q: What would you recommend to those interested in using the LBI collections for family research?

A: Be prepared! That is to say, know what it is that you are looking for. Our excellent reference staff, led by Dr. Diane Spielmann, can be most helpful when you visit the Institute if you call ahead of time for an appointment and if you identify the materials you wish to use so that they will be ready for you. It is also helpful to bring along a family tree if you have one. Your own research may be of tremendous value to other family historians, so please consider depositing copies or original documents at the Institute.

When you submit a written research

request, please send as many details as possible, being sure to include the name of the town your family came from, and details of names and dates. One of the first letters I received when I arrived at the Institute said, "I hope you can be helpful in tracing my ancestor. He came from Frankfurt and I don't know his name."

We also need to educate our researchers that their financial support is vital to the LBI. We need support to continue to offer our services to students and scholars, to expand our collection, and to ensure proper preservation of these often very fragile documents. Many family historians are unaware of the real costs involved to the Institute in processing even relatively simple requests. We depend on contributions not only from LBI members but also from our users.

Q: What are the most interesting inquiries you've answered?

A: Several stories come to mind. I received a request from a man in Utah, where he was taken as a baby from *kindertransport* and adopted by a local family some 60 years ago. The boy was never told of his ancestry, and found out only years later when he went into the military that he was not American-born. Now, as a mature adult, he has begun his search into family history.

We also received an inquiry from a man who was raised as a Christian in South America. Only upon his parents' death some 20 years ago did he discover that the family had been Jewish. He never told his own children until last year, when he learned that his grandfather had been murdered in Auschwitz. At the next family Passover Seder he announced the news, and then was encouraged by them to learn more about the family history. I was extremely touched by this story, and was able to do some research for him on one of my trips to Germany last year.

The LBI is actively promoting the use of its resources for family history research. There is no fee if nothing can be found, or if the researcher is referred to other institutions. However, a modest fee (normally \$20.00) is charged if relevant material is found; the fee includes the cost of research, and copies of documents or references which are mailed to the researcher.

Send requests to the Leo Baeck Institute, Attn: Director of Family Research, 129 East 73 St., New York, NY 10021; 212-744-6400; E-mail: <LBI1@LBI.com>. The LBI also has a web site at :< http://www.LBI.org >.

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY (FHL)

Byron D. Holdiman

There is only one Family History Library. It is located in Salt Lake City at 35 N. West Temple Street directly west of the historic Mormon Temple Square. The beginnings of the Family History Library started in 1894 when The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS Church) formed the Genealogical Society of Utah to gather records from all over the world, which help people trace their ancestry.

Although the Family History Library and its associated Family History Centers are services of the LDS Church, the general public is welcome to the resources they have: books, microfilm, and databases including materials from censuses, vital records, church records, and family records for members of many other religious groups.

There is no charge for using the library and there is even a limited amount of free parking for a three-hour period a block north of the library.

The Family History Library is open:

Monday 7:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Tuesday - Saturday 7:30 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.

The Family History Library is closed on Sundays and on the following holidays: New Years, Independence Day, Utah's Pioneer Day (July 24), Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve, Christmas, and New Years Eve.

Family History Centers (FHCs)

In 1964, the LDS Church started forming branches of the Family History Library. These branches are called Family History Centers. Presently there are approximately 2,000 Family History Centers in over 58 countries. These Family History Centers are usually located in local LDS Church meetinghouses and staffed by volunteers, but not all LDS Church meeting houses have a Family History Center. Each Family History Center varies in size. The largest one, Utah Valley Family History Center located on Brigham Young University Campus, has a large collection of microfilms and books, as well as several computers. A small Family History Center might be located in a small room with just a few sources on hand and only one computer. Many Family History Centers fit in size somewhere in the middle.

What sources are available at the FHL or a FHC that could help me?

The Family History Library and the Family History Centers have sources from all over the world available for use in the form of books, microfilms, microfiches, and computer databases.

The Family History Library has a large collection of microfilms containing vital records, church records, military records, cemetery records, county histories, family histories, etc. The LDS Church started microfilming records in 1938 and is still continuing the project of microfilming the records of the world with about 200 microfilm camera operators filming the records. The collection contains over 2 million reels of microfilm.

Family History Centers do not have all of the films, but usually have some of them on hand. Films that they do not have can usually be loaned to the Family History Center.

Part of this microfilm collection is the U.S. Federal Census from 1790 - 1920, as well as censuses from some of the states and other countries.

Periodical Sources Index (PERSI) is available on microfiche at the Family History Library and the Family History Centers. PERSI is an index of nearly all English-language and French-Canadian genealogical periodicals (over 2,000 periodicals). It is indexed by surnames, localities, and research methods. PERSI is published by the Fort Wayne/Allen County (Indiana) Public Library.

The International Genealogical Index (IGI) is an index of over 140 million names of deceased persons that were

submitted by members of the LDS Church or by the LDS Church extraction program from original records. It is available on microfiche and through the FamilySearch program at the Family History Library and the Family History Centers.

The Family History Library Catalog (FHLC) is an index to all of the books and films in the collection of the Family History Library. The FHLC can be used on microfiche and through the FamilySearch program at the Family History Library and the Family History Centers.

Ancestral File is a genealogical pedigree database available through FamilySearch that helps patrons in locating genealogical information and in co-ordinating research effort with others. Anyone can submit their family records to be included in this database.

The U.S. Social Security Death Index (SSDI) is an index of people who died mainly between 1962 and 1993

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(some back to 1937) whose death was reported to the Social Security Administration. This is available through FamilySearch too.

Also available on Family Search is the Military Index, an index of individuals in the United States military service who died or were declared dead in Korea or Vietnam (Southeast Asia) during the Korean and Vietnam conflicts (1950-1975).

The Family History Library has a great collection of books, but these books cannot be loaned to a Family History Center. Some books have been microfilmed though, which allows patrons to obtain the microfilm version on loan at a Family History Center. Some Family History Centers also have their own collections of books.

The Family History Library puts out Research Outlines for each state in the U.S., as well as Research Outlines for several countries. The Research Outline lists sources specific for the region.

How do I locate the nearest Family History Center?

There are several ways to locate the nearest Family History Center. Most of the U.S., Canada, British Isles, New Zealand, and Australia FHCs can be accessed by World Wide Web at <http://ftp.cac.psu.edu/~saw/FHC/fhc.html>.

A list of most U.S. and Canada FHCs can be accessed by anonymous FTP access to genealogy.emcee.com or vm1.nodak.edu. FHC-CANADA, FHC-US-AL-HI, FHL-US-ID-OK, and FHL-US-OR-WI can be downloaded from the /pub/lists/elijah-1 directory of genealogy.emcee.com. GENEALOG.FHC-CAN, GENEALOG.FHC-AL-H, GENEALOG.FHL-ID-O, and GENEALOG.FHC-OR-W can be downloaded from the /roots-1 directory of vm1.nodak.edu.

The list of most U.S. and Canada FHCs can also be accessed by sending an e-mail message:

To: Elijah-L-Request@genealogy.emcee.com
Subject: get archived/{filename as listed above for genealogy.emcee.com}
(i.e., get archived/FHC-CANADA)

Message: (leave blank)

The file will be sent automatically to your e-mail account.

A directory of Family History Centers of the U.S. is also available through the shareware program of IGI255 ver 4.4.

If a Family History Center is not found nearby through searching the above lists, one might call the nearest Family History Center and inquire if there is a closer Family

History Center.

By calling the Salt Lake Distribution Center at the toll-free number of 1-800-537-5950 within the U.S. and Canada or calling (801)240-1174 outside of the U.S. and Canada, a list of Family History Centers for a specific area anywhere in the world can be sent out through the mail.

A letter can also be mailed to the Salt Lake Distribution Center asking for a FHC Address List for a certain area at:

Salt Lake Distribution Center
1999 West 1700 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84104-4233
USA

OR ID

JEWISH FEDERATION OF UKRAINE

Thanks to the combined efforts of prominent Jewish leaders from the diverse spheres of business, religion, education and culture, a successful initiative to create a Jewish philanthropic organization was achieved. The overriding goal of the Jewish Foundation of Ukraine (JFU) is to support Jewish life in our country. The JFU has been officially recognized by the Ministry of Justice to be an all-Ukraine organization charged with supporting Jewish culture, religion and education throughout the nation.

The JFU will support organizations involved in reviving, maintaining and enhancing Jewish community life in Ukraine. All segments of the Jewish population will benefit: youth, students, singles and the elderly. Special outreach will be made to Holocaust survivors and those who have been victims of anti-Semitism. Indeed, funds for Holocaust research will be made available and continuous vigilance will be maintained in stamping out anti-Semitism wherever and whenever it appears. In addition, many other programs will be undertaken. Some examples include training future Jewish leaders, organizing conferences and congresses, and observing Jewish festivals.

The JFU welcomes all national and international support for its initiatives. The Foundation will soon open chapters throughout Ukraine and calls upon all Jewish leaders and businessmen for their active participation in its goals. Hoping for your co-operation and support and wishing you happiness and prosperity.

Most sincerely,

Alexander Feldman, President
Arkady Monastirsky, General Director
Eduard Dolinsky, Executive Director
<ed@digol.lutsk.ua>

JEWISHGEN

JOINT REIPP-KIELCE-RADOM SIG ANNOUNCEMENT

Stanley Diamond

In the spirit of cooperation which exists in the Jewish genealogical movement, the Russian Era Indexing of Poland Project (REIPP) and the Kielce-Radom (K-R) SIG are pleased to announce a significant joint project.

REIPP has agreed to release its full database of indices of Jewish vital records for towns in the Kielce-Radom gubernias to the K-R SIG. K-R SIG members who perform vital record extractions will be advised to submit a set of index information for those extractions to REIPP.

As extracts are completed and published, the REIPP web site and search engine will add a reference pointing to the K-R SIG Journal volume no. and issue as the source of the extracts of the records of interest. The K-R SIG web site has a link to REIPP as well.

This will dramatically increase the ability of researchers to pinpoint possible records of interest and enable them to quickly confirm the validity of the records for their family history research.

At the same time, the K-R SIG will encourage its researchers to release to REIPP the index portion of all extracts published in the K-R SIG journal.

Thus, Kielce-Radom researchers will be able to start their search with a printout of all possible matching records and then proceed to the appropriate K-R SIG journal issue for the full extract of the record.

Data for the following Kielce-Radom towns is already included in the REIPP database: Checiny, Olkusz, Opatow, Ozarow, Przedborz, Radom, Wloszczowa.

The first two issues of the K-R SIG journal contain extracts for Checiny, Kielce, Olkusz, Radom, and Sobkow. The index for these records will be posted to the REIPP database as soon as possible. Please do not ask about specific dates or towns. Information will be provided as it becomes available. Of course, both REIPP and the K-R SIG welcome volunteers to do indexing and extracting. For more information on how you can contribute to this important work, refer to the web sites:

REIPP: <http://www.jewishgen.org/reipp>

K-R SIG: <http://www1.jewishgen.org/krsig>

This message is posted by the Board of REIPP and the KR-SIG Advisory Group.

JEWISH PRESERVATION COMMITTEE OF UKRAINE

In our issue of December 1996 we reported a posting from JewishGen on the establishment of this organization. The current address, etc., is as follows:

Jewish Preservation Committee of Ukraine

Yulia Zeveleva

Director

P.O. Box 391-9

Yaroslav val Street 8

252034 Kyiv, Ukraine

Phone/Fax: 38-044-416-1924

E-mail: jul@jpcu.freenet.kiev.ua



CANADIAN JEWS ONLINE

Stuart Liss

www.ancestry.com has put the "Canadian Jewish Times" of 1909-1914 online. There is a \$4.95/month subscription fee, but if your relatives were active during those years you may find some good details. I found relatives and dates that were new to me.



AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH

Gary Luke

The NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages has a new site. Take a look if you have any research interests in Australia <http://www.agd.nsw.gov.au/bdm>
Victorian BDMs and Shipping records Public Record Office of Victoria: <http://www.vicnet.net.au/~provic/>
VicGold Genealogy Database:
<http://www.ke.com.au/cgi-bin/texhtml?form=VicGold>
Australian Jewish Genealogy:
<http://www.zeta.org.au/~feraltek/jozgen.htm>



BELARUS VITAL RECORDS

Arthur Obermayer

I have gotten a lot of useful information from Oleg Perzashkevich, the Director of the Minsk Genealogy Group (Minsk PKP <pkp1@drop.belpak.minsk.by>). They do extensive genealogical research at the Minsk archives. They were able to extend one of our family lines back by four more generations to before 1740.

5th International Seminar on Jewish Genealogy

Press Release by Gary Palgon

Jewish genealogists met in Paris, France between July 13th and July 18th for the 16th Annual Summer Seminar on Jewish Genealogy. The conference was sponsored by the Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies, Inc. which is comprised of over 4,000 members from 72 Jewish genealogical societies throughout the world. Representatives attended from over 11 countries including Australia, Brazil, Canada, England, France, Israel, Poland, Scotland, and South Africa. The past president of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Georgia, Inc., Howard Margol, attended from Atlanta. During the five day seminar, programs were hosted covering a variety of topics including doing Jewish genealogical research in Belarus, France, Lithuania, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom, and what help is available on the internet. Additionally, "Birds-of-a-Feather" sessions 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 an repository for indexes of Jewish records from Poland numbering over 150,000, and ShtetLinks which allows easy access to information on Shtetls around the world on the internet. Visit <http://www.jewishgen.org/> or send an e-mail 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. Recent years have included Washington DC, Toronto, Jerusalem and Boston. Paris enabled participants to extend their family research by using the public libraries, French National Archives, Historical Societies as well as specialized sources throughout Paris and France. Seminars are planned for Los Angeles, New York City and Salt Lake City for 1998 through 2000 respectively.

Yad Vashem on the Web

A list of E-mail and Web addresses for Yad Vashem was published in the Winter 1996 issue of Roots-Key (JGS of Los Angeles). There is a web site at <http://www.yad-vashem.org.il>, and the following E-mail addresses:

General info: info@yad-vashem.org.il <info@yad-vashem.org.il>
Hall of Names: names@yad-vashem.org.il <names@yad-vashem.org.il>
Archive: archive@yad-vashem.org.il <archive@yad-vashem.org.il>
Library: library@yad-vashem.org.il <library@yad-vashem.org.il>

The web site's automated E-mail form for making name inquiries has been restored and can be accessed directly by adding [/sch_req.htm](mailto:sch_req.htm) to the web site address. This is not a searchable database, as has been implied in some recently published notes elsewhere. It is a form that requires entering both surname and given name (general searches on a surname are not offered), which Yad Vashem will then process. After a period of a number of weeks, if they find results, they will mail them and request appropriate payment.

Alternatively, the library offers research at a rate of \$15 for one hour plus up to ten photocopies. The Archives continue to seek donations of Holocaust related materials, including family histories and photographs.

DOROT, Summer 1997

A Call for Volunteers to work on the Data Input for Roselawn Cemetery

We want to thank everyone who has volunteered to work on the database for this project using Windows 3.1. Unfortunately, we had to purchase our database for Windows 95. We are now asking for new volunteers to complete this program.

Please call Leonard Green at (416) 222-4220 or Gert Rogers at (416) 588-2318.

The Largest Computerized Jewish Burial Register In The World

This is an edited version of an article by Gudrun Sailer which appeared in February 1997 in the official Austrian "Wiener Zeitung."

The "Schalom" society started five years ago with the rehabilitation of the largest Jewish cemetery of Vienna. Today the initiator, Mr. Walter Pagler, is looking through the window of his modest trailer, which is located at the central cemetery, and surveys with pride the work of helpers. Many of the 60,000 graves in the Jewish section have been restored, access is again possible, gravestones have been re-erected and inscriptions have been repainted in white or gold. Visitors from all over the world can, thanks to the EDV-database, find the location of the graves of their Viennese ancestors. A large filing cabinet contains the many letters of thanks which Walter Pagler has received from Vienna, Tel Aviv, Melbourne, Sao Paulo and New York.

Without the initiative of this 68-year-old former businessman, foreign visitors would not have been able to find what they were looking for after half a century. In the databank are contained more than 50,000 hours of voluntary labour, and its origin came about by accident. The Viennese police agreed in 1991 to restore the graves of their Jewish colleagues at the central cemetery, but who amongst the dead was a member of the police force? The death registers and the cemetery file index contained some information.

Finally the following was established: a list of 250,000 Jewish citizens with name, age, profession, address, date of burial and location in the cemetery. The list goes back to the year 1750 and includes 44 Jewish cemeteries in Vienna, Lower Austria and the Burgenland. Hundreds of volunteers, mostly women, transcribed the handwritten

(often difficult to read) information into the computers of the Economic University of Vienna and also into some personal computers.

This largest death register in the world can be inspected either at the Vienna Cemetery Department, the offices of the Vienna Jewish Community and at the office of the "Schalom" society at the central cemetery.

A series of newspaper articles and television programs have publicized the Schalom society and its work in a number of larger Jewish communities. "These days many young people from America are knocking on our door and want to find the graves of their ancestors. They are looking for their roots and often they bring along family trees," explains Walter Pagler, chairman of the Schalom society.

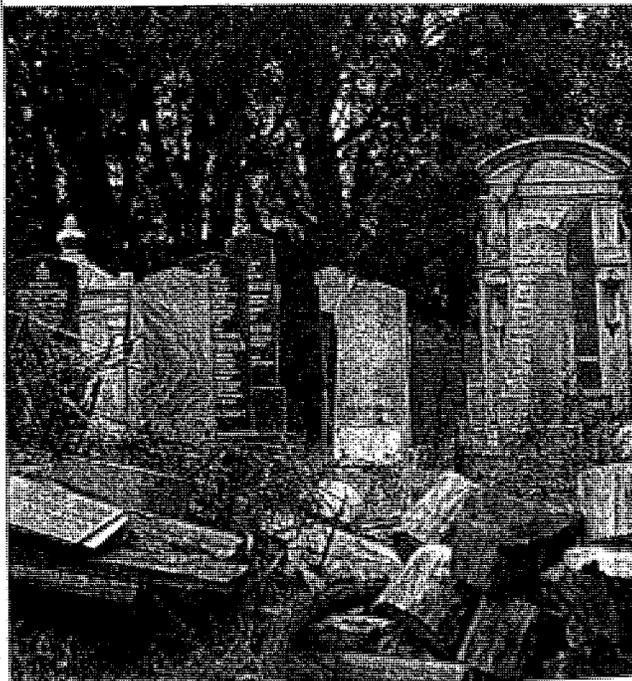
The second group of visitors consists of Jews who emigrated and who remember being present when they were children at the funeral of a relative. Sometimes they don't even remember the name of the relative. The investigation in such a case can take hours, but the Schalom members can often help. There was the case of the elderly gentleman who knew only the profession of the

departed and the address which was near a hospital.

Many Jewish visitors told the Catholic Pagler their life stories and the passing of their relatives. "And then they are standing in front of the grave which they unexpectedly found and for the first time they have the opportunity to bid farewell to their long-lost family." Even if a search is unsuccessful, "We do not let anybody go away without consolation," says Walter Pagler.

The human and physical activity of Schalom has paid for itself in the true sense of the word. Those who have found the graves of their relatives have made arrangements

(Continued on page 11)



(Continued from page 10)

for their upkeep. "We have restored 2,500 graves at the request of visitors. Only one person has not paid for the full amount of restoration." Schalom is totally dependent on voluntary contributions.

The address is as follows:

SCHALOM
Verein zur Wiederherstellung und
Erhaltung der Jüd. Friedhöfe in Wien
1110 Wien, Zentralfriedhof 1.Tor
AUSTRIA

Reaching The U. S. Holocaust Memorial Museum On The Internet

Did you know that on the Museum's World Wide Web Site: <<http://www.ushmm.org>> you can;

- Request group visit reservations for the Permanent Exhibition
- Subscribe to Research Institute mailing lists
- Search for documents in the Archives and Library through the Museum's Information Access System
- Use educational resource materials
- Find out about current exhibitions and public programs
- Read transcripts and reports from selected events held at the Museum

You can also consult the Web site for an overview of programs and activities as well as information about membership and planned giving.

Many Museum departments are accessible by electronic mail via the internet. If you have questions or would like to request information, use the following addresses:

Education Department: <education@ushmm.org>
Research Institute: <research@ushmm.org>
Library: <library@ushmm.org>
Archive: <archive@ushmm.org>
Membership: <membership@ushmm.org>
Planned Giving: <planned_giving@ushmm.org>

Of course, you may write to the Museum at:
100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW,
Washington, DC 20024-2150,
or call the main switchboard at (202) 488-0400.

USHMM UPDATE, Spring 1997 Special Edition

UPCOMING EVENTS



Wednesday, September 24, 1997 - 7:30 p.m.

At the Shaarei Shomayim Synagogue
470 Glencairn Avenue

An Overview of Babylonian and Iraqi Jewry

Speaker: Mr Sasson Mayer



Since our society is participating in the annual Holocaust Education Week it was decided to move the October meeting to:

Saturday, November 08, 1997 - 8:00 p.m.

At the Shaarei Shomayim Synagogue
470 Glencairn Avenue

***Reconstructing Shattered Lives -
Survivors Still Living in Poland***

Speakers: Fay and Julian Bussgang

Both are experienced researchers of Polish-Jewish genealogy and have spent a great deal of time in Poland during the last few years.



Wednesday, November 26, 1997 - 7:30 p.m.

At the Shaarei Shomayim Synagogue
470 Glencairn Avenue

Please watch the "What's New" column in the Canadian Jewish News for the program of this meeting.

ASCAMOT:
OR
LAWS AND REGULATIONS
OF
THE CONGREGATION
OF
Spanish and Portuguese Jews,
ENTITLED
שער השמים
LONDON,
AND CONGREGATIONAL TRUSTS.

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Register of
Marriages.

114. There shall be kept in the Vestry Room Registers of Marriages celebrated in our Congregation, the one a Hebrew Register consisting of copies of the Ketubot, the other an English Register as required by Act of Parliament. Each person on being married shall pay a fee, which shall not be less than Five Shillings, nor more than Five Guineas. The Mahamad, at their discretion, shall fix the amount in each individual case, and shall have power, under exceptional circumstances, to dispense with the payment of any fee. Any person being neither a Yahid nor son of one who has paid the burial rate under Law 37 shall pay such burial rate on marriage.

115. There shall be kept in the Vestry Room a Register of Births, wherein the Secretary shall register, both by the Hebrew and English names, and with the Hebrew and English date, the birth of every son and daughter of a Yahid or Congregator who has married a Jewess, for which purpose notice shall be given by the parent to the Secretary, of the name and day of birth of the child.

116. There shall also be kept in the Vestry Room a Register of Burials, wherein the Secretary shall enter the names of all persons buried in our burial grounds, with the Hebrew and English date of burial, for which purpose the Keepers of our Burial Grounds shall, every three months, furnish the Secretary with a list of burials which have taken place during that period.

117. This Congregation shall be represented on the London Committee of Deputies of British Jews by six gentlemen to be chosen by the Yehidim from their body. The election shall, in accordance with the constitution of the said Committee, be a triennial election, and take place in the month of Iyar. Deputies shall hold office for three years and be eligible for re-election on the expiration of their term of office.

Particulars of Trusts.

Abraham Rodrigues Marques' Trust.

Created by the will of the late Abraham Rodrigues Marques, who died in 1675, and has for its object the provision from time to time out of the income of the Fund of dowers of £50 each to female orphans of the Congregation on their marriage. The dowers are granted by the Mahamad.

The Fund consists of £2,295. 8s. 2½ per Cent. Consolidated Stock, standing to the credit of the suit Attorney-General v. Henriques.

Yeshiba of Assifat Haberim.

Founded in the year 1761 by Benjamin Mendes da Costa and Isaac de David Levy, and augmented by a sum of £200 bequeathed under the will of Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart. The income is applicable to the payment of the pupils and to the support of the said Yeshiba, to promote therein the study, during two nights in the week for two hours, of Arambam and his commentators. The Yeshiba meets from the ninth day after Tabernacles until after Pureim.

The Funds consist of £650. 5s. 3d. and £204. 8d. 11d. Victoria 3 per Cent. Inscribed Stock, 1929-1949.

This Trust is administered by the Society of Heshaim.