JGSPBCI EVENT OF THE YEAR

Registration Now Open - Sign Up Today

OUR ANNUAL LUNCHEON SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 2010
11:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

CROWNE PLAZA HOTEL, 1201 Belvedere Road, West Palm Beach
(Northwest Corner of Belvedere Rd. & Australian Ave.)

Guest Speaker: IAJGS Award Winner, John Martino, Vice President, Special Projects, Italian Genealogical Group. John will tell you how his 1,200 worldwide volunteers created a variety of databases in New York and New Jersey and how the same can be done in Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago and elsewhere.

Please return reservation form below with choice of entrée & check made out to JGSPBCI.

CHECK MUST BE RECEIVED BY FEBRUARY 26TH.
Send to: Phyllis Frank, 167 Valencia G, Delray Beach, FL 33446

LUNCHEON MENU
Choose One entrée per guest


Includes salad, rolls and butter, dessert (sugar-free available), Coffee, Tea, Decaf coffee or iced tea

Cost per member or spouse/partner $25.00. Guests welcome at $30.00 per guest

Questions??? Call Phyllis Frank 561.637.9807 or Don Hirschhorn 561.883.8566

Name_____________________________________Entree Choice _______________________________

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Dietary Requests and special seating arrangements

Free Valet Parking Available – For those who can’t drive, limited pickup and return by our members.
Scattered Seeds is the publication of the JGSPBPC, Inc., a not-for-profit educational organization. The newsletter is issued four times per year. It is a free publication distributed to all paid-up members and Jewish Genealogical Societies throughout the world in a courtesy exchange program. Back issues may be available at $3.50 (US) per issue.

REQUEST FOR ARTICLES

Contributions of articles of interest are encouraged for possible inclusion in Scattered Seeds. Material should be e-mailed to the editor who reserves the right to accept, reject or publish in revised form. Please use MS Word. The Editor can be contacted by phone at 561.883.8566 or via e-mail at: editor@jgspalmbeachcounty.org. If e-mail is not available, articles should be sent to: Sandra Hirschhorn, Editor, P.O. Box 7796, Delray Beach, FL 33482-7796

OUR OBJECTIVES

- To establish a scholarly organization with the goal of preservation of Jewish family histories
- To assist and promote the research of Jewish family history.
- To encourage interested persons to pursue and preserve genealogical data.
- To provide opportunities for the sharing of Jewish genealogical information.
- To elevate the status and role of Jewish Genealogy in the Jewish community and in the academic community.
- To publish material in the field of genealogy.
- To engage in only those activities permitted by organizations exempt from Federal Income as described in section 501 (C)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code

Permission is granted to quote, in whole or part, any original article included in this issue of Scattered Seeds by the newsletter/journal of any other IAJGS member society, providing acknowledgment of the source is given, unless the article indicates it is not to be reproduced. Acknowledgment should include the title of the newsletter, the issuing society, its volume number or publication date. An e-mail advising us that the article is being reproduced will be appreciated.

ELECTED OFFICERS

SANDRA HIRSCHHORN (President), JOEL SISITSKY (Vice President), CINDY POTTER TAYLOR (Vice President)
IRV SKORKA (Treasurer), MARK JACOBSON (Secretary)

WEBSITE

http://www.jgspalmbeachcounty.org

PAST PRESIDENTS

Mona Freedman Morris, Alfred M. Silberfeld, Sylvia Furshman Nusinov
Alfred B. Leeds (Of Blessed Memory), Dr. Marvin Hamburg, Dennis Rice

HONORARY MEMBERS

Mary Bordman, Mayor Lois Frankel, Miriam Weiner
Hello Fellow Genners,

Scattered Seeds is always in need of articles. I would like to print what YOU have accomplished with your family tree. Personal stories from our members are always received with enthusiasm. If you are concerned that you are not a writer, don’t let that stop you from sharing with us. Help keep our newsletter more personal. I know that your fellow JGSPBI members will be thrilled to learn of your newly found family members.

Dennis Rice, Sylvia Nusinov, Joan Sarasky, Myron Slotsky and Sam Grussgot have all agreed to serve on our Nominating Committee for next fiscal year’s officers. I thank all of you for helping the organization. If you are interested in serving on our Board, please contact one of them. We will welcome you.

You all should have received the new Member Directory by now. Be sure and check if any of our members are researching the same surnames you are. If you didn’t get your directory, please contact Arnold Davidson. And thank you Arnold for a fine job as always. Thanks also to our new Board Member Roberta Jainchill for doing the mailing.

Remember! Don’t miss our Annual Luncheon. Please get your check in the mail today!

Sandy’s Soapbox

SCATTERED SEEDS        FIRST QUARTER 2010

JGSPBCI MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

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2009-2010 DUES ARE PAST DUE NOW! IF YOUR DUES HAVE NOT BEEN PAID THIS IS YOUR LAST ISSUE OF SCATTERED SEEDS!! HURRY AND REJOIN NOW.
GENEALOGY — GENEALOGY — GENEALOGY

Archival Photos of New York City Buildings
Most Jewish-Americans have some roots in New York City. Now you can get a photograph of the building in which you ancestors lived from the New York City Municipal Archives.

Between 1939 and 1941, and again in the mid-1980s, the city photographed every house and building in the five boroughs for tax appraisal purposes. Photographic prints of these images are now available for purchase. The cost is a complicated formula but is approximately $50 for the first photo (8”x10”) and $40 for each additional one. Complete info can be found at http://www.nyc.gov/html/records/html/taxphotos/home.shtml#order

Germany Relaxes Access to Civil Registration Records
It was reported on the JewishGen German SIG Discussion Group that the German Standesamt (civil registration offices) have relaxed restrictions on access to post-1875 civil registration birth, marriage and death certificates. Previously laws restricted information to spouses, direct-line ancestors and direct-line descendants. Now exempt from these restrictions are records of births through 1898, marriages through 1928 and deaths through 1978. Additional information indicated that access to information will increase by one year every year. That is, birth records available after 110 years, marriage after 80 years and deaths after 30 years. After these time periods, records will be transferred from the local civil registration office to the local archives. It was also reported that it is now possible to obtain extracts of genealogical information or uncertified photocopies of these documents.

ITS Finishes Digitization of Post-War Records
The International Tracing Service (ITS) in Bad Arolsen has now finished digitizing its documents from the post-war era concerning displaced persons and emigration after the end of World War II. ITS forwarded copies of the documents to its partner organizations in Belgium, Israel, Luxembourg, Poland and the U.S. The documents provide information on the fate of those who were rescued from concentration camps, forced labor and, in some cases, war captivity. This inventory specifically comprises documents from German, Austrian, Italian and British camps for displaced persons, as well as emigration lists, files and dossiers from refugee organizations such as the UNHCR, and lists of Holocaust survivors compiled by Jewish organizations.

Among the documents mainly preserved from the DP camps are 350,000 “CM1” (Care and Maintenance) questionnaires issued by the Allies. On these forms people documented what happened to them during the war and specified reasons for their desire to emigrate. The digitization of the entire inventory of post-war documents took a year and a half.

To date 84.5 million images have been shared with participating institutions. The inventory of the children’s tracing service still needs to be transferred, as well as the so-called general documents and the correspondence files. Additional information can be found at http://www.its-arolsen.org/en/press/press_releases/index.html. With thanks to Nu? What’s New? The FREE E-zine of Jewish Genealogy for the above information. From Avotaynu, Gary Mokotoff, Editor. Subscribe at no cost by going to www.avotaynu.com/nuwhatsnew.htm
SCATTERED SEEDS
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BITS AND PIECES

The Wisconsin Historical Society has posted interviews with Holocaust survivors who settled in that state. Of about 140,000 survivors who came to the US, more than 1,000 settled in Wisconsin.

Portuguese Inquisition Lists have been published in a two-volume work available from the Jewish Historical Society of England.

According to The Jerusalem Post, gravestone information from The Mount of Olives, the world’s oldest Jewish cemetery, is being entered online. Some burials there go back about 3,000 years.

IAJGS (International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies) is now an Amazon associate and if you go to Amazon.com through the portal on the www.IAJGS.org website (scroll down to the bottom of the IAJGS home page and click on the Amazon name) IAJGS benefits, and Amazon prices for all their merchandise remain the same. Try it.

Find My Past, a United Kingdom-based family history website specializing in UK records announced that they are changing their website name to findmypast.co.uk.

PESKY ACRONYMS
(From Joan Parker, reprinted from BRANCHES, Dec. 2009 – Thank you.)

AGLL American Genealogical Lending Library
JGS Jewish Genealogical Society
LDS Latter Day Saints (Church of Jesus Christ of the LDS ® Mormons)
FHC Family History Center (of the LDS)
FGS Family Group Sheet
NA Naturalization
PA Papers Applied for
DI Declaration of Intent
AL Alien
JGPF Jewish Genealogical People Finder
WOWW Where Once We Walked Book by Gary Mokotoff
B/M/D Birth/Marriage/Death
SSDI Social Security Death Index
SIGs Special Interest Groups (on-line on the computer)
Microfilm -- Frames of filmed documents on a reel like the old 8mm films
Microfiche -- Frames of filmed documents on a 4X6 negative
Phonefiche -- The fiche above but for telephone books
PhoneCD/PhoneDisc-- Computerized phone listings of the ENTIRE USA, both commercial and residential
Tex-Mex: Jewish food traditions

If one really wants to learn about how Jewish customs are manifested in a still-secret community, take a look at food traditions in southern Texas and northern Mexico.

Many of the leading non Jewish families today of that area are descended from secret Jewish ancestors, according to scholar, Richard G. Santos. Santos states there are hundreds, if not thousands of descendants of Spanish and Portuguese Jews living today in San Antonio, Texas, USA and throughout South Texas. Not all are aware of their Jewish heritage.

Historically, most scholars accept that the founding families of Monterrey and the Mexican border area of Nuevo Reno de Leon are of Sephardic origin. The Diccionario Porrua de Historia Geografia y Biografia states that Luis de Carvajal y de a Cueva brought a shipload of Jews to settle his Mexican colony – with some Jews being converts to Catholicism from Judaism and others “openly addicted to their (Jewish) doctrine.”

The late Seymour Liebman, a specialist on colonial Mexico’s secret Jews, explained in his book (“Jews in New Spain”) that Jews settled in areas far from Mexico City to escape the 16th century Inquisition. Conversos colonized the Mexican states of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Tamualipas and into what would become the state of Texas, in the 1640s-1680s and later.

Those who settled in today’s southern Texas in the 17th century brought Jewish food customs, such as pan de semita or Semitic bread eaten around Passover and Lent. According to Santos, the memories of delicious Jewish pastries eaten around the world in today's Sephardic Jewish communities today still live in Tex-Mex pastries, such as pan dulce, pan de semita, trenzas, cuernos, pan de hero and pan de los protestantes (Protestant’s bread).

Pan de semita is considered a 17th century recipe for unleavened matzoh, and it is never made with lard, forbidden by Jewish law. The article offered a quick recipe of 2 cups of flour, 1/2-2/3 cup water, a few tablespoons of butter or olive oil. Mix it together and bake it. Today, according to the article, all Mexicans (regardless of religion) eat it in the geographical area detailed above.

Santos himself descends from colonial-era Conversos and he details a special kind of pan de semita - including raisins, pecans and vegetable oil - made only in Texas and along the border. This is another sign of Jewish dietary rules. According to Jewish dietary laws, pan de semita with butter couldn’t be eaten with meat, but made with vegetable or olive oil, it could. Another Passover/Lent custom is eating cactus and egg omelets (nopalitos lampre-ados). The only bread eaten is the unleavened pan de semita.

In Texas, Mexican Americans throw a piece of bread dough into the fire before making tortillas or bread; a very Jewish custom. Some do not eat pork on Fridays or after sundown on Friday.

The Inquisition preserved these ingredients and even recipes in its archives, so we know Conversos in the 1640s used them. (NOTE: In the old days, lard was the preferred fat to use in cooking and baking; Only those people who needed to use olive oil and other vegetable oils for religious dietary reasons would go out of their way to acquire them, when lard was all around. Anyone not using lard would be suspect!) Mexican Americans eat meat on Fridays, even before the Catholic church relaxed the rule about not eating meat. Older women cover their hands while praying, a custom that may come from Jewish women covering their heads.

(Excerpted from Schelly Talalay Dardashti ‘s Tracing the Tribe: The Jewish Genealogy Blog, Dec. 16, 2009)
SIGN UP NOW—The 30th Annual IAJGS International Conference on Jewish Genealogy, hosted by the Jewish Genealogical Society of Los Angeles, is scheduled to be held from the 11th to the 16th of July 2010, at the brand new J.W. Marriott Hotel, part of the new L.A. LIVE entertainment district in downtown Los Angeles, located adjacent to the Staples Center, the Nokia Theater, and the Grammy Museum.

Daniel Mendelsohn author of "The Lost: A Search for Six of Six Million," will be the keynote speaker at the opening session.

For further information visit the IAJGS Website, iajgs.org, and click on the Conference logo or go directly to the Conference website www.jgsla2010.com.

THE MOUNT OF OLIVES CEMETERY

"Helkat Mehokek" is a Hebrew book by Asher Leib Brisk published in 1913. It includes tombstone inscriptions from part of the Mount of Olives cemetery in Jerusalem, since destroyed.

The Israel Genealogical Society (IGS) is proud to announce that Helkat Mehokek has been completely indexed and digitized. The result is a bi-lingual (Hebrew-English) searchable database of 8,092 tombstones, mostly covering the period between 1740-1906, although the earliest inscription dates from 1646.

There are 1,500 graves of Sephardim and 6592 of Ashkenazim.

The inscriptions listed by Brisk cover graves from the top part of the Mount of Olives Cemetery, a part that was totally destroyed under Jordanian rule (1948-1967) in order to make room for the building of a hotel and a road. The destruction of the tombstones thus makes this book the only source for part of this information, while some of the information also can be found in records of the various Hevra Kadishas in Jerusalem.

Before searching the database, the IGS team highly recommends first reading the instructions preceding the search engine.

This database is located on the IGS English website at: http://www.isragen.org.il/siteFiles/1/153/4977.asp and on the IGS Hebrew website at: http://www.isragen.org.il/siteFiles/13/79/5778.asp

Ed. Note: Thank you to Martha Lev-Zion, IGS Negev
EXPERTS ON CALL
GENEALOGY ASSISTANCE

Our “Experts-On-Call” Help Line is available to assist and mentor beginners and “not yet experts” with the expertise of our most knowledgeable and experienced genealogists on a one-on-one basis. Those member-experts who volunteered for the EOC Help Line are:

- Mitch Heide 561-926-4311
- Marilyn Newman 561-775-4920
- Dennis Rice 561-738-7477

We suggest that you check your Membership Directory to determine the mentor nearest to you in case you need to meet. Their addresses are listed in your Directory. Take advantage of their knowledge and call or e-mail now! They really want to help you.

Many Thanks to our Contributors
Marjorie Federman—Donor

Welcome to our New Members
Judy Brandspigel
Linda Epstein
Laura Friedman
Bevery Haas
Alfred Jalowayski
Flo & Lee Kirsch

JOIN OUR SIGS
(Special Interest Groups)
COUNTRY—LEADER
Belarus—Marvin Lopatin
Galicia—Mark Jacobson
Hungary—Natalie Hamburg
Lithuania—Sylvia Nusinov
Poland—Paul Baranik
Romania—Marilyn Neman
Ukraine – Mona Morris

SIGS meet at 11:30-12:15 p.m. before JGS meetings each month in Room 1 or Room 2.

MEMBER NEWS

Please notify Sunshine/Archives Chair Phyllis Frank of any member’s simcha, illness, or death in the family so an appropriate card can be sent. E-mail her at: JerryPhyllisF@comcast.net. (Please put SUNSHINE in the Subject line.)
NEW FROM JRI-POLAND — On January 30th, Jewish Records Indexing - Poland Shtetl CO-OP Coordinator, Hadassah Lipsius announced the addition of 39,000 entries to the JRI-Poland database indexed from the LDS (Mormon) microfilms.

Since then, I am pleased to announce that another new batch of indices - in this case, to records not filmed by the LDS, and which are part of the "PSA Project" - are now online.

As researchers of Polish Jewish ancestry are aware, Jewish Records Indexing - Poland creates indices of Jewish vital records from two prime sources. They are:

* LDS (Mormon) microfilms of Jewish records, generally ending in the 1860s to 1870s. These are indexed under JRI-Poland's Shtetl CO-OP project.
* Index pages purchased from the Polish State Archives. These are for Jewish records that were not filmed by the LDS. These are indexed under the JRI-Poland PSA project.

New and updated files with approximately 29,000 index entries have been added to the JRI-Poland database. This data was previously indexed under the PSA project and is now *finally* funded and eligible to go on the database.

The data is from the following towns:
Bielawy, Bolimow, Filipow, Glowno, Jezow, Lancut, Mielec, Nowe Miasta nad Pilica, Nowy Korczyn, Przedborz, Sobota, Sulejow, Tuszyn and Zablocie

Note: The Online Status column in the Your Town pages may not yet been updated and so the new data may not yet be reflected.

JRI-Poland now has indices to more than 3.6 million Polish Jewish records in its searchable database. <www.jri-poland.org>

Before you start searching: We know you will be eager to start searching the new data. But, before doing so, please remember...You can search by surname and town or surname and geographical area. For hints on maximizing your search results by using geographic coordinates, please refer to: http://www.jri-poland.org/hints_strategies.htm Do **not** search by Town name only as this will not generate results!

Special thanks: As always, when announcing new data, I want to extend our appreciation to all those directly involved in bringing new data to researchers. Our thanks goes to JRI-Poland's Database Manager Michael Tobias, Associate Director Hadassah Lipsius and our behind-the-scenes support team of Howard Fink and Meira Putterman, our dedicated Town Leaders and Archive Coordinators and our valued Contributors whose efforts and generosity have helped the JRI-Poland database continue to grow.

JRI-Poland is an independent non-profit tax-exempt Organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. Under special arrangement, the JRI-Poland web site <www.jri-poland.org>, mailing list, and database are hosted by JewishGen. JRI-Poland data is displayed on JewishGen as a service to researchers.
A Holocaust Geographic “How to” for Genealogists
By Peter Landé <pdlande@starpower.net>

Genealogists searching for Holocaust information are accustomed to searching databases for family names of interest. They consult data provided by the many genealogical Special Interest Groups such as JRI Poland, and of course, they may also search libraries for locality specific sources such as Yizkor books or general histories of a community. They can utilize useful online sources such as Footnote.com, Ancestry.com, etc. However, with the exception of JewishGen’s Holocaust Database<http://www.jewishgen.org/databases/Holocaust/>, which can be searched by town, none focus solely on Holocaust data.

What I find, however, is that few researchers are aware of three major geographic online Holocaust focused sources, which, in themselves, do not yield family names, but rather lead the researcher to extremely valuable sources of information.

I refer to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum’s (USHMM) Name List Catalog, Yad Vashem’s Shoah-Related Lists Database and the International Tracing Service’s (ITS) Inventory Search or “Inventar”. Each is described below.

**USHMM Name List Catalog:** This is the Holocaust Museum’s ongoing attempt to identify and describe all sources of information containing Holocaust related name lists, whether in book, memoir, archival file, internet resource or any other format, even if the resource is not held at the Museum. To reach this Catalog, go to <http://www.ushmm.org/>, then “Research", then “Survivors Registry", then “Research Tools”, or go to <http://resources.ushmm.org/Holocaust-Names/List-Catalog/search>. This will bring you to Holocaust Name Lists Catalog Search. You can search by country, or even by name of author of relevant books, though I would not recommend either since such searches would be too broad. If you enter the name of a town and click the box just below the search field you will get information regardless of how the locality was filed, e.g. Kovno, Kaunas, Kovne or Kauen. To take another example, if you type in Warsaw you will get 322 entries, Warschau 30 entries, and Warszawa 585 entries, but if you check the box you will be able to identify all the sources of information, regardless of spelling.

What you will NOT find are names themselves. What you will find is a notation by each entry such as NL = Name List, which indicates that the names in that source are included in the Museum’s Name Search Catalog, CC = (Claims Conference) which means that the source was identified by Claims Conference restitution claims researchers or YV which means that the list is held at Yad Vashem. The extent of the information on each source varies considerably, but, while all identify sources of information on names, none includes the name lists themselves. The Survivors Registry at the USHMM welcomes additions/corrections/comments to the information contained in this source.

While not directly relevant, it may be useful to clarify Name Search at the USHMM. This is similar but also very different from the Hall of Names at Yad Vashem. It includes both victims and survivors and Jews and non-Jews. While there are currently 5,967,092 name

*Continued on the following page.*
entries taken from 378 different sources in this database, this figure is misleading, since an individual’s name may appear in several documents and there is no attempt to link the listings. Therefore, there is no way of knowing how many persons are identified in this database. Finally, and unfortunately, unlike the Hall of Names, the USHMM public version of Name Search, which you can access at <http://www.ushmm.org/namesearch/>, contains only a tenth of the number of names contained in the version used at the museum to answer inquiries. This is true since, in many cases, the providers/institutions from which the bulk of the information came insist that it not be made available on the web.

**Yad Vashem**: To reach Yad Vashem’s Shoah-Related Lists Database simply go to <http://www.yadvashem.org> and near the bottom of the page you will see Shoah-Related Lists Database. Alternatively, you can go directly there by going to <http://www.yadvashem.org/lwp/workplace/listoflists>. Somewhat different from the USHMM list, the material is organized by the current name of the locality, but you will get there even if you type in the old name, e.g. Breslau will take you to Wroclaw. Whether you type in Nürnberg, Nuremberg or Nuernberg you will end up with the same information. As is the case with the USHMM finding aid, one can search by name of camp, e.g. Flossenbürg. There is provision to comment on/add to existing listings. As is the case with USHMM, Yad Vashem includes references both to its own holdings and those of other institutions. Yad Vashem offers a unique advantage in that in many cases when one clicks a document reference the actual text appears. As is the case for the USHMM, the fact that a document/source has been identified does not mean that any or all of the names in the relevant documents have been added to the Hall of Names/Name Search. There is also a significant difference in that the Hall of Names is intended to identify Jews who perished in the Holocaust, while Name Search lists all those who perished or survived, regardless of religion. The Yad Vashem approach has the disadvantage that if a list/individual listing does not indicate religion, the names are not included.

**International Tracing Service (ITS) Inventar**: ITS holdings of documents are undoubtedly larger than those of the USHMM or Yad Vashem and the number of unique persons identified in the documents held there are far more numerous. The ITS estimates that it has roughly 50 million name citations, identifying about 17 million persons, Jews and non-Jews, survivors and victims. For reasons which would take too long to describe here, one can generalize that the collection is rich in Western European and postwar documents, but weak in Eastern European holdings.

The Inventar (inventory or finding aid) is much less useful than those of either the USHMM or Yad Vashem. The purpose of the ITS throughout its history was never to collect the history of the Holocaust but rather to identify the fate of all those who had perished or survived. As a result, the ITS until recently did not have a historian or archivist, but rather simply collected

*Continued on the following page.*
documents in order to extract the names which appeared in them. Accordingly, the description of the documents was primitive. In addition to its home location in Bad Arolsen, Germany, copies of this massive collection are being shared with the USHMM, Yad Vashem, the Institute of National Memory in Warsaw, the National Archives of Belgium and the Centre de Documentation et de Recherche sur la Résistance in Luxembourg. The transfer process is gradual and may not be completed until 2011.

The Inventar is available on the web either through the ITS website <http://www.its-arolsen.org> or through the USHMM at <http://resources.ushmm.org/itsinventory/home.php>. Originally in German, thanks to the efforts of the USHMM, it is now also available in English. A fundamental difference exists when entering location searches in the Inventar. When one types in the name of a locality (not possible on a country level) all Inventar descriptions where that place name has been entered appear. There is no linkage between different spellings of a town’s name so that, for example, there are 237 “hits” for Warsaw and 429 for Warschau, and 75 “hits” for Cologne and 104 for Köln and no way to meld these different sources.

Moreover, if a place name appears anywhere in the description; i.e. if a book about Warsaw was published in or was acquired from Berlin, it is indexed under both place names. The information in each citation is limited, usually consisting of a very brief description, the number of pages in the document and number of names which are included. There is, of course, also a reference citation but no visible link to the document itself. The names which were extracted from these sources have been collected in various databases such as the Central Names Index but, at this time, neither the documents nor the names are available on the web. (Speaking from personal experience I must stress that these databases are extremely complex, or even convoluted, and locating an individual name often requires expert help.) If one finds any citation which might be of interest, one would have to visit one of the institutions where the material is held or write to these institutions and request copies, without knowing whether they are of real interest.

Unfortunately, there has been considerable confusion as to the “rules” governing access to ITS material. Under the international agreement which “opened” ITS and made copies available to a single institution in each member country, there are neither restrictions on third party access to ITS documents at these institutions nor limitations on how a researcher may utilize copies of such material he/she has acquired.

Finally, the above is not an attempt to rank the three sources. Each has its own advantages and disadvantages and a patient researcher should examine all three. It is my hope that the above information will prove useful for all researchers.

Ed. Note: The above article was originally printed in Mispacha, the newsletter of the JGS of Greater Washington and then reproduced in IAJGS ECHO in November 2009. Mr. Lande has been kind enough to give his permission to place this article here in Scattered Seeds. We thank all concerned.
Our JGS And Yad Vashem

Your help is needed now. For over 3 ½ years, your JGPBCI has had a Yad Vashem Names Recovery Committee which has been very active. In fact, Yad Vashem in Jerusalem presented us with an award for spearheading this drive with funds, volunteers and publicity.

Of the 6,000,000 who perished, Yad Vashem has been able to memorial 3,600,000 victims in their Hall of Names and on their website. Time is running out as survivors are leaving us and memories are fading.

A new drive is under way to reach Synagogues and Temples to ask them to play a leadership role by endorsing and publicizing the Names Recovery Drive. We need YOUR help if you are affiliated with a shul.

You are not being asked to interview survivors or fill out Pages of Testimony. We just need you to meet for a few moments with your Rabbi. We will provide literature for you to present and a 2 minute training program.

WE NEED YOUR HELP NOW! Contact Don Hirschhorn at 561 883 8566 or sdh2381@comcast.net

THE LATEST NEWS ABOUT OUR LIBRARY

By Irv Skorka, Librarian

Our Research Library, located in the JCC Sandler Center Plough Library, currently contains over 350 books. The titles are varied and cover many subjects, such as:

- Genealogy sources, Genealogy guides
- Family histories, including family trees
- Computers
- Dictionaries, Encyclopedias
- Community books, both United States and foreign
- Holocaust
- Remembrances
- Census, History, Travel
- IAJGS Seminars
- JGSPBI archives

A new numbering system has been designed. The books are organized by subject, simplifying your search for topics and information. Our website currently has a list of these books. It will be revised to differentiate the various subjects, so one can search topics from home, before going to the Library.

Our Research Library is an excellent supplement to your searches on the Internet. Why not visit the Library and see for yourself. Generally the Library is available on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 2:00 to 4:00 PM. If you are interested in visiting the Library, call Irv at 561-498-0799.
More **Genealogy** Bits and Pieces

**GENEALOGY ON TELEVISION**—“Who Do You Think You Are?” the TV show that originated in England and has been eagerly awaited by genealogists in the U.S. will actually premiere Friday, March 5 (8-9 p.m. ET) on NBC. The first show will be Lisa Kudrow’s American version. The series has been postponed several times. *Ed. Note: From Schelly Talalal Dardashti’s blog Tracing the Tribe.*

**A NEW RESOURCE**—At some point in studying our genealogy, many of us inherit a box of photos or scrapbooks with photos or framed portraits of our relatives. Whether we acquire them on the death of a close relative or from newly-found cousins, we often have a huge task in front of us to figure out who is in a particular photo, when and where it was taken and how these people were related. If we are lucky, our relatives left messages for us on the backs of postcards or other types of photographs. Many are not so lucky though. Because of either the enormity of the job or from a lack of time or expertise, we do not fully utilize the important information that illuminates the lives of our relatives in their proper historical context and gives us clues to help us find records and tackle thorny genealogy problems.

Non-Jewish genealogists have been doing this for many years. But until recent years, accurate dating of Jewish photographs and their use in our genealogy studies have been lagging behind that of our Christian counterparts. Now Jewishgenners have a resource to help find the answers.

As some of you may know, I have been helping Jewishgenners analyze and date their photos for a few years now. Today, I am excited to formally announce my new business, Sherlock Cohn, The Photo Genealogist. As Sherlock Cohn, I bring a lifelong fascination with heirloom photographs, a multidisciplinary background and the detective skills to solve photo mysteries. You can find more information about my services on the Resources page of the Belarus-SIG. The direct link is [http://www.jewishgen.org/Belarus/resources.htm#PhotoDating](http://www.jewishgen.org/Belarus/resources.htm#PhotoDating).

I hope you will take a look at the Resources page and email me if you have any questions or need any references. I look forward to learning about your families and focusing on the faces of our ancestors.

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**An Important Link**—The manifest for the SS Saint Louis, the ship that tried to come to the United States in 1939 from Germany, can be found on the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum link: [http://resources.ushmm.org/stlouis/passenger_list_alpha.php](http://resources.ushmm.org/stlouis/passenger_list_alpha.php) (*Ed. Note: Spaces are underlines which do not show up well.*)
NEWS ABOUT JEWISHGEN.ORG

Susana Leistner Bloch has advised that JewishGen is pleased to welcome the following webpages to JewishGen ShtetLinks. Thank you to the owners and webmasters of these shtetlpages for creating fitting memorials to the Jewish Communities that once lived in those shtetlach and for providing a valuable resource for future generations of their descendants. Take advantage of this hard work to aid you in your research. Visit the appropriate websites and the many others found on http://www.jewishgen.org.

GOOD NEWS!! As a result of appeals for HTML volunteers we now have a team of dedicated people who will help you create a webpage for your ancestral home. Please contact us if you would like help in creating a ShtetLinks webpage.

Susana Leistner Bloch, VP, ShtetLinks, JewishGen, Inc.
Barbara Ellman, ShtetLinks Technical Coordinator

If you wish to follow their example and create a ShtetLinks webpage for your ancestral shtetl or adopt an exiting "orphaned" shtetlpage please contact us at: <shtetl-help@jewishgen.org>

Sam Eneman, ViewMate Administrator announced major enhancements that add new social networking features to ViewMate beginning 20 February 2010.

ViewMate (http://www.jewishgen.org/ViewMate) is the JewishGen service where participants submit letters, documents and photos for translation and to identify people, clothing, artifacts, etc.

Visitors to the ViewMate Image Gallery viewing page will now see the number of responses each item has received. When visitors view any image, they will see the responses that have been submitted -- just as users see comments posted on blogs and other social media sites. Volunteers will immediately see if they need to add a different translation or another response. The online response form is available after logging in to JewishGen.

Submitters of documents, etc., will be able to select which responses to display on a submission’s page in both the Image Gallery and the Archive.
NEW FROM GOOGLE EARTH

Jan Meisels Allen advises that Google Earth, a mapping function of the Google organization, has added an historical imagery feature by using the historical Royal Air Force reconnaissance photos taken during World War II of 35 war-torn European cities such as Berlin, Bordeaux, Hamburg, Cologne and Dresden. Images taken in 1943 show the effect of wartime bombing on more than 35 European towns and cities. If one wants to see the most notable difference, check the historic photos of Warsaw from 1935 to the present day. The images show the heavy destruction caused to the Polish capital during the war, along with the city's infamous ghetto - the largest in Nazi-occupied Europe.

To access all the imagery for yourself, and compare to the present day cityscape, click the clock icon in the top-level toolbar to activate a time-line in the Google Earth display. Move back and forth in time by dragging the time slider from left to right or by clicking the back/forwards arrows. To access Google earth for this function go to: http://earth.google.com/tour.html#v=3