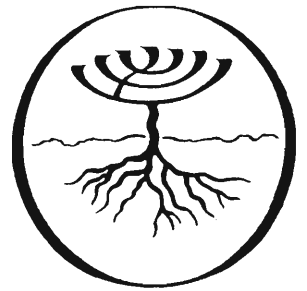


שם טוב

SHEM TOV



JEWISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

Volume VIII No. 4

December 1992 - Kislev 5753

Calling All Katzenellenbogens!

The author of "The Unbroken Chain" speaks in Toronto

DR. NEIL ROSENSTEIN, a chronicler of the most revered rabbinical dynasties of Europe from the 1500s onwards, presented aspects of his research to about 75 people at our November meeting.

His talk, "Rabbinic Roots and Holocaust Remembrance," was co-sponsored by the Toronto Holocaust Remembrance Committee's part of Holocaust Education Week.

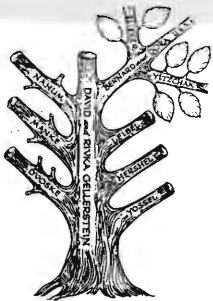
A talented speaker who covers ground quickly and expertly, Rosenstein's flowing narrative wove together a unique and wide-ranging collection of slides. One moment a group portrait of 19th-century rabbis would illuminate the screen, noble, vital, large as life. The next moment the tombstones of their descendants would appear, crushed and broken. Through it all ran an unspoken undercurrent of pathos and poignancy, the inevitable result of seeing European Jewry from both sides of the Shoah.

Other slides showed details of tombstones (priestly hands, pitchers, lions) and the title pages of antique Hebrew books. Rosenstein showed many Jewish cemeteries in Poland and crypts of rabbis whose lineages he has traced. And he showed himself climbing over the fence of a cemetery that happened to be locked. (He wanted to get in, not out.)

His determination to find Katzenellenbogen

cousins likewise seems to know no bounds. When an elderly woman, a stranger, insisted she couldn't see him, his certainty that she could provide an important linkage led him to impose himself upon her anyway. Naturally, he found the missing link. The moral? "You've got to be persistent if you want to get ahead," he explained. Indeed, thanks to Rosenstein's persistence with his genealogical mission, we're all ahead.

❖ A brief appreciation of Rosenstein's contribution to the literature appears on page 11.



Above: Holocaust family tree. Right: Rabbi of Bacharach, who with his family is bound up in the bonds of *The Unbroken Chain*. From 1921 woodcut.



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AT OUR MEETINGS

Wednesday September 23: Beginner's Workshop.

Wednesday October 28: "Tracing Jewish Immigrants in Toronto, 1890-1935," a talk by Deena Nathanson, PhD candidate at the University of Toronto. (See page 3.)

Wednesday November 18: "Rabbinic Roots and Holocaust Remembrance," a talk by Dr. Neil Rosenstein in conjunction with Holocaust Education Week. (See page 1.)

Wednesday December 23: "Information Is All Relative: Methods of Interviewing Family Members," a talk by Linden Rees, a member of our Society. Note change of location for this meeting only: Barbara Frum Library, 3rd floor auditorium. 7.30 p.m. Chanukah celebration afterwards.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Wednesday January 27, 1993: Field Trip to the Mormon Family History Library in Etobicoke. Let some of our more experienced members show you how to benefit from the Family History Library, one of the foremost resources for genealogists anywhere. Two sessions are planned: afternoon (1 to 4) and evening (6.30 to 9.30). Space is limited to 15 people per session. To register, please call Gert Rogers, 588-2318, as soon as possible. A car pool may be arranged.

Ongoing: Volunteers of our Cemetery Committee are computerizing information transcribed from the tombstones at Roselawn Cemetery. For information, please call Howard Shidlowky, 783-3558. (See page 14.)

Sunday June 27 to Wednesday June 30, 1993: 12th Annual International Summer Seminar on Jewish Genealogy, Park Plaza Hotel, Toronto. (See page 13.) For further information, please call Dr. Rolf Lederer, 663-5195.

Membership + \$1 = Money for Gift Fund

Almost all renewing members of our Society have voluntarily added \$1 to their membership fee for an AJGS Gift Fund. These dollars go to important projects in need of funding. For example, the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People has numerous records of interest to genealogists, but the collection goes undocumented for cost reasons.

Our own Society, a non-profit organization with charitable status, likewise accepts donations for worthy causes that include our Cemetery Project and library collection. Donations also defray the cost of bringing in acclaimed speakers. Tax receipts are issued for all donations over \$10.

Please take a moment now to renew your membership if you have not done so already.

A happy healthy Chanukah to one and all.

New Members

We welcome these new members to our Society:

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| N. MARINA BARNSTIJN | LOLA BOAKE |
| JOEL DRUTZ | MICHAEL GOLD |
| MIRIAM & HAROLD GREEN | ANNETTE HESS |
| ESTHER KELTZ | JUNE KESHEN |
| MICHAEL KLUGMAN | FRED J. LINNETZ |
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| RUTH SERBER | MARK STRASHUN |

Volume VIII No. 4

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Contributions of articles of interest are invited. Please submit material c/o The Editor, P.O. Box 446, Station A, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 5T1; or phone 652-2455. All contributions are subject to editing and become the property of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Canada. For subscriptions or changes of address please contact the Membership Secretary, P.O. Box 446, Station A, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 5T1.

The Jewish Genealogical Society of Canada was founded in 1985 and currently has about 150 members. Membership costs \$30 per calendar year. Meetings are held September to June, usually on the last Wednesday of each month at 8.00 p.m. (7.30 for earlybirds) at Shaarei Shomayim Synagogue, 470 Glencaim 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 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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Tracing Jewish Immigrants In Toronto, 1890-1935

THE FOLLOWING is a summary of a talk presented at the October meeting of our Society by Deena Nathanson, a PhD candidate in the Department of History, University of Toronto.

After Ms. Nathanson's well-attended presentation, she dropped us a note that read, in part: "Thank you for providing me with an audience! As I am certain you realize, students do not always listen with the same attention that your members did. It was a real pleasure to speak to such an involved group."

A native of Montreal, Ms. Nathanson completed her master's thesis in Toronto in 1988; it was entitled "Peddling as a Threshold Occupation Among Jewish Immigrants: The Jewish Peddlers of Toronto's Centre Avenue, Chestnut and Elizabeth Streets, 1890-1899." She is currently completing a doctoral dissertation on "The Role of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada in the Migration Process, 1920-1931."

In analysing the diverse sources available for the study of the urban Jewish immigrant experience in Toronto, Ms. Nathanson treats them in three categories: local histories, municipal records and communal records. Each category is described below.

LOCAL HISTORIES

LOCAL histories provide valuable information about Toronto's development as well as the growth of specific ethnic communities and neighborhoods. In *Toronto to 1918*, J.M.S. Careless discusses the impact of southern and eastern European immigrants on the city's development. Careless suggests that these immigrants sought both to maintain their own identities and to succeed in the urban environment. While attempting and accomplishing this task, the immigrants learned "the language and ways of Toronto" while establishing ethnic enterprises and communities.[1]

In *Immigrants: A Portrait of an Urban Experience, 1890-1930*, Robert F. Harney and Harold Troper examine the establishment of the city's ethnic neighborhoods and businesses, thereby highlighting the contributions of these groups to the city's development.[2]

More significant for the study of the urban Jewish experience in Toronto is Stephen Speisman's *The Jews of Toronto*[3]. This work examines the development of an urban Jewish community from its inception in the 19th century to the mid-20th century. Dealing largely with institutions, Speisman provides detailed description and analysis of the development of the Jewish community.

For the genealogist, these secondary sources provide a starting point and a backdrop in the search for an individual or family. Knowledge of city and community development gives the researcher a better idea of the location of a subject's residence and perhaps even the nature of his business.

MUNICIPAL RECORDS

CITY directories, assessment roles and city atlases can provide much information about an individual's family, work and even socio-economic status. As sources they are invaluable since the data are routinely generated and allow the researcher to follow an individual or a family for many years.

City directories are a very useful tool to begin a search. Published annually since 1890, *Might's Greater Toronto City Directory* has both a street and a business index. The street City directories are a valuable genealogical tool. Several Toronto Jewish city directories, printed between 1924 and 1931, are available at the Ontario Jewish Archives and the Metropolitan Toronto Central Library. Sample pages from 1925 book at left.

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information establishes who lived at a specific address at a given year. Heads of households always appear but dependents do not. Non-dependent individuals, such as adult children, boarders and working wives, sometimes appear. Occupations are almost always included. Using the business index, a researcher may locate a specific enterprise in the city and follow a specific individual and his career for many years. Thus, one may discern a subject's change of career and assess whether he climbed or descended the socio-economic ladder.

Municipal assessment rolls also show whether an individual rented or owned his home, the size and value of the property, and how many people lived there. This last detail may reveal whether the family was a nuclear one or whether boarders and relatives were included. Yearly changes in the assessment rolls may also indicate that an individual invested in or expanded a business or moved to a more valuable home. This source also provides the commercial value of each domicile, making it possible to judge whether a certain individual or family moves up, down or laterally on the socio-economic scale over the years. Many instances are found of peddlers who evolve into store owners or small scale manufacturers.

City atlases contain detailed maps, lot by lot, of city streets[4]. They show the areas in which people lived and worked, and show the relative locations of immigrant homes and businesses. Not unusually, a family business and domicile were located at the same place. The atlas may give the researcher "a feel" for the neighborhood and even the street where an individual or family lived.

COMMUNAL RECORDS

COMMUNITY sources may provide information about the non-economic aspects of people's lives. The records of synagogues, mutual benefit associations, benevolent societies and clubs may throw light on leisure and communal activities. We may learn the type of organizations an individual belonged to, how active he was and sometimes, how much money he donated to them.[5]

With this information the researcher can learn about the communal "networks" of the subject and perhaps discern some of the patterns of an individual's life. With whom did our subject associate? Was he involved with the religious or the secular elements of the immigrant community? Was he active in the Jewish labour movement? Cemetery records may also be instructive. One may determine membership in many associations by finding out where an individual was buried, since the sale of cemetery plots was often used by communal associations as a means of raising money.

Social service, free loan and even medical institutions dealt with a large percentage of new immigrants and with the poor in general. Their records may determine what help a subject received -- such as a loan for a new business, or medical attention at a special clinic -- while acclimatizing to life in Canada.

Interviews are the most personal of the sources listed

here. By speaking to people who knew (or knew of) the person or family in question, the researcher can learn much not shown in any written record.[6] One might learn, for instance, how a certain individual became involved in a specific business, or why he or she boarded with a particular family. Information derived from oral testimony may fill in the gaps left by the written sources and enhances the information derived from them.

Ship's passenger lists, available through the National Archives of Canada, may provide valuable information such as date of arrival and nationality.

These few examples of the sources of the immigration and ethnic historian are of significant value to the genealogist. With all the information gleaned from city atlases, assessment rolls, city directories and communal records, a subject under study may acquire a three dimensional character and "come to life."

Notes:

1. J.M.S. Careless, *Toronto to 1918: An Illustrated History* (Toronto: James Lorimer & Co., Publishers and National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada, 1984), pp. 157-8.
2. Robert Hamey and Harold Troper, *Immigrants: A Portrait of an Urban Experience, 1890-1930* (Toronto: Van Nostrand Reinhold Ltd., 1975).
3. Stephen A. Speisman, *The Jews of Toronto: A History to 1937* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1979).
4. This information is based upon research using the *Goad's Atlas* for the city of Toronto, 1890-1935.
5. Examples of these sources are the Ledgers and Minutes of the Goel Tzedek Congregation, available at the Ontario Jewish Archives in Toronto. The records of certain communal associations are also located there. These groups were usually registered with the appropriate provincial bodies and, as a result, records of their existence are available at the Archives of Ontario. Index Book, Benevolent Societies Act, 1877-1965, Index to charter files for mutual benefit societies, Archives of Ontario, R.G. 55; Ontario Commissioner of Insurance and Friendly Societies, Friendly Societies, applications for incorporation, Archives of Ontario, R.G. 31, series 31-20.
6. This information is based upon research using the interview banks of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario [see *Shem Tov*, vol.VIII, no.3] and the Ontario Jewish Archives, both located in Toronto.

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ADVERTISING RATES

SHEM TOV is now accepting display advertising for publication. Advertisers are requested to supply camera-ready art and payment by February 15, 1993, for the Pesach 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.

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Please note that "classified"-type SEARCH ADS are also available for a special rate of \$2 per ad (maximum 5 lines). Mail order to: Jewish Genealogical Society of Canada, P.O. Box 446, Station A, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada M2N 5T1.

Why I Collect Telephone Books

By Miriam Weiner

Most family historians soon find they need more storage space as their collection of reference material, documents and family memorabilia grows. Frequently, we find ourselves amassing items we never gave a moment's thought to previously. For instance, my collection of telephone books from Poland, Ukraine and Moldova now occupies two shelves in my library.

That may not sound like much until you understand how difficult it has been to collect these books for places like Berdichev, Khmel'nitsky, Dobromil, Shepetovka, Drohobych, Lvov, Chernigov, Priluki, Faleshty, Konotop, Atachi and Beltsy -- all cities in Ukraine or Moldova. Some of these telephone books are 15 years old; however, unless a person has immigrated or died, the chances are good that he and his family still live at the same address with the same telephone.

You may wonder: Why would anyone collect telephone books? My original purpose was to possess souvenirs from my ancestral towns, but soon I began to acquire them from each place I visited, and members of my tour groups would bring them to me. When you consider how many Jews still live in small towns in Ukraine and Moldova, you might begin to appreciate the importance of telephone books as a source for locating surviving friends and relatives.

About a year ago I received a phone-call from Sam and Sarah Stulberg of Stafford, Virginia. They were planning a visit to Khmel'nitsky, Ukraine, and needed guidance on how best to travel there, where to stay, where to find a driver and translator along with names of local Jewish contacts. Sarah told me her family (Kotlar) had left Khmel'nitsky (formerly Proskurov) 70 years previously and she wondered if any relatives still lived there. She was astonished to learn that I had a copy of the phone book. With help from Rita, my translator from Minsk, I found three Kotlars.

Coincidentally, I was in Lvov a week after they were and met with their guide-translator Mark Shraberman. It was with much emotion that Mark described the Stulberg's visit to Khmel'nitsky. The first Kotlar on the list had been their relative who rushed to meet them. They spent the day catching up on seven decades of lost contact between the two family branches.

Miriam Weiner is a columnist and lecturer specializing in Jewish genealogy and Holocaust research. She also is coordinator of "Routes to Roots" Genealogy Tours offered by ISRAM Travel in New York. For information on how to research your family history, send a stamped self-addressed envelope to Weiner at 136 Sendpiper Key, Secaucus, NJ 07094.

Upon my return from Konotop in Ukraine, I received a letter from Gloria Resin in Palos Verdes, Cal., asking about her husband's family who had left there at the turn of the century. I took my Konotop phone directory to Rita and within seconds we found Gloria's "cousin." They are now corresponding and exchanging family data.

One last story. In July, Rona Finkelstein of Wilmington, Delaware, joined the first group of American Jews to have access to Ukraine archives for genealogy purposes. Prior to her departure, I provided her with two telephone numbers from her ancestral city of Chernigov and Rona called there (with a translator) prior to her departure. Upon her arrival, she was introduced to her father's first cousin who was located because of that telephone call!

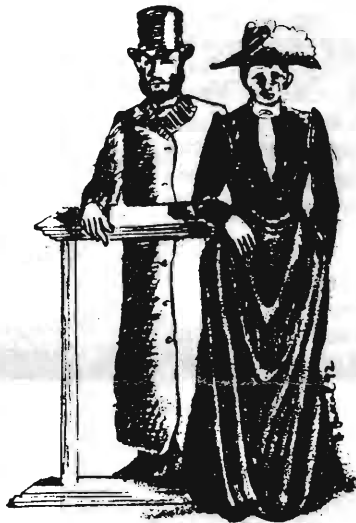
Telephone books for many large cities of the former Soviet Empire -- such as Baku, Bukhara, Donetsk, Dushanbe, Irkutsk, Kharkov, Kiev, Kishinev, Leningrad, Moscow, Odessa, Riga, Simferopol, Tallin, Tashkent, Tbilisi, Uzhgorod, Vilnius, Yerevan -- are available in the European Reading Room of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. If you can't visit in person, request a search by mail.

The New York Public Library (Microforms Division, Third Floor), possesses international telephone directories (on microfilm) for cities in

Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, Poland and elsewhere. For example, it has phone directories for Warsaw (1931-1940) and all districts in Poland except Warsaw (1936-1937).

Within the last few years, new Polish telephone directories have been published for each province (county) and can be purchased at the local post office for each town. Each book has an alphabetical listing by locality of all telephones in that locality. Nearly every directory includes a listing of each location in the province with the name of the *gmina* (district) to which the location belongs. This is valuable information as civil vital records are held at the *gmina* level. The yellow pages are similar to their American counterparts, complete with advertising. My library shelves include many new Polish directories.

For those interested in tracing relatives in Eastern Europe, even if their own family left 100 years ago, the local telephone book is a good source. Although it is still difficult to find Soviet telephone directories for small towns even when you are there, the well-known slogan, "Let your fingers do the walking", is good advice when looking for relatives or friends in Eastern Europe.



REPORT FROM ROBARTS

"Dispersed throughout the World"

Many Jewish families put notices and search ads in the newspaper *Judische Rundschau* as they fled Germany in the late 1930s

By Henry Wellisch

Published every Tuesday and Friday in Berlin, the newspaper *Judische Rundschau*, was the official organ of the Zionists of Germany.

On October 29, 1937, the paper introduced a new feature entitled "*Versprengt in der Welt*" ("Dispersed throughout the World"). The publishers pointed out that with the current massive emigration there was a need to provide means for people in Germany and other countries to establish contact with friends and relatives abroad.

The new feature got off to a slow start but as the situation of the German Jews deteriorated during 1938, the column became longer and longer. Eventually, the editors had to ask people to be patient since there was a very large number of requests for the ads and only limited space.

On October 28, 1938, the editors decided to add a new column entitled "*Familien Amzeigen*" ("Family Notices"). The idea was to give people who were about to leave for foreign countries the opportunity to say goodbye to their friends and relatives and to supply a new address overseas at the same time.

Alas, the new column never appeared, since the last issue of the paper appeared on November 8, 1938, two days before the infamous Kristallnacht.

In the 13 months that "*Versprengt in der Welt*" appeared, a total of 1,267 numbered search ads were printed, involving several thousand family names. Here are a few selections:

No. 1076: CHANO GLASER (Daughter of Berl Waldmann) presently in PARIS 9c, 8, Rue Papillon, is looking for MOSES WALDMANN and the grandchildren of SCHNEIR WALDMANN from SZERSZENOWCE (POLAND), who emigrated to CANADA 30 years ago.

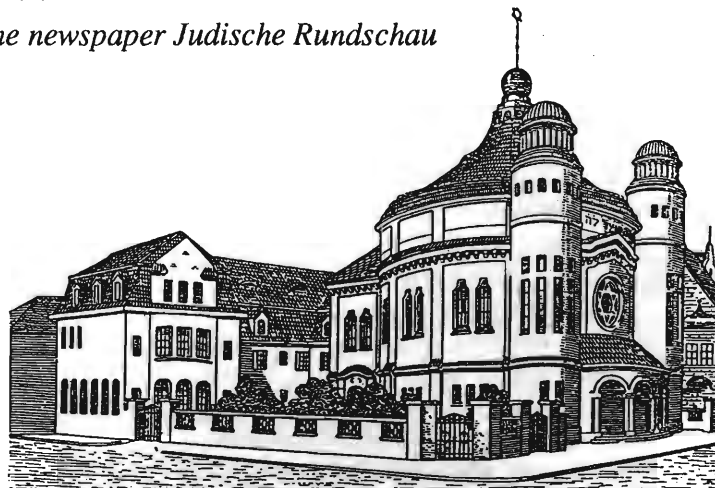
No. 523: A. KLAPOTOR, LEIPZIG W32 WINDORFER STR. 20 is looking for the descendants of Rabbi Dr. FALLEK WIDDAWER, BOSTON, who died about 60 years ago; further, the descendants of Chief Rabbi CHAG WIDDOWER, SAN FRANCISCO.

No. 1071: MEIER SCHREIBER, Breslau 18, STRASSE Der S.A. 135 is looking for JOSEF A.K.A. JUZU BIALOGLOWSKI, son of DAVID BIALOGLOWSKI and his wife NUELA, nee SCHREIBER, born in PIOTRKOW KUJAWSKI, who emigrated 35 years ago to U.S.A.

No. 528: S. BOUSCHER, W.ELBERFELD, BEMBERGSTR. 10 is looking for the descendants of the family HYRONIMUS (HERZ) GONSENHEIMER who emigrated from KLEVE about 1860 to NEW YORK.

These search ads may well be a significant genealogical source. They remain to be indexed.

Judische Rundschau is available on microfilm (call no. MFM/DS/J844) at the Robarts Library for the years 1901 through 1938.



Erected in 1912, this synagogue in Regensburg, Germany, was destroyed during Kristallnacht.

Seeking info on Freud Family

Ingrid Scholz-Strasser, general secretary of the Sigmund Freud House (19 Bergasse, Vienna) where the innovator of psycho-analysis practised for nearly half a century, is interested in locating the tombstone of Freud's youngest brother, Professor Alexander Freud, who emigrated to Toronto about 1937.

A notice in the *Globe and Mail* of April 23, 1943 indicated that Professor Alexander Freud, an accomplished customs official and professor of economics, died on the 22nd at his home, 303 Warren Road, at age 77. "So convinced was Prof. Freud that the people of Austria and Czechoslovakia would rebel against their Nazi overlords," the *Globe* reported, "he once prophesied that if one spark was lighted in any part of Europe, 'the flames of revolt will consume the whole regime.'"

Alexander Freud left his widow, Sophie, and one son serving in the U.S. military. Anyone with knowledge of where he is buried, or willing to research same, is asked to contact the Editor.



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The Neu-Raussnitz Tax Book

By Dr. Heinrich Flesch

Translated, adapted and with an introduction by
Patrick Gordis & Henry Wellisch

Editors' Introduction: *Some 60 years ago, a Moravian rabbi and historian, Dr. Heinrich Flesch (1875-1942), annotated a list of Jews from Neu-Raussnitz, Moravia, who paid taxes in 1808, then used the annotated list as a basis for a study on the origin of Central European Jewish family names. His article, "Das Neu-Raussnitzer Steuerbuch," appeared in the German/Jewish publication Jahrbuch der jüdisch-literarischen Gesellschaft ("Yearbook of the Jewish Literary Society") in 1931. Reprinted here, Dr. Flesch's article illuminates the often mysterious process by which Jewish family names were formed.*

Dr. Flesch published many articles on Moravian Jewry, both in the local Jewish press and in learned journals. He was co-editor of Hugo Gold's books on the Jewish communities of Moravia (1929), Bratislava (1932) and Bohemia (1934). We felt that at least some part of his immense research in this field should be made available to the English-speaking public.

The first section of the tax book (nos. 1 to 195) shows heads of households who were legally registered residents ("Familianten"). The second part (nos. 196 to 232) shows unregistered Jews, widows, and those whose registrations had expired. Under the Jewish family law then in effect, Moravia had 5,400 "Familianten" in 1808. Only one son in the family, usually the oldest, was allowed to marry. This restrictive law was abolished only in 1849, as a consequence of the March revolution of the preceding year.

Following are Dr. Flesch's introduction, his list of abbreviations, a brief bibliography, the 232 names as they appeared in the tax book, and his endnotes translated from German.

Before proceeding, the editors wish to express their sincere appreciation for the assistance rendered by Dr. Ida Cohen Selavan, Co-Ordinator of References Services at the Klau Library, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, Ms. Sonia H. Moss, Interlibrary Borrowing Specialist at the Cecil H. Green Library, Stanford University and Dr. Diane R. Spielmann of the Leo Baeck Institute.

Dr. Flesch's Introduction: The Neu-Raussnitz tax book from the year 1808, which I herewith present to the public, has not only considerable cultural and historical value, because it affords us an insight into the commercial dealings of a larger rural community, instructing us on the receipts and expenditures of that time, it also has importance for folklore. Indeed, we learn from this book how Jewish family names originated and were formed. In the years 1782/83, the Jews in Austria were obliged to assume permanent family names. In the "Gemeinde Protokoll"—as the tax book of Neu-Raussnitz was called—whose headings are in German and Hebrew, we find many indications of the genesis of Jewish family names, which were fixed in the time of the Emperor Joseph II. What is not self-explanatory is set forth in parentheses or is to be found in the endnotes.



Dr. Heinrich Flesch

Abbreviations:

AbbN = Abbreviation Name (*Stammesname*)
AttN = Attribute Name (*Eigenschaftsname*)
Dim. = Diminutive (*Verkleinerungsform*)
FmlN = Family Name (*Familiename*)
FntN = Fantasy Name (*Phantasie-name*)
FthN = Father's Name (*Vatersname*)
HssN = House Sign Name (*Schildername*)
NckN = Nickname (*Spitzname, Zuname*)
NR = Neu-Raussnitz (in Czech = Rousinov)
OrgN = Origin Name (*Herkunftsname*)
PrtN = Pretty Name (*schöner Name*)
VocN = Vocational Name (*Berufsname*)

Bibliographic Abbreviations:

HJV = Hickl's jüdischer Volkskalender
JFF = Jüdische Familien-Forschung
JJLG = Jahrbuch der jüdisch-literarischen Gesellschaft
JTRVS = Jahrbuch des traditionstreuen Rabbiner-Verbandes in der
Slovakie
MGWJ = Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des
Judentums
MGJV = Mitteilungen der Gesellschaft für jüdische Volkskunde

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Community Register on Family Tax & Class Tax for the Year 1808

| English Name | Hebrew Name | English Name | Hebrew Name | English Name | Hebrew Name |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ascher, David | ר אשר בר'ס (בן ר דוד סגל) | 57. Flesch, Jakob | גומפל כמא'ז (בן מהור אברהם ז'ל) | 106. Krziwanek, Judas | ליב ב'ח כ'ז |
| 2. Bachal, Abraham | אברהם בח'ל (בן חיים לוב) | 58. Flesch, Jakob | ר יעקב בר'פ (בן ר פייכל) | 107. Kufler, Simon | ר שמחה בש'ל |
| 3. Bader, Aron | ר אהרן הרש סג'ל | 59. Flesch, Joseph | ר יוסף פלעש | 108. Lampl, Abraham | ר עבר בה'ל (= בן הר'ר לעמל) |
| 4. Barbar, Aron | אהרן בר'ב (= בן ר ברוך) | 60. Flesch, Philip | פייכל כ'וי (= בן ר יעקב) | 109. Lampl, Bernad | ברוך ב'ל |
| 5. Bauer, Bernard | ר בער טרישט | 61. Flesch, Philip Salomon | ר פייכל כ'רב (בן ר כצלאל) | 110. Lampl, David | דוד בר'ע |
| 6. Bauer, Enoch | הענק דרנאוויץ | 62. Frank, Abraham | אברהם בר'ה | 111. Lampl, Gottlieb | געצל בה'ל |
| 7. Bauer, Judas | ר ליב דערנאוויץ | 63. Frank, Abraham | אברהם ליב בה'ס | 112. Lampel, Koppel | קאפל לאמפל |
| 8. Bauer, Lazar | ר לאור בראה'ס | 64. Frank, Joachim | הרש חיים | 113. Laufer, Samuel | שמעאל בא'ה |
| 9. Bauer, Liebor | לעמל בויער | 65. Frankl, Josua | ר העשל חרה (= חתן ר הענק) | 114. Loschitz, Aron | ר אהרן לאשיץ |
| 10. Bauer, Markus | ר מאיר בראה'ס | 66. Frey, David | דוד ליב סג'ל | 115. Loschitz, Bern. | ר בער לאשיץ |
| 11. Beck, Moses | ר מישל ב'ה | 67. Frey, Markus | ר מענדל ברה'ס | 116. Loschitz, Selig. | ר זעליג הרש לאשיץ |
| 12. Bek, Adam | ר העדל בא'ס | 68. Glaser, Joachim | יוחנן בר'י | 117. Löw, Markus | ר מרדכי אויסטערליץ |
| 13. Bek, Joachim | חיים ליב בר'ס | 69. Glaser, Lazer | ר לאול ב'ה | 118. Löwenthal, Jos. | ר יוזפא ג'ס (= גאטיץ) |
| 14. Bernfeld, Bernad | ר בער פוזרין | 70. Goldman, Abraham | ר אברהם כמז'ס | 119. Matzner, Enoch | הענק שטייניץ |
| 15. Binenfeld, Jakob | יאקב בר'א כ'ץ | 71. Goldman, Löwy | משה הרש בר'חס (בן ר חיים סגל) | 120. Matzner, Judas | ר ליב שטעכין |
| 16. Bloch, Abraham | ר אברהם בלאך | 72. Goldman, Mark. | ר מארל סג'ל | 121. Mrass, Isak | איצק וואלף ב'ש |
| 17. Bloch, Jakob | ר יעקב בלאך | 73. Gottlieb, Abr. | ר אברהם קרעמויער | 122. Mrass, Jakob | יקותיאל כ'ץ |
| 18. Bok (later Bock), Naftali | הרשל בר'ס באק (= בן ר משה בן א קצב) | 74. Gottlob, Joachim | ר יוחנן קרעמויער | 123. Mrass, Liebor | לעמל כ'ץ |
| 19. Bok, Markus | ר מרדכי באק | 75. Gottlob, Michl | ר יוחנן בר'א (= אליקים) | 124. Munk, Jakob | ר יעקב מונק |
| 20. Bok, Moses | ר משה בא'ק | 76. Gottlob, Samuel | מיכל ברא'ש | 125. Munk, Jeremias | ר יימר מונק |
| 21. Brass, Joachim | יוחנן בר'ז (= בן ר זלמן) | 77. Greiner, Simon | ר איצק שמעאל בר'א | 126. Nasch, Ephraim | מ'ה אפרים נ'ש (= ניקל שפורג) |
| 22. Brass, Selig | זעליג בר'ז | 78. Grünfeld, Benjamin | ר שמעי בר'ס | 127. Neuda, Aaron | נטי'ה אהרן משה כ'ץ |
| 23. Braunfeld, Aron | ר אהרן בר'י חר'פ (= חתן ר פ) | 79. Grünfeld, Salomon | ר וואלף בר'ש (בן ר שאול) | 128. Neuda, Elias | ר אלי' כ'ץ |
| 24. Braunfeld, Josua | ר יהושע חר'פ | 80. Grünhut, Aron | ר שויאל ברק'ש | 129. Oppenheimer, Judas | ר ליב אפענהיים |
| 25. Brill, David | ר דוד בר'ל | 81. Grünhut, Ascher | אהרן גרנהוט | 130. Pirak, David | דוד ב'י |
| 26. Brill, Judas | ר ליב בר'ל | 82. Hauser, Judas | ר אשר קורין | 131. Pisko, Abr. | אברהם בר'ר |
| 27. Brill, Michl | ר מיכל בר'ל | 83. Heimrath, Abraham | ליב כ'ש | 132. Pisko, Aron | אהרן קצב |
| 28. Bröder, Ahron | מ'ה אהרן ברודא | 84. Heissfeld, Moses | ר אברהם כ'פ | 133. Pisko, Jonas | ר יונה בר'א |
| 29. Bröder, Joseph | ר יוסף הרש ברודא | 85. Herschmann, Abraham | משה כ'ש (בן שמעאל) כ'ץ | 134. Pisko, Judas | ר יודא ליב ברב'י |
| 30. Brück, Elkan | ר אלחנן ברי'ק | 86. Herschmann, Joachim | ר אברהם יצחק | 135. Pisko, Michl | ר מכאל בר'י |
| 31. Brück, Joseph | ר יוזפא בריק | 87. Herschmann, Wolf | ר יוחנן כר'ה (בן ר הרש בל'ק) | 136. Pisko, Naftaly | הרשל בר'ר |
| 32. Bum, Judas | ר ליב כמ'ה | 88. Holzer, Israel | ר וואלף בר'י (= בן ר יוחנן) | 137. Pollitzer, Abr. Enoch | ר אברהם פוליצן |
| 33. Bum, Kalman | קלמן ב'ס | 89. Horowitz, Jakob | ישראל ב'ג | 138. Pollitzer, Abr. Enoch | מז'ו הענק פוליצן |
| 34. Bum, Naftaly | הרש בר'ק | 90. Horowitz, Salomon | יעקב ברה'ס | 139. Pollitzer, Jakob | ר יאקב פוליצן |
| 35. Burgleutner, Nat. | נסע כ'ץ | 91. Hosner, Naftaly | שלמה ברה'ס | 140. Ranzel, Hersch. | הרשל ראנצל |
| 36. Cassierer, David | דוד כ'י ג'ץ (= גבאי צדקה) | 92. Hükel, Bernard | הרש ליב ב'ל | 141. Ranzel, Moses | ר משה בר'אס |
| 37. Casserier, David | ר גרשון ליב | 93. Hückl, Jakob | ר הרש בער | 142. Rauscher, Michl | מזכאל ב'ל |
| 38. Chat, David | דוד ח'ד (חתן דוד) | 94. Jelin, Naftali | יעקב ברה'כ (= בן ר הרש בער) | 143. Redlich, Salo. | ר שלמה ב'י |
| 39. Czech, Aron | ר אהרן בר'ס כ'ש'ך | 95. Jelenik, Abr. | הרשל אויסטערליץ | 144. Reich, Jakob | קאפל בר'מ |
| 40. Czech, Isak | איצק הרין כ'ץ | 96. Jelinek, Salomon | אברהם ב'ה ב'ג | 145. Reich, Moses | ר משה ב'ק |
| 41. Czech, Samuel | ר שמעאל בר'ס כרש'ך (בן ר משה בן ר שמעאל כהן) | 97. Katscher, Hirsch | שלום בן נחום | 146. Reichner, Lazar | ר ליוזר ב'הב |
| 42. Deutsch, Abr. | ר אברהם בר'ד סג'ל | 98. Kempf, Michl | ר הירשל לולטש | 147. Reis, Judas | ר יודא ברודא |
| 43. Deutsch, Judas | ר ליב לעש | 99. Kirschner, Jakob | ר מיכל קעמפף | 148. Reis, Markus | ר מענדל ברודא |
| 44. Deutsch, Judas Jung | ר ליב ריטשאן | 100. Klein, Markus | יעקב קירשער | 149. Reis, Naftali | ר הרין ברודא |
| 45. Deutsch, Löwy | ר אשר לעש | 101. Kobler, Joach. | מענדל בר'ל בר'י | 150. Reuter, Markus | מענדל קצב |
| 46. Deutsch, Salomon | ר זוסל סג'ל (= סגן לוייה) | 102. Kozorek, Salo. | יוחנן קאבלער | 151. Rieger, Aron | אהרן ריענגער |
| 47. Ehrlich, Judas | ר ליב עהרליך | 103. Krzivaneck, Jos. | שלמה הרש כ'ס | 152. Rosauer, Abr. | ר אברהם באנדאליץ |
| 48. Ekstein Viktor | אבידוד בר'פ | 104. Krzivaneck, Naftali | יוסף כ'ז | 153. Rosauer, Fiktor | אביגדור סג'ל |
| 49. Ernst, David | ר דוד ליב כ'ץ | 105. Krzivaneck, Philip | הרש כ'ז | 154. Rosauer, Judas | ליב בר'ס סג'ל |
| 50. Ernst, Jakob | ר יאקב ערנסט | | פייכל כ'ז (= כלי זמר) | 155. Rosauer, Mark. | ר מענדל בר'ל בראס |
| 51. Fink, Joachim | יוחנן בר'ש | | | 156. Rosauer, Sim. | שמעון סג'ל |
| 52. Fischer, Isak | איצק ב'ו כ'ץ | | | 157. Rosenthal, Emanuel | מז'ה פלק כ'ץ (כהן צדק) |
| 53. Fischer, Josua | יהושע ב'ב כ'ץ | | | 158. Rosner, Abr. | ר אברם בר'לס |
| 54. Fischer, Kassriel | כתריאל כ'ץ | | | 159. Rosner, Jakob | יעקב בר'מ בר'לס |
| 55. Flesch, Abraham | ר אברהם פלעש | | | 160. Rosner, Joseph | יוזפא כרא בר'לס |
| 56. Flesch, Isak | איצק פלעש | | | 161. Rösner, Lazar | ליוזר ב'י |
| | | | | 162. Rosner, Markus | ר מענדל בר'לס |
| | | | | 163. Scherber, Abr. | ר אברהם ב'ה חר'י |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 164. Scherber, Mos. | מישל ב'א חר' ר | 172. Schüller, Isak | ר אייזק שיללר | 184. Strasser, Michl | ר מיכל בר'ם |
| 165. Schlesinger, Naftaly | ר הרצל יפה | 173. Schultz, Mark. | מאיר שלץ | 185. Strasser, Selig | ר זעליג בר'ם |
| 166. Schlesinger, Naftaly Bernad | הרצל בר'ב | 174. Selina, Moses | משה ב'י | 186. Türkel, Philip | פסח כ'ש (= כן שלמה) |
| 167. Schmied, Mos. | משה ליב כ'ש | 175. Singer, Jonas | ר יתחן חרה (= חתן ר ה) | 187. Wagner, Aron | אהרן ליב בר'פ |
| 168. Schmeichler, David | מה'ו דוד בר'א בר'ש | 176. Somer, Abr. | אברהם בא'ו | 188. Wagner, Philip | ר פסח בר'ח |
| 169. Schmeichler, Moses | ר משה בר'א בר'ש | 177. Springer, Wolf | וואלף בער | 189. Wagner, Wolf | וואלף וואגנר |
| 170. Schmorch, Joachim | יוחנן הרש | 178. Stein, Abraham | אברהם כ'ש | 190. Wechsler, Abr. | ר אברהם הרש |
| 171. Schüler, Philip | ליפמן ב'י ב'ל | 179. Stessel, Aron | ר אהרן ליב'רד | 191. Weiniger, Jak. | יעקב בר'ש |
| | | 180. Stessel, Ascher | מה'ו אשר בר'ד | 192. Wiegler, Josua | יהשע ב'ל |
| | | 181. Stromek, Sodek | ר צדוק בר'אר | 193. Wlach, Abr. | אברהם קצב |
| | | 182. Strasser, Jakob | יאקב בר'ם | 194. Wlach, Philip | ליפמן קצב |
| | | 183. Strasser, Judas | ר ליב בר'ם | 195. Zela, Naftali | איצק הרש ב'כ (כן בצלא'ל) |

Unregistered Families, Widows, or those whose Registration had Expired

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 196. Barbar, Kalman | קלמן ב'א | 208. Hückl, Isak | יצחק כרה'ב | 220. Pirak, Naftaly | הרשל פיראק |
| 197. Bek, Lazar | לאזר בר'מ | 209. Jelenik, Nahum | נחום ב'א בר'ג | 221. Pirak, Wolf | שלמה וואלף פיראק |
| 198. Bernfeld, Barbara | בילא פורוין | 210. Krzivanek, Markus | מאיר ב'ה כ'ו | 222. Pisko, Moses | מישל פיסקא |
| 199. Bloch, Veronika | פריידל בלאך | 211. Krziwazek, Benjamin | וואלף ס'פ כ'ו | 223. Redlich, Bernad | בערל רעדליך |
| 200. Brück, Selig | זעליג ברי'ק | 212. Lampl, Naftaly | הרש ליב בר'ע | 224. Reis, Joseph | יוסף בר'י ברודא |
| 201. Deutsch, Veronika | פראדל חיר | 213. Lampl, Philip | ליפמן בה'ל | 225. Reuter, Judas | ליבל קצב |
| 202. Fink, Nathan | נפע הרש | 214. Lampl, Samuel | איצק שמואל בר'ע | 226. Reuter, Naftaly | הרשל קצב |
| 203. Flesch, Regina | נגענדל פלעש | 215. Loschitz, Sussana | אל יוסלא לאשין | 227. Ritterin, Margerette | מוזלה אוישפיץ |
| 204. Frank, Israel | ישראל בה'ח | 216. Mährischl, Jos. | יוסף משה ב'ו | 228. Rosenthal, Anna | חנה בת ר יודשע |
| 205. Goldman, Joachim | חיים ברמ'ה | 217. Müller, Philip | פיבל מיללנר | 229. Schüller, Jakob | יעקב שיללר |
| 206. Gurass, Rebeka | רבקה אל מרדכי קצב | 218. Müllner, Daniel | תדל מיללנר | 230. Strampl, Abr. | אברהם בן יחל |
| 207. Hosner, Joseph | יוסף בה'ל | 219. Pamatka, Dorothea | דווערל פאמאטקא | 231. Treu, Salomon | שלמה ב'ל |
| | | | | 232. Wiegler, Isak | איצק הרש בה'מ |

Endnotes by Dr. H. Flesch

1) From his own Hebrew first name: אשר בר'ס = Ascher b. reb David ha-Levi. Ascher is also FmlN. 2) From the abbreviation בחל = בן חיים ליב = Bachal. 3) VocN = bathhouse attendant, who doubled as barber and surgeon's assistant (cf. Flesch, HJV, 5687, p. 113). 4) From the abbreviation ברכ = ben reb Baruch = b(a)rb. 5-10) VocN = one engaged in agriculture. It could also originate from the female first name Bierl = Beirel (Peierl) = Beuerl = Bauer (cf. Ganzfried, *Ohole shem*, p. 111). 11-13) VocN = Bäcker (baker). 14) OrgN = one from Berenfels, Bärenfels. 15) FntN (Bienenfeld = "Bee-Field"). On the Freiherrn von Bienenfeld cf. Müller, Willibald, *Urkundliche Beiträge zur Geschichte der mähr. Judenschaft im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert*, Olmütz: 1903, p. 155. 16-17) OrgN = Bloch-Wlach-Italiener [See also 193, 194—Ed.]. On Family Bloch cf. Flesch, JFF, I, 3, p. 64. 18-20) From the abbreviation ben a Katzev (= son of A. Metzger = Butcher). 21-22) From an abbreviation בן ר' זלמן (ben reb Zalman) = Brass (cf. Flesch, MGWJ, LXX, p. 180, n. 17). 23-24) OrgN = one from Braunfels, or Braunfelde. 25-27) From the abbreviation בר'יל (ben reb Judah Leib) = Brill. Later they were called Brüll. 28-29) OrgN = one from Brod. Later they were also called Breda, Broda, Breder. 30-31) FmlN Brück, Brick from the abbreviation ברי'ק קאפל = בן ר' יעקב קאפל (ben reb Jakob Koppel) (cf. Flesch, MGWJ, LXX, p. 179). 32-34) From the abbreviation בום (Bum) = בן וואלף מאיר (ben Wolf Meir) (cf. Flesch, MGWJ, LXX, p. 180, n. 17). 35) Perhaps one involved in commerce with the *Burgleuten* (= people who were employed in the Castle of the Count) or FntN. 36-37) VocN from the abbreviation ג'צ = גבאי צדקה =

(Gabai Tzedakah) = Dispenser of Charity, an honorary position which he administered at the time that names were conferred. 38) From the abbreviation חר = Chat = חתן דוד (chatan David) = Son-in-law of David. Through transcription the "d" turned into "t" (cf. Flesch, JJLG, XVIII, p. 53, n. 6). 39-40) In this case Czech is not OrgN, rather it originated from the abbreviation ח'ש = שמואל כהן = Shmuel Cohen). Therefore Czech originated from FthN and AbbN (cf. Flesch, HJV, 5685, p. 105). 42-46) OrgN. 47) PrtN. Ehrlich = honest. 48) FmlN. Eckstein = cornerstone of the house. 49-50) FmlN. 51) From the female first name Finkel. 52-54) VocN. 55-61) HssN = *Haus zur Flasche*. In Frankfurt a.M. there was a house named "Zur Flasche" (The Flask). 62-64) OrgN. 65) Heschl is not interchangeable with the secular name for Naftali = Tzvi = Hirsch, dim. Hirschl, Harschl, Hersch (cf. Flesch, JFF, II, 1, p. 110). More frequently Heschl is the secular name for Josua and originated from a dim. form of Josua (cf. Ganzfried, *Ohole Shem*, p. 81b). Hoska is another secular name for Josua (cf. Ganzfried, *ibid*), probably from the Czech *hoch, hosek* = boy, youth (cf. Flesch, HJV, 5685, p. 107). From Hoska originated the diminutives Hoschel and Heschel. The name Heschel is customary only in Slavic lands. 66-67) FmlN. Frey = single (unmarried) at the time of the conferring of names. 68-69) VocN. Glazier. 70-72) PrtN. 73) The secular name Gottlieb (= beloved of God) is equivalent to the synagogue name ידדיה Jedidja (cf. Ganzfried, *Ohole Shem*, p. 79). 74-76) From the FthN Eljakum = Gottschalk = Servant of God = Gottlob. 77) OrgN = one from Gurein (Kurim). Greiner developed from Gureiner,

Genealogist to the Rabbis

As an author, Neil Rosenstein seems as prolific as the rabbinic dynasties he chronicles

By Bill Gladstone

DR. NEIL ROSENSTEIN has been researching his roots ever since his childhood in South Africa. Born in Cape Town in 1944, he studied medicine there and interned in Israel, but despite the rigours of medical school he never abandoned his family research for long. A surgeon, he jokingly describes his medical practice as a hobby that interferes with his genealogy, and compares the genealogical obsession to a malarial fever "that may disappear temporarily but never goes away completely." In 1976, at his home in Elizabeth, N.J., he called to order the first historic meeting of a Jewish genealogical society in the postwar era. Among those present: Arthur Kurzweil, author of *From Generation to Generation*, Dan Rottenburg, author of *Finding Our Fathers*, and Steven Siegel, who remains a pillar of the New York Jewish genealogical scene to this day.

The author of a shelf of books relating to rabbinic roots and Jewish genealogy, Rosenstein's magnum opus is *The Unbroken Chain*. First published as a single volume in 1976, it was extensively reworked and republished in 1990 in two large volumes with perhaps four times the content of the original.

The Unbroken Chain traces the lineages of many distinguished rabbis, talmudists and prominent Jewish personalities, and shows how their families are linked. Through meticulous research, Rosenstein connects Karl Marx, Helena Rubinstein, Martin Buber, Moses Montefiore, Moses and Felix Mendelssohn and other accomplished Jews. Key branches of the same family tree involve the famous Katzenellenbogen, Auerbach and Landau rabbinical lines.

The figure at the top of the pyramid is Rabbi Meir Katzenellenbogen of Padua (1482-1565), otherwise known as the MaHaRam of Padua, whose descendants gave rise to the Ger, Bobov, Horowitz and other leading Chassidic dynasties of 18th-century Europe. Not too surprisingly, there are strong hints of royalty in the family as well. Rabbi Meir's grandson, Saul Wahl Katzenellenbogen, entered Polish folklore in medieval times by allegedly becoming "King for A Day" during an inexplicable interregnum of seven months

between Polish kings.

Rosenstein is himself connected to the "unbroken chain," since his grandfather was a Katzenellenbogen. This does not put him into exclusive company, however, since he estimates that as many as half a million Jews alive today may claim descendance from the Padua Rav. Rokeach, Horowitz-Margareten and Rothschild are other prominent names on the same tree.

Rosenstein established the Computer Center for Jewish Genealogy in Elizabeth, N.J., largely as a publishing and distribution house for some of his books. They include *Latter Day Leaders, Sages and Scholars* ("Zichron Le-Acharonim" in Hebrew), a compendium of more than 5,500 cross-indexed names of Jewish notables born in various localities between the late 18th and the early 20th centuries. A bibliographical reference tool, the work provides citations to ten encyclopedic works of talmudic biography.

In 1984, Rosenstein and Rabbi C.U. Lipschitz jointly presented *The Feast and the Fast*, a translation from the Hebrew of portions of the dramatic biography of Rav Yom Tov Lipman Heller, a 17th-century Torah giant. As one might expect, a collection of genealogies springing from Rav Heller is appended, along with an index listing more than 1,330 family names, direct descendants all.

From King David to Baron David, a study of a Rothschild genealogy, came in 1989, co-authored by Rosenstein and Charles B. Bernstein.

Rosenstein has also produced *Polish Jewish Cemeteries*, an index updated to 1990. The author of various other notable works, he seems as prolific as the rabbinical families he chronicles. May he continue to make valuable contributions until age 120.

Thanks to a private donation, the two volumes of The Unbroken Chain have been acquired for our Society, and will soon be added to our library holdings in the Canadiana Room on the 6th floor of the North York Central Library.

THE UNBROKEN CHAIN

Biographical Sketches and Genealogy
of Illustrious Jewish Families
from the 15th-20th Century

Revised Edition — 1990

VOLUME I

NEIL ROSENSTEIN



The Computer Center for Jewish Genealogy



P·U·B·L·I·S·H·E·R·S
New York · London · Jerusalem

NEWS & NOTES

Scottish Research

THE FOLLOWING letter was received from Mrs. Catherine St. John of Mississauga, Ont., a 72-year-old Glasgow-born member of the Ontario Genealogical Society:

My father, the son of a brassmoulder, was born in "the Gorbals" section of Glasgow in 1883. Often Gorbals is depicted as a horrible slum, a hotbed of crime and depravity and so on, but in fact it was a respectable working-class district. In the good old days, ordinary working folk did not require such luxuries

as separate bedrooms for the children or hot running water. The tenement flats, built of stone, rarely consisted of more than two rooms.

For some reason, a great many Jews settled in the Gorbals in the mid-1800s. Between the wars (in the 1930s), the area had badly deteriorated. People who had prospered moved away. After the War, a large part was razed, and some incredibly ugly highrises were erected.

Recently in Glasgow checking census records, I came across some entries quite evidently of Jewish families. I jotted down a few as I thought some of your members might be interested.

The Glasgow Room of the Mitchell Library (North Street, Glasgow G3 7DN Scotland) has a complete run of the 1841 to 1891 census records, plus birth, marriage and death registrations 1855 onwards, which of course includes all citizens. They almost certainly have specific Jewish records besides. Unlike Register House in Edinburgh, the Mitchell charges only minimal fees for photocopies, postages, etc. and they do reply to postal enquiries. If you can go in person, there is no charge at all, and they have a good supply of microfilm readers.

Enclosed is a transcription of a section of the 1891 census for several houses on Rose St. in which Jewish families evidently lived.

Wishing you all the best of luck with your searches.

per 1891 Census Civil Par. of Govan/Quoad Sacra Par. of Hutchesontown (GORBALS)

| Address: | Names | status: | age: | occupation | birthplace |
|-------------|-------------------|---------|-----------|------------------------------|------------|
| 46 Rose St. | PEEDMAN Zechariah | head | 42 | self employed picture hawker | Germany |
| | Rachel | wife | 42 | | " |
| Gorbals: | Lerise | son | 11 | at school | Glasgow |
| Glasgow: | Marc(?) | " | 9 | " | " |
| | Betsy | dau | 4 | " | " |
| 20 Rose St. | POSTOWSKI Isaac | head | 23 | tailor | Russia |
| | Rebecca | wife | 25 | | Austria |
| Gorbals: | Sarah Ann | dau | 2 | | Glasgow |
| Glasgow: | "Naiman Lemai(?) | son | /2 months | | " |
| 14 Rose St. | CARNOVSKI Morris | head | 31 | self empl'd trav'ing jeweler | Russia |
| | Leo(f) | wife | 27 | | " |
| Gorbals: | Jeannie | dau | 5 | | Glasgow |
| Glasgow: | Annie | " | 2 | | " |
| | Esther | " | /9 months | | " |
| 14 Rose St. | SHYNE Abraham | head | 50 | Rabbi(Jewish Pastor) | Russia |
| | Helena | wife | 48 | | " |
| Gorbals: | Jessie | dau | 19 | tailoress | " |
| Glasgow: | Hyman | son | 9 | at school | " |
| 14 Rose St. | COHEN David | head | 40 | drapery goods hawker | Russia |
| | Eva | wife | 40 | | " |
| Gorbals: | Morris | son | 17 | drapery goods hawker | " |
| Glasgow: | Martha | dau | 18 | tailoress | " |
| | Hannah | " | 15 | " | " |
| | Sarah | " | 10 | at school | " |
| | Betsy | " | 5 | " | Glasgow |
| | Catherine | " | 3 | " | " |
| | Pachel | " | 1 | " | " |
| | KANTPOWITZ Sarah | visitor | 23 | not stated | Russia |

The 3 families at 14 Rose St. would each occupy a completely self-contained "apartment" served by a common stairway. Usually the tenements were of 4 (four) stories. I think Rose Street, Gorbals was renamed later, but I don't know what it was changed to.

These Jewish families appear in the 1891 census of Gorbals, Glasgow.

Several members of our Society with interest in Jewish genealogy in Britain intend to meet and exchange information and research tips early in 1993. To join them or for further information, please contact Mr. Linden Rees, 886-3982.

Lithuanian Research

Sidney W. Brickman, a member of our Society, has been researching his ancestry in the Lithuanian town of Rakiskis (Rokishok) prior to 1888. After reading "Jewish Vital Statistic Records in Lithuanian Archives" in Avotaynu, Winter 1990, he phoned author Alex E. Friedlander, a professional researcher.

From his conversation with Friedlander, Brickman reports that although things haven't changed that much in the two years since Friedlander was in Lithuania, Dr. Bronislav Vonsavicius stepped down last summer as the deputy director of the Lithuanian Archives.

Second, Friedlander's research partner in Lithuania, Yacov Chadevich, has immigrated to the United States, and now lives at 7525 Spring Lake Drive, D-2, Bethesda, MD 20817. "Yacov is now a professional researcher/translator and works with a colleague located in Lithuania, who does the 'leg-work' for him," Brickman reports. "I suggest to anyone interested in his services to contact Yacov to discuss if and how he can help, and costs."

British Research

Kathryn Michael, a member of the newly-formed Jewish Genealogical Society of England, was present at our Beginner's Workshop in September. Ms. Michael brought us copies of the new society's newsletter (one has been deposited in our library collection), along with a few blank membership forms. Ms. Michael suggests that research queries pertaining to England or Scotland should be directed to the Society c/o Ms. Janet Girsman, 61 Oaktree Dr., London N20 England.

"New Sources from the East" to be explored at Summer Seminar

With the opening up of archives in Ukraine, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus and other countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Empire, many new sources of information for Jewish genealogists have been coming to light in recent years.

New Sources from the East is one subject that will likely receive prominent treatment during the 12th Annual International Summer Seminar on Jewish Genealogy, scheduled for Toronto from Sunday June 27th to Wednesday June 30th, 1993.

The seminar, the largest annual gathering of Jewish genealogists in the world, has been previously held in such cities as Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Washington DC and New York City. Many of the approximately 600 people who attended the last gathering in Manhattan reported making significant genealogical progress during the intense four-day event.

Like the Manhattan gathering, the Toronto seminar is expected to feature field trips to important libraries and archives, a gala banquet, and talks by veteran researchers on a wide range of subjects, including computers and genealogy, Canada-U.S. border crossing records and Canadian-Jewish genealogy. The Society is currently looking into bringing over one or more keynote speakers from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Empire.

The Park Plaza hotel, which has been chosen as the site for the conference, is across the street from the renowned Royal Ontario Museum and within easy walking distance of the University of Toronto's Robarts Library and the Metro Toronto Central Reference Library, two major libraries with an extraordinary array of resources for Jewish genealogists. As well, the Archives of Ontario is only a 20-minute walk from the hotel, and other important facilities are easily accessible by public transit. Situated at Bloor St. and Avenue Rd., the hotel is adjacent to two major subway lines.

Since the 1994 seminar has already been set for Jerusalem, the Toronto seminar will almost certainly be the only one on this continent until 1995. That, the low exchange rate on the Canadian dollar (currently about 75 cents U.S.), and Toronto's reputation as a clean, safe, exciting destination may all help to attract a good number of American and European participants.

Congress Trip to Poland & Israel in April
The Canadian Jewish Congress is offering a commemorative mission to Poland and Israel from April 14 to 28, 1993, led by Professor Irving Abella, CJC president.

The tour marks the 50th Yom Hashoah anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising and the 45th Yom Ha'atzmaut celebrations of the State of Israel. The trip is being co-sponsored by Sabra Tours Ltd. of Toronto. Contact Hindy Friedman at the CJC, 4600 Bathurst St. Willowdale, Ontario. M2R 3V2. Phone: (416) 635-2883, ext. 251.

Disna Landsmanschaft Still Active

The following information comes from Sheryl Erenberg, the vice-president of our Society:

I recently discovered an active Landsmanschaft for Disna, Byelorussia, the birthplace of my great-grandfather, Isaac Lappitt.

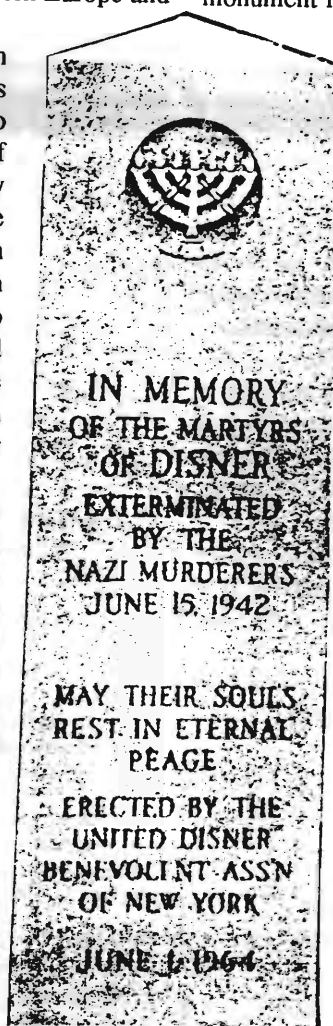
The United Disner Benevolent Association has existed in New York since 1923. There is also an association in Israel. Nathan Abramson, president of the association for the past 35 years, reports that one of the ongoing mandates of the association is the care and maintenance of the Jewish cemeteries in Disna. Mr. Abramson estimates that there are approximately 3,600 burials in those cemeteries. There are a few Jewish families still living in Disna. Members of the association visited the town in the summer of 1992.

Another of their projects was the construction of a monument in the Montefiore Cemetery (New York) to those townspeople who perished in the war. The monument (*shown*) is in memory of the Jews who were removed from the Disna ghetto on June 14-15, 1942 and shot in the sand pits of Piaskowe Gorki. There were some who escaped and joined the White Russian partisans. According to the Disna Yiskor Book, the town has existed for more than 400 years. Disna's Jewish community dates back to the mid-18th century.

Persons interested in the association should contact Nathan Abramson at 31-70 138th Street, Flushing, New York, 11354. For US \$25 per year you can become a non-beneficiary member and receive mailings.

Index of Canadian Jews, 1909-1914

Avotaynu has announced the publication of *A Biographical Dictionary of Canadian Jewry, 1909-1914*, from the *Canadian Jewish Times*, by Lawrence F. Tapper, an archivist in the Manuscript Division of the National Archives, Ottawa. The Dictionary indexes birth, bar mitzvah, marriage and death announcements from the Times, the only Anglo-Jewish newspaper in Canada during those critical years of growth of the Canadian Jewish community. To order, send US \$35 plus \$3.50 S&H to Avotaynu, P.O. Box 1134, Teaneck, N.J. 07666.



Our Progress At Roselawn Cemetery

By Howard Shidlowky
Cemetery Project Co-ordinator

Mapping, transcribing and checking are the three phases of the field work that the Cemetery Committee has been conducting at Roselawn Cemetery for the past several seasons.

First, we map out each section of the cemetery to show the approximate plot layouts. The initials and surnames on all the legible stones in the section are indicated. These maps serve as a guide so that we may calculate the number of burials in the section and prepare pads for transcribing.

The second phase consists of copying the tombstone inscriptions. Since the condition of the stones varies widely, it is hard to predict how long this will take.

After the transcriber has completed a given row or area, another person carefully checks the transcriptions against the stones. All corrections are checked by someone else again. We regard a transcription as correct only when two volunteers agree on the exact wording of the stone, a painstaking but highly accurate standard.

Despite the dismal weather of this past recording season, we mapped 22 of the 25 sections of Roselawn Cemetery. Three sections are ready to be entered on a computer. Checking and transcribing the other sections must wait until spring.

During the winter the Committee shifts its emphasis, focusing on storing the information gathered onto a computer system. We have prepared a program for data entry, drafted guidelines for volunteers, and struggled with various proposals for storing Hebrew/Yiddish names in English characters. The problem is not how to store a name so that it can be read but how to preserve the exact Hebrew spelling as seen on a tombstone.

To do this, the Committee has assembled a list of Hebrew names (both in print and in script) and their English equivalents. These English "versions" will be used in the database. Then anyone can simply check the list to see the exact Hebrew/Yiddish that appeared on the stone.

Aside from all this, the Committee is preparing for the Summer Seminar. We and the JGSC have a great deal of work ahead. We could use help proofreading our maps. For more information please contact Howard Shidlowky at 783-3558 (home) or 365-7750 (office); or Gert Rogers at 588-2318 (home). Committee meetings are scheduled for January 6, February 3, March 3, April 14, May 12.

Cemeteries of Northern Ontario: Having travelled extensively through northern Ontario recently, committee member Lawrie Weiser spoke to members of Jewish communities in places like Massey, London and Sudbury about their burial grounds. The cemetery in London, which opened in 1882, has two sections, one for the Orthodox and the other for the less religious. There is no specifically

Jewish cemetery in Lake of the Woods; some Jews may be buried in the local non-denominational cemetery. The Jewish community of Kenora uses the Jewish cemetery in Winnipeg. The Jewish section of the cemetery in Massey has only eight stones standing. Strangest may be the custom of some Jews of Sault Ste. Marie who have reportedly erected their own tombstones.

Vital Statistics Indexes on Microfilm at Ontario Archives

As of late November, microfilms of the name indexes to the provincial birth, marriage and death records at the Archives of Ontario (AO) are available to researchers in the main reading room. These indexes cover births from 1869 to 1896, marriages from 1873 to 1911, and deaths from 1869 to 1921.

The indexes are organized by type of event, then by year, then alphabetically by last and first name. For each event, the indexes list the full name, date and place of occurrence and registration number. This number leads to the full record in the registration books which are now being filmed.

Due to lack of staff and the new availability of the indexes, the AO is no longer accepting requests for genealogical searches. All such requests received earlier will be processed, however, and requests for legal or other mandatory reasons are still being accepted.

For more information call the Vital Statistics Hotline 24 hours a day at (416) 327-1593 or 1-800-668-9933 in Ontario and Quebec between 8:15 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. You may also write to Public Service Section, Attn Vital Statistics Reference Archivist, Archives of Ontario, 77 Grenville Street, Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9.

Records of births after 1896, marriages after 1911 and deaths after 1921 are held by The Office of the Registrar General, P.O. Box 4600, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 6L8. The phone number is 1 800 461-2156 in Ontario and 1 807 343-7420 outside the province.

SEARCH ADS: Special Rate, 5 lines maximum, \$2

GOLDENBERG/NOEL -- Born in Russia, my great-grandparents Arthur & Molly Goldenberg & son Benjamin may have used surname Noel. I'm told he ran a Jewish bookstore in Toronto & died age 98 (ca. 1948?). Molly supposedly died ca. age 102. Seeking info & possible descendants. Charlene Palmer, 2310 Calumet St., Flint, Michigan 48503. (SP92)

MAIMAN -- Seeking info re family of Barnett Maiman and Elizabeth Gutman who emigrated from Europe to Montreal, where they were married ca. 1908. Moved to Chicago 1917. Arlene B. Edwards, 1001 Highlight Dr., West Covina, CA 91791 (DC92)

PETERSON -- Seeking info on ancestry of Ray Peterson, born Toronto May 1884. Fred J. Linnetz, 3848 W. 226 St. #114, Torrance Calif. 90505-3623. (SP92)

Q&A

Canadian Passenger Lists and Citizenship Records

Q: My grandfather Nathan (Nochum) Stein came to the United States via Halifax from Russia on or about July 1, 1899. When he landed in Halifax, he spoke no English and while waiting in line at immigration, the man in front of him gave the name Goldstein, and my grandfather took the same name, later changing it to Stein.

I understand that passenger lists may still be available, but unfortunately, I don't know the name of the ship and the ship card is lost. Without my grandfather's real name, I can't go any further with my research. I'm hoping that the name may have been preserved on the ship passenger list. Any assistance you can give will be much appreciated.

Sylvia Stein
Philadelphia, Pa.

A: With a bit of luck, you may be able to find the passenger list showing your grandfather's arrival in Halifax. These lists do exist and are available. If your grandfather's original surname was recorded on the passenger list, you could recognize the family by their first names and ages. Alternately, Canadian passenger lists usually indicate the traveller's intended destination, and it's possible your grandfather was going to join some relatives with the same surname.

Write to the National Archives of Canada, Reference and Researchers Division, Genealogy Section, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario Canada K1A 0N3, providing as much information as you can.

You should also try the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, 10th floor (Landing Records), Phase IV, Place du Portage, Hull, Quebec K1A 0J9.

If you succeed in finding the passenger arrival record for your grandfather, you may be able to trace the ship back and find a corresponding passenger list from the port of Hamburg (unlikely but possible). These lists are available through the Mormon Family History Library or directly from Hamburg.

If your grandfather stayed long enough in Canada to take out citizenship, you may profit by writing to the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada, Citizenship Promotion Branch, P.O. Box 7000, Sydney, N.S. Canada B1P 6V6.

Border crossing records between Canada and the United States may also prove of assistance. Good luck with your research.

The Lagoff Family of New Brunswick

Q: I am searching for the origin and meaning of the name Lagoff. I have not had any success locating information on this name, nor have I been able to find

anyone with such a name.

I am also interested in researching my Lagoff lineage. My family has provided me with very few clues. All I know is that my great-grandmother, Mary Lagoff, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, ca. 1883. I'm told that her father married a woman with the maiden name Wingle. She emigrated from England and there's speculation that he emigrated from Eastern Europe or remained in New Brunswick. At 18, Mary Lagoff moved to Lawrence, Ma., and married.

Patricia Livingstone
Belmont, Ma.

A: First, your inquiry about the name Lagoff. Although no such name is listed in *The Dictionary of Jewish Surnames*, by Benzion Kaganoff, there is a listing for the similar name of Lagover, which apparently derives from the town of Lagow in Poland. It seems possible that the name Lagoff is also derived from the name of this town, suggesting that your ancestors may have originated in or near Lagow, Poland.

The Jewish Genealogical Family Finder is a computerized listing of family names and towns being researched by thousands of Jewish genealogists across the continent. Unfortunately, it shows no Lagoffs.

You indicate that your great-grandmother, Mary Lagoff, was born in New Brunswick ca. 1883. To find her birth certificate, or a death certificate for her father, contact the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1. Her marriage record may also prove helpful.

Regarding the Lagoff-Wingle marriage, you have no concrete information to indicate when or where it occurred, except that it was most probably before ca. 1883. Are you sure no one in your family knows any more? Try to pin down a country and a range of years.

One of our members, Mr. Raymond Whitzman, 5787 McAlear Ave., Cote St. Luc, Que. H4W 2H3, has transcribed almost all the Jewish tombstones in Atlantic Canada. You could write to him about your Lagoff ancestor who may have remained in New Brunswick.

When making a genealogical enquiry, always enclose a self-addressed envelope with sufficient postage or equivalent if you wish a reply. Good luck with your research.



Jassy, Roumania, and came to Canada when a boy of fourteen, and at the time of his death had been in Canada for forty years. He is survived by his wife, the former Miss Fanny Serchuk and children: Dr. David Lazorowitch, Anna, Fiodora, Sadie and Sydney. His death was a great loss to his community, and especially to the Zionist movement.

THE LATE HENRY DWORKIN, Toronto, was born in 1886, in the town of Ekaterinoslaw, Russia. He came to Canada in 1905. In 1907,



when there was much unemployment among the immigrant Jews, Mr. Dworkin dispensed food to the hungry. He was an energetic worker for the cause of Jewish labor and was the founder of the Labour Lyceum of Toronto. He was also very active in other communal institutions, where his opinion was highly valued. When at

the age of forty-one he was suddenly stricken down, twenty thousand Jews came to the funeral. Surviving Mr. Dworkin are his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Dworkin and one daughter, Ellen.

SAMUEL THEODORE CROLL (deceased), Yorkton, Sask., son of Zudeck and Leah Croll, born 1888 in Mohileff, Russia, where he received a Hebrew education. Came to Canada in 1905 and was established in Yorkton as a merchant for over 23 years. One of the prominent Western Jewry. Was organizer of Zionist organization in Yorkton, and president for nine years; was president and secretary of the Synagogue; member of the National



Council of the Zionist Organization of Canada; member of the B'nai Brith, Congregation, etc. He is survived by his wife Ida (nee Morantz) and three children: Diane, Esther, Lorraine.

JEHUDA BRESLIN, Toronto, Ont., was born in Mohileff 1835, son of Rabbi Ruben Breslin, and died in Toronto in 1906. He was educated in the famous Yeshivahs of Shkloff and Wilna, Russia, and was known as a great



Talmudist. Later he became a cantor in Moscow. In 1892 he emigrated to Canada and resided in Toronto, where he was cantor at the McCaul Street Synagogue until his death. Married to the former Miss Gisha Ginsburg, he left three children: Salkind, Solomon and Hyman.

BARNET WEISS was born in Russia on December 15th, 1869, and migrated in his youth to the United States, establishing himself in Philadelphia, where he lived till 1914, then he settled in Toronto. Shortly thereafter he founded the firm of B. Weiss and Son in conjunction with his sons Morris J., William, Herbert and Milton Weiss. His life work was the Toronto Jewish 'Old Folks Home, for which he devoted his abilities for more than fifteen years, serving as president for seven consecutive years. He was a Director and Officer of the Free Loan, the

Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, the Talmud Torah, Zion-



ist Organization and others, to which he always was a generous patron. Chess was his hobby and the growth of the present-day Chess Club is a lasting memorial of his love of the game. Surviving him are his wife, Ethel, and three daughters: Mrs. S. Hollinger, Mrs. M. E. Freehof of New York and Mrs. M. C. Meretsky of Windsor, sons, Morris J., Herbert J., Milton, all of Toronto and William of Cleveland.

BENJAMIN ZIMMERMAN, was



born in Kiev, Russia

WHO'S WHO 1933:

These pages are from "Canadian Jewry: Prominent Jews of Canada," a book published in Toronto in 1933 with 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 show town of origin, date of arrival in Canada, communal activities and names of parents, spouse and children. Canadian Jewish Historical Publishing Co.; Dr. Zvi Cohen, editor; 304pp., indexed. Available at Robarts Library, University of Toronto; call no. HJews C6786c.

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