



# Etz Chaim

עץ חיים

The Quarterly Journal of the  
JEWISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREATER ORLANDO

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Winter 2001

**"Traveling and Researching in Lithuania, Latvia  
and Belarus - The Human Element"**  
*Howard Margolin*

**"CRYPTO JEWS"**  
**BUD WHITEHILL**

**Annual Dinner & Elections**

**"A REMARKABLE IMMIGRANT JOURNEY FROM  
MINSK TO PENNSYLVANIA"**  
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**Video: The Last Wooden  
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**"RESEARCH IN NEW YORK"**  
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*...another good year!*

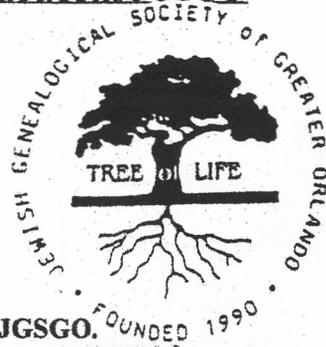
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Etz Chaim is free to members of JGSGO.  
Back issues (if available) may be obtained for \$5.00 each.

**Membership Information:**

Regular membership dues (January through December) are \$20.00 per year for JCC members, \$25.00 for non-members. Out-of-town membership (more than 50 miles) is \$15.00 per year. Please make checks payable to JGSGO, P.O. Box 941332, Maitland, FL 32794.

JGSGO meetings are held monthly, year round, usually on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, at 7:00 p.m., in the Senior Lounge, JCC, 851 N. Maitland Ave, Maitland. Sunday meetings, if and when scheduled, start at 1:30 p.m., usually in the Assembly Room of the Holocaust Memorial Resource and Educational Center, also on the JCC campus.

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The JGSGO is affiliated with the Jewish Community Center of Greater Orlando and is a member of the International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies, the Federation of Genealogical Societies and the Florida State Genealogical Societies.



**FGS** Federation of Genealogical Societies  
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**CALENDAR:****Future JGSGO Programs + others**

Sunday, December 9: Annual Meeting and Dinner-Elections, The Golden Coral Restaurant, Route 434, off of 436, next to COSCO, 5:00 p.m. (In the private room)

Wednesday, Dec. 19: JGSGO Board Meeting, 7:00 p.m.  
JCC Conference Room

Tuesday, January 8, 2002 Regular Meeting; 7:00 p.m.,  
Program: "Your Country Store: The National Archives,"  
presentation by Gladys Friedman Paulin, Senior Lounge,  
JCC, Maitland

Tuesday, February 12: Regular Meeting: 7:00 p.m.,  
"Interviewing Related to Genealogy," presented by Jay  
Schleichkorn with the aid of excerpts from 3 video interviews  
and an instructional videotape. Senior Lounge, JCC,

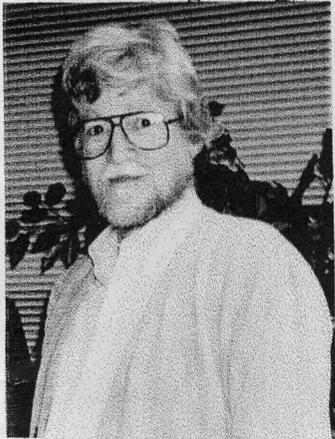
Sunday, March 3: The 11th Annual Genealogical Workshop,  
Senior Lounge, JCC

Tuesday, March 12: Regular Meeting, 7:00 p.m., Senior  
Lounge, JCC, Program To Be Announced

Tuesday, Apr. 9: Yam Hashea, Holocaust Remembrance Day

Sunday-Friday, August 4-9, 2002: 22 IAJGS International  
Conference on Jewish Genealogy, Toronto, Canada

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



In genealogy, everything is "relative" (no pun intended) and that has been our experience this year. We have held monthly meetings at JCC facilities and offered interesting programs. Program planning ran into some problems without a volunteer heading the Program Committee. I extend appreciation to those members who stepped in and volunteered to conduct programs and share their experiences with all.

Under the able leadership of Doris and Don Frank, materials have been made available to people who expressed an interest in becoming a member of JGSGO. Membership growth has been slow and at the present 66, we can anticipate being frugal and maintaining careful management of the funds we obtain through the dues paying members. Our immediate need is membership growth. Every member should double their efforts in spreading the word about our activities and encouraging new people to join us.

Our meeting site at JCC has proven to be ample and members should be aware that we do pay a fee for use of the room which includes its arrangements, coffee setup, and cleanup.

Thanks to Carl Migden, our genealogy library located in the Holocaust Memorial and Educational Resource Center, is well organized. Dozens of new materials, primarily newsletters from other JGS are placed in files. Take advantage of the library and use it in your research.

Our "Etz Chaim" quarterly newsletter prepared by editor Jay Schleichkorn had Issues 2, 3, and 4 in Volume 11 and No. 1 in Vol. 12. With the feature of 13 members in their role as military personnel during WWII, the last issue was well received. The Heritage's write Gloria Yousha, in her column *Scene Around* wrote an extensive article as a "salute to those who made this world safe for us once before...." She described Jay's idea of telling the story of the men from the years of 1941-1945 and referred to our JGS three times.

Thanks also to Sheila Reback for promoting the Maven Program and to Gladys Friedman Paulin who watches over the Cemetery Project.

And at the Sunday December 9th annual meeting, elections will be held following the report of the Nominating Committee. Let's make 2002 another good but better year than any in the past.

*Sim Seckbach*, President

## JGSGO Nominating Committee Report

The JGSGO Nominating Committee is made up of four people: Moe Aronson, Shirley Dornfest, Trudy Levitt and Shirley Michael. On September 14, Sim Seckbach, Moe Aronson and Shirley Michael met to discuss procedures. The elected officers of the JGSGO will serve a one year term January through December 2002.

A meeting was held September 21, present were Moe Aronson, Shirley Dornfest, Trudy Levitt and Shirley Michael. The following were nominated for the year 2002. This slate was presented to the members at the meeting of October 11 held in the Parenting Center, JCC:

President: Sim Seckbach

Vice President - open

2nd V.P.: Doris & Don Frank

Secretary: Moe Aronson

Treasurer: Shirley Michael

Librarian: Herb Adler

Directors: Trudy Levitt, Gladys Paulin and Jay Schleichkorn.

Elections will be held at the Annual Meeting, Sunday Dec. 9th at 5:00 p.m. at the Golden Coral, RT 434, Altamonte Springs. Nominations will be accepted from the floor.

## CONGRATULATIONS....

To our JGSGO member, Carl Migden. The final book version of "The Migden Families from Tarnopol" has been submitted and accepted at the New York City Public Library in the "Irma and Paul Milstein Division of United States History, Local History and Genealogy", Room 121, 5th Ave., 42nd St. Titled: "The Migden Families from Tarnopol" Call # \*PWO (Migden) 01-4210. See below info for access. Carl also submitted a copy that has been accepted by The United States Library of Congress in Washington, DC (awaiting a catalogue number) as well as the The Orange County Library, Orlando, Florida under the catalog # RG 929.2 MIGDEN.

AUTHOR	TITLE	SUBJECT WORD	CALL NO
JOURNAL/PERIODICAL	TITLE	Entire Collection	
Call #	*PWO (Migden)	01-4210,	Author Migden, Carl Richard.

Title The Migden families from Tarnopol and allied families : including these allied lines : Bernstein, Biller, Blaustein, Blemer, Dobrow, Finkelstein, Gitlin, Hochhaus, Kaltman, Lipson, McCarthy, Nutes, Prince, Radin, Raphael, Schwalb, Schwartz, Vining, West / researched, compiled and published by Carl Richard Migden.

Imprint Orlando, FL : C.R. Migden, 2001.  
 LOCATION CALL # STATUS Humanities-Jewish \*PWO (Migden) 01-4210 - Location Humanities-Jewish , Descript xv, 212, [108] p. : ill., facsims. ; 28 cm. Subject Migden family, Jews, Ukrain, Ternopil, Holocaust, Jewish (1939-1945) -- Ukraine -- Ternopil Ternopil (Ukraine) -- Ethnic relations.

## ANN OSISEK - GUEST SPEAKER

Noted genealogist and lecturer, Ann Osisek was the guest speaker at the JGSGO meeting of Tuesday, September 11, held in the Parenting Center, JCC. Her topic was "Once Upon a Desk - Organization is Not a Fairy Tale." She spoke of how one goes from saving material on the sofa, to another room, a table, and finally a file. "Organization," she said, "is knowing where everything is!"

Using transparencies to illustrate her talk, Ann offered many tips:



- ...if you have photos, be sure to mark them where and when they were taken, arrange them in a time frame;
- ...use a large table for starters;
- ...be careful of piles of paper. general research starts with a pile-up until you have "inconceivable piles of paper;"
- ...develop your personal way to organize things;
- ...get it together, use three ring binders, different colors for family groups;
- ...use stack boxes, book shelves, cabinets and a work table;
- ...be sure to document where you got information;
- ...for documents especially, use appropriate sheet protectors;
- ...use archival print protectors;
- ...have a "brainstorming" pad always available when you get or hear of a good suggestion;
- ...keep a "to do" as a reminder;
- ...plan your next research trip carefully with appropriate tolls and materials;
- ...keep an index of names you have or are working on;
- ...check out various genealogy books, many have good material and information on what to do.

Following her talk, Ann held a Q&A. It should be noted attendance was only 20 people and that was attributed to the horrendous news of that day regarding the attack on New York City.

## THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD

presented by Moe Aronson

At the JGSGO meeting of October 11, Moe Aronson gave an informed well-researched talk about one of the marvels of engineering - "The Trans Siberian Railroad." "How much time do I have," he said, pointing to his watch. "It's a long stretch of railroad and an important link in the growth of Russia."



His interest in the railroad came about through his genealogy research and the travels of his father who took the train on November 14, 1915 to Harbin China.

Moe used the overhead projector to show maps of the Russian and Siberian terrain. Before the turn of the century, Czarist Russia started the unlikely project that proved to be exceptionally difficult. Alexander the 3rd ordered the construction to begin in 1891. The whole railroad was completed in 1916. The terrain, the weather and the distance presented numerous obstacles. A major problem involved the building of the tracks on quagmire. It wasn't stable. There were corrupt surveyors and the labor force was mostly political prisoners. The 1917 revolution delayed some use.

The distance the track had to transverse was 4,776 miles from Cheljabinsk to Vladivostok. In 1895, Russia concluded an agreement with China to construct the railroad through Manchuria. That was completed in 1903 to Harbin. The branch from Manchuria to Vladivostok is 1,732 miles; from the North Sea to Vladivostok is 7,000 miles.

In Siberia, ice is a problem for seven months a year. Lake Baikal, a distance of 40 miles, involved using a ferry for the trains. By 1916 a steel bridge, 5000 feet in length crossed the Amur River. The bridge was built in sections in Warsaw, shipped by sea from Odessa and it completed the "avoid China" route. A double track from Moscow to Vladivostok was also installed by 1939. Traveling the full route originally took 9 days from Moscow to Vladivostok. It eventually was reduced to 7 to 8 days. The TSRR used Wagon Lits or sleeping cars as the International Express. The trip covered 9 Time Zones!

During the Nazi era, Polish Jews used the railroad to reach Harbin, China, where, Moe said, "they were treated like tourists. From there they took a boat to Japan."

## ANOTHER GENERATION.....

## MILITARY SERVICE 1954-1956

## MARSHALL FRENKEL

(Eds. Note: In the last issue of Etz Chaim, 13 JGSGO members were featured as those having military service in WWII (1941-1946). In this issue, representing those who served after WWII, read about the military adventures of Marshall Frenkel.)



1. Did you enlist or did the draft get you? Where were you living? In 1954, while living in Chicago, because of wanting to obtain GI Bill benefits which were to be discontinued, I volunteered.

That way my service requirement would be for only two years rather than three years.

2. What service did you enter and when? I was inducted into the Army, January 5, 1955.

3. Where was basic training? From the induction center, we were transported via train and bus to Camp Chafee, Arkansas, the anus of the universe,

outside of Fort Smith. During basic, I had pneumonia and was hospitalized for days during which time the rest of my company went through marksmanship training and practice without me and I was facing recycling to start basic training all over again in a new company. I was able to convince Field First Sergeant Midgely that, if I were allowed to fire for record with everyone else and qualify, then I would not be recycled. On a Monday morning, we all marched out to the KD (Known Distance) Range where I was assigned to policing up brass; my M1 rifle had already been reassigned to someone else. With Midgely's permission, I was allowed to borrow a buddy's (Ben Cohen) rifle and qualified for Sharpshooter status which was intermediate between Marksman and Expert and was, thereby, left to complete basic with the original company.

4. Name some of the bases you were at? Based upon entrance test scores in Chicago's induction center, I was told that I had a choice to make as to which advanced training program I might select; OCS, CIC or Guided Missiles. Officer's Candidate School required two years commitment after completion of rigorous BS training which I immediately disregarded and Guided Missiles was a totally unknown entity but in the Counter-Intelligence Corps I could wear civilian clothes and use my mind, so I opted for CIC. Needless to say, I was assigned to Guided Missiles supposedly because my father was Russian-born and that would make me a security risk; the fact that everything in

Guided Missile was either "Confidential" or "Top Secret" made no difference! On March 12, after arranging to ship ahead my foot locker and duffel bag via Railway Express to El Paso, Texas (Fort Bliss), my next assigned duty station, I went home for a two-week leave.

5. Any special schooling through the service? Did you see 'anti-Semitism'?

At the rank of PFC with one lonely stripe, I was trained as a Missile Launching Officer with the obligation to take command in the event that our commanding officer was "neutralized." Later, in May of 1956, after almost one year of training men in the operation of the Nike guided missile systems and only seven months before my imminent discharge, in the inimitable fashion of the military mind, I was sent to 10-day Methods of Instruction (MOI) school to "teach me how to teach." For achieving first place in the class of 32 enlisted men and ten officers, I received a letter of commendation which became a permanent part of my 201 personnel file. (See 10 below for anti-Semitic encounters.)

6. Your main assignment .... where and how long? And do you have any overseas assignment? From May of 1955 until September 1956, I was in Charlie Battery, 85th Anti-Aircraft Missile Battalion detached to Grosse Ile Naval Air Station, Grosse Ile, Michigan with battalion headquarters at Fort Wayne in Detroit and group headquarters at Selfridge Air Force base in Mount Clemens. In September of 1956, three months before discharge, I was transferred to another Nike battery in Wyandotte, Michigan from which I was discharged from the army.

7. What rank did you end up with at discharge? Any special decorations? My final rank was E-4, Specialist Fourth Class or equivalent to Corporal in pay grade. The Good Conduct Medal was my only decoration; Whooppee!

8. Where were you discharged from and when? On December 19, 1956, I was discharged from the US Army at Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indianapolis, Indiana. A recruiting sergeant whose purpose was to get GIs to re-up, a massive man who filled the doorway to the dayroom where we awaited our separation processes, first asked "Are you all from Nike guided missiles?" then, "From the Detroit defense area?" and, upon getting positive responses to both questions, he turned away from us as he was saying, "Hell, I won't even waste my time talking to you."

9. Did you remain in the reserves? Yes, for eight years on inactive status.

10. Describe a few major incidents, exciting events, or interesting aspects of your service ....if any..

GOOD-

a. In October of 1955, Gerry and I were married and she came to join me in our reconverted barracks apartment at Grosse Ile. Only one army buddy was able to attend the wedding and that was Roy Kasten with his fiancée, Barbara; we saw them once after discharge and then lost touch. Our



best friends and neighbors in the barracks were Jack and Paula Barthel with whom we maintained friendship throughout college days and until current days.

b. On graduation day from MOI school, Major Warren was presenting certificates of completion to the 42 of us; officers first in alphabetical order so as not to divulge their rankings in class and enlisted men in order of grade accomplishments. Having obtained the highest grade in the class, I was graduated first and congratulated for the achievement of being first of "all the enlisted men" to which I responded "Thank you, sir, and officers, too, sir." The major smiled down at me from up on the stage and said "All right, Frenkel, and officers, too."

c. In August 2000, 44 years after concluding my military service and while watching the Republican Presidential Convention on the Fox Network, I saw a face and heard a voice that were vaguely familiar to me. Soon there appeared an identification below this face that the man being interviewed was Lieutenant General Lawrence F. Skibbie, US Army, Retired who was now being interviewed for his involvement with a military-industrial organization. It was only then that I realized that I was seeing the face of a

man who was first known to me as a young shavetail lieutenant fresh out of West Point Military Academy and assigned to our unit at Fort Bliss as our executive officer. Larry Skibbie was the type of officer and gentleman that required no Act of Congress to inspire loyalty and admiration and I was very happy to have renewed his acquaintanceship.

**BAD:.....(TheAnti-semitism)-**

a. Windy Sewell was a cadre corporal at Fort Bliss who, while standing too close to me, was upset by something that a scrawny, little Jewish kid, Stan Lanier, had said. Windy said "Shut your mouth, you f---ing Jew boy." In a reflex action with no forethought, I flew off my seat and clipped him in the mouth. Having just recently completed basic training in the best physical condition I had ever been in ("a 207-pound, lean, mean, fightin' machine") also having been converted from my ordinary passive personality into an aggressive, belligerent soldier, my response was spontaneous and reflexive. The following morning, Corporal Sewell and Sgt. Bunny Joe Carter and I were standing before Captain Brown where I was being accused of attempting to start a riot in the barracks. Nothing came of it save a chewing out by Brown; this may have been because the battalion commander, Major Simon, might have been Jewish (?).

b. During MOI school, two gentlemen in civilian clothes (subsequently determined to be CID officers) picked me up to go to battalion headquarters at Fort Wayne where they wanted to ask me some questions regarding an act of sabotage on some missile test equipment which Captain Norman Skendrovic, my battery commander, had suggested that I could have been capable of. After extensive questioning and after submitting to a polygraph test, the worst offense they could find me guilty of was "disaffection" which meant that I did not like the military and which conclusion I would have gladly conceded to them without all their investigatory circus. It was astounding to me how an army officer of Skendrovic's experience could not have seen in me the newly-wed young man whose wife was expecting their first child, who was anticipating returning to school on GI Bill benefits, as a possible saboteur without having his vision skewed by his personal prejudices.

c. In September 1956, I requested a 3-day pass for Rosh Hashanah, Jewish New Year, from noon, Wednesday through noon, Saturday, as did the other three Jews in the battery. On Thursday morning, our son, Alan, was born and Gerry was scheduled to come home on Sunday. Knowing that I had no duty assignment for the weekend and that a pass extending into a weekend ordinarily included the weekend, I called the Red Cross to arrange an emergency leave for which I knew I had time accumulated, so that I could bring them both home from the hospital and then be able to stay to help at home. Saturday afternoon, Jack Barthel called me to Chicago and told me to get right back as quickly as possible because "the Captain is after your butt." (Saturday at noon, Captain Skendrovic dropped four passes on the CQ's desk

and said to Sgt. Rainey, "Unless they come walking through that door right now, they are AWOL and I want to know exactly when and what time they arrive." The OD, Officer of the Day, Mr. Brooks checked and discovered that there were three additional passes that expired at noon for Haratoonian, McCarthy and Malloy, three Catholic boys. Mr Brooks added them to the first four and told Rainey to report all seven, four Jews and three Catholics.) After much ranting, I was finally convinced that I had to return to camp. Jack picked me up in Ypsilanti and took me back to the base where we arrived about 8:30 PM Saturday evening. I immediately made two calls, one to the Red Cross to start things rolling from that end and the second to the Captain's residence. Captain Skendrovic got home about 11'o'clock and told me to see him on Monday morning in his office. When I was admitted, I reported to him and remained at attention while he threw a salute back at me off the top of his head which was buried in "The Articles of War" from which he read to me about making a choice between an Article 15, company punishment of 15 days extra duty, or a summary court martial with a possible sentence of hard labor for 6 months in a military stockade. I respectfully refused to make any decision until I had the opportunity to confer with an attorney because "I suspected that there was anti-Semitism involved in this situation." For the first time since I had been in his presence, he raised his head and growled at me "Goddamn you, Frenkel, get out of here!" During the trial of Joey Schnipper (See d. below), I had met an Air Force Reserve Lieutenant Gold whose specialty was military law so I called him and told him of what had transpired. He told me that antisemitism was very difficult to prove in a military court particularly when it was my word as an enlisted man against his as an officer and, therefore, he would recommend that I opt for the Article 15 and just forget the incident. When I returned to the captain's office, I told him about my conversation with Lt. Gold and told him that I would accept the company punishment when I returned from 15 days emergency leave to be with my wife and son. Upon returning to Grosse Ile after my leave, there was never another word spoken about the Article 15 but orders had been cut transferring me to another battery with only 90 days of servicere remaining.

Joey Schnipper was a Brooklynite who was framed by another Brooklynite named Murphy and convicted by court martial for having been discovered with a reefer in his locker. He was sentenced to a year and a day in Fort Leavenworth Military Stockade in Kansas. I should have been honored by the trust put in me by selecting me to ride shotgun in a guard detail taking Schnipper to prison except that the one other individual chosen to share my responsibility was our supply sergeant, Schumacher, a notoriously irresponsible, obnoxious, incurable drunkard. I went to the Marine brig to pick up a set of manacles, Navy irons, and two .45 calibre sidearms with all appurtenances. On the way to Selfridge guard house to receive our prisoner, I told Schumacher that the only reason

that I could fathom for assigning him with me to deliver Schnipper was because Schnipper and I were both Jews and Schumacher was a ne'er-do-well who would surely get us into trouble. I reminded the sergeant that I was carrying a .45 and, if he so much as sniffed a cork, I would shoot him. We made it all the way to Fort Leavenworth delivered Joey to their custody, removed and packed our sidearms and returned by bus to Leavenworth where Schumacher lost no time and immediately got snookered.

11. Did you use the GI Bill after the service? Yes. I returned to finish my university education (if you'll pardon the expression, I obtained a BS in Agriculture with a major in Animal Science) and used the G.I. Bill to finance the purchase of a well-deserved residence.

12. What was your main occupation or career and where? Businessman in Chicago and Florida

13. How about your family? Did you marry after the service? And how soon did you start your family? How many children?

We married as soon as I had certainty that I would remain stateside with Nike Guided Missiles. We have three offspring, Alan, born 1956, Tracy Scott, born 1960 and Debra, born 1962.

14. Looking back at your service, how would you rate the experience?

Very happy that it lasted just two years.

15. Are you including your military service in your family history? Do your children or grandchildren ever ask about your service days?

Yes, to both questions, they have shown an interest.

16. How long have you been involved in genealogy? Ever since I became a father and realized the importance of "roots."

Marshall may be reached at: [mfrenkel@sprintmail.com](mailto:mfrenkel@sprintmail.com)

### TIP from Gene Starn

**Found on the Internet:** For those of you who don't know, there is a searchable web site for Immigration Records for 1925-1935.... in Canada.

Here is the URL..... Immigration Records (1925-1935) [http://www.archives.ca/02/02011802\\_e.html](http://www.archives.ca/02/02011802_e.html) the main web site is <http://www.archives.ca> ( ArchiviaNet ) "click this link"

I have found a family member who went on a trip to England then came back to Canada.....during these years.... I hope this will help some of you!

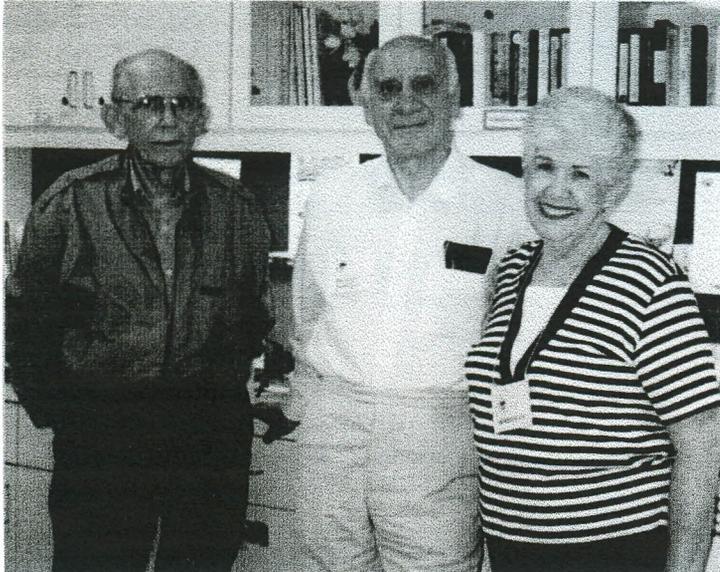
Brett Lieberman, mail to: [bliberman1@home.com](mailto:bliberman1@home.com)

## GUEST FROM THE UK AT JGSGO

Michael ZEFFERTT of Birmingham and London, England attended our September 11, 2001 meeting as a guest of Doris & Don Frank OF LAKE MARY. .

Through meeting Antony Joseph at a IAJGS Conference several years, Doris was put in touch with Herman ZEFFERTT, Michael's brother. Doris' father, Barney ZEFFERT SHAPIRO, was born in London. The family name in Lithuania was SHAPIRO/A, but her grandparents changed the name to ZEFFERT in 1910.

Through her search with Herman, it was discovered that their only connection was that her first cousin married the first cousin of Herman & Michael. About four years ago, Doris & Don went to England and spent a weekend with Herman and Freida ZEFFERTT. During that time they met Michael and a friendship blossomed and finally Michael accepted their invitation to visit Florida and be their houseguest,



Michael, a former school teacher and presently retired, was planning to return to England the fateful day of September 11, but his return was delayed until the 14th. Thus, the Franks were able to bring Michael to our September meeting.

"During his visit," Doris said, "Don and I took him to the Morse Museum to see the Tiffany Glass collection and the eve before he left we went to Downtown Disney to see "Circle de Soleil - La Noube", which was outstanding. I kept asking him if there was anything he wanted to see and his answer was always, 'I like people and love getting together and meeting new people.' Unfortunately when he came to our JGS meeting on that September 11 tragic day, he was in a state of shock and I don't believe he talked too much. He has a great personality and fun to be with. We've had many e-mails since his return...the first written immediately after he reached his home after a 20 hour journey from Sanford to Birmingham. Tracing our roots certainly bears fruit in mysterious ways!"

## CHANGES IN JEWISH ORPHAN SITE

BY: Marge Spears Soloff

Please be informed that as of September 20th, the URL for my web site, HNOH Welcome-Jewish Orphanages in the United States will have a new address. Please bookmark the following:

<http://shell4.bayarea.net/~elias/hnoh/>

My other server will cease to exist on the 19th of September and there will be no message of the change after that time. Please also note that there is NO www. in the URL.

The web site, contains the following information: History, Memories, Memorials, Photos, etc. of the Hebrew National Orphan Home, Archival and Historical Information of over 100 Jewish Orphanages 49 cities and 23 states in the United States, Jewish Child Care Association Holdings Federal, State and NYC Police Census Lists of many Jewish Orphanages, Orphans and Foundlings Burial Lists with Abstracts, Alumni Reunion Searches and Reunion Information, Jewish Genealogy and Other Resource Links to thousands of sites on the Internet for research. Online Bookstore, Other Miscellaneous Information, including Special Pages for the Pride of Judea and the Lady Deborah orphanages and Orphan Train information. Marge-Spears Soloff, Orlando, FL. MSpearsol@aol.com Website: HNOH Welcome -Jewish Orphanages in the United States:<http://shell4.bayarea.net/~elias/hnoh/> HNOHalumni@aol.com

## JGSGO Meetings in 2001

- January 5: "Traveling and Researching in Lithuania, Latvia and Belarus - The Human Element" Howard Margol
- February 13: "Crypto Jews" Bud Whitehill
- March 13: "A Remarkable Immigrant Journey from Minsk to Pennsylvania" Sheila Reback
- April 10: "The Jews of China" - Archie Ossin
- May 4: "The Jews of Argentina"- Marshall Frenkel
- June 12: "Problem Solving"
- July 10: "Sharing Our Successes"
- August 14: "More Sharing of Successes"
- September 11: "Once Upon a Desk...Organization is Not a Fairy Tale" Ann Osisek
- October 11: "The Trans-Siberian Railroad" Moe Aronson
- November 13: "Research in New York " Carl Migden
- December: 9: Annual Dinner & Elections

## FAMILY HISTORY CENTER HOURS -LAKE MARY

The new hours for the center are:  
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## SUDILKOV: 103 Years Later

Paul Wilcher Ginsburg

Few people can point to the shtetl of Sudilkov on a map of Ukraine. Most maps, in fact, do not even show Sudilkov. Historically, it was known throughout the Jewish world as a center of the Hasidic movement, for manufacturing talleisim (prayer shawls) and printing Jewish books. Sudilkov was the home of the famous rebbe and author of Degel Machaneh Ephraim, Rabbi Moshe Chaim Ephraim, grandson of the Baal Shem Tov.

We can trace a Jewish presence in Sudilkov back to the 17th Century. Sudilkov's Jews endured the pogroms of Khmel'nitsky in 1648-1649 and later the pogroms of the Ukrainian nationalists in 1919. Despite many hardships, the Jews of Sudilkov survived and continued to create a thriving community. However, during the Holocaust, Germans and their Ukrainian neighbors murdered Sudilkov's Jewish community.

Today Jewish Sudilkov is no more. Evidence of its past history has been erased. Villagers have used tombstones from the Jewish cemetery to construct new homes. Like other shtetls in Ukraine, Jewish Sudilkov was reduced to a memory.

This shtetl was the birthplace of my great-grandfather Nuchem Wilcher. Nuchem, son of Yitzchok and Gissie, was born in 1874 into a family of two brothers and one sister. As a teenager he was drafted into the Czarist army. Following the lead of his older brother Aaron, Nuchem left Sudilkov and immigrated to America. On February 23, 1898 Nuchem arrived in New York aboard the S.S. Furnessia. Shortly thereafter, he was reunited with his brother Aaron in Philadelphia. In America, Nuchem Wilcher became Nathan Ginsburg.

It has been a family tradition among male Ginsburgs to keep Wilcher as a middle name in memory of our family's roots. However, as time passed and Nuchem's descendants assimilated into American culture, memory of the significance of the name Wilcher was forgotten.

As a teenager I became interested in family history. I loved visiting my great-aunt Isabelle in Chester, Pennsylvania and asking her about our family and its origin in Russia. As the family historian of her time, Isabelle kept records of the family and often visited the cemeteries in which our family is buried. Aunt Isabelle sparked my interest to learn more about our family and perhaps one day visit her father's shtetl in the Ukraine.

With the death of my last grandparent in 1999, I suddenly realized that my connection to the past was quickly fading. I felt that unless I did something, unless I picked up the torch Isabelle carried, these people would vanish from history without a trace. How would I be able to answer the questions that my children would one day ask about their

ancestors? What am I to tell them when they ask where they come from?

Aunt Isabelle told me about Sudilkov when I was a teenager. It was not until February 2000 that I discovered records in the National Archives in Washington, DC that confirmed my Sudilkov roots. Shortly thereafter, I found evidence of my Sudilkov family documented in Russian records. Armed with this knowledge, I set out to learn all there was about this shtetl of my ancestors. I quickly discovered just how difficult it was to locate information.

In March 2000, I developed a website to commemorate the Jewish community of Sudilkov and made public all the information I collected. The next step was obvious. After 103 years and three generations in America, Nuchem's great-grandson planned to return to Sudilkov. Visiting Sudilkov in cyberspace could not substitute for actually seeing Sudilkov with my own eyes. I did not know what I was supposed to find in this rural Ukrainian village. I knew that if nothing else, the trip would make me appreciate America and thank G-d that my great-grandfather was brave enough to cross the Atlantic in an era before the airplane. However, I knew there was something more. I felt that there was a missing piece of my family's history left to discover in Sudilkov.

Before leaving Rockville, Maryland in July 2001, I did not realize that this would not only be a trip of thousands of miles, it would also be a journey inward. A journey to a place I felt was the root of my soul.

My wife and I spent the first two days of our journey touring Kiev and the surrounding area. On July 16th, accompanied by a driver and guide, we drove 150 miles west to the shtetl of Sudilkov. It did not take a lot of imagination to picture what Sudilkov looked like when my great-grandfather left in 1898. Sudilkov was frozen in time. Ukrainian peasants rode horse-pulled wagons transporting bales of wheat. Cows, goats, horses, chickens, ducks, geese, and packs of dogs were all in abundance, making the trip a safari of farm animals. With no running water in their homes, the people of the village drew their water from wells and washed their clothes along the banks of the lakes and streams.

Despite its primitiveness, Sudilkov was beautiful. Walking its back alleys and dirt paths I felt that I had walked them before.

I learned that Jewish Sudilkov was situated along the main street and square, known as the "Misto". The center of Jewish life in Sudilkov was built around the synagogue. Sudilkov's synagogue was destroyed by the Germans in 1941. Today a small kiosk stands atop the former foundation.

Across the road from the synagogue was the Jewish market. In this place Jewish farmers and merchants gathered to sell their wares and produce. Today it is an empty gravel lot, its former use long forgotten.

(continued on page 10)

**SUDILKOV (continued).....**

The only remaining evidence of Jewish life in Sudilkov is the Jewish cemetery located next to the "Stav" lake. The Jewish cemetery today is in total ruins. Before 1941, a wall surrounded the cemetery and protected the graves. Today there is no wall, and cows and people walk through the cemetery and over the gravestones. Almost all of the gravestones are unreadable, since they are either broken or eroded. Nevertheless, parts of the Hebrew inscriptions on these stones are still legible. Standing in the Sudilkov cemetery, it occurred to me that with the passage of time, the rain would slowly erase the Hebrew letters and any trace of its Jewish inhabitants would be forgotten forever.

We continued to walk around Sudilkov for the rest of the day. We met some non-Jewish residents of the village, and they invited us into their home. They were amazed that an American who had roots in Sudilkov had traveled so far just to visit this tiny village. They recalled Jewish Sudilkov prior to the war only in positive terms.

Walking along the dirt paths and back alleys I tried to absorb this once in a lifetime experience. Sudilkov for me was an oddly beautiful and tranquil place. I tried to understand the lesson I was supposed to learn. Yet, any meaning or lesson eluded me when I left Sudilkov on the first day.

We spent the next two days visiting Jewish sites in nearby Shepetovka, Slavuta, and Anapol. During this time, I learned of the rich Hasidic history of the area. This area was the birthplace of the Hasidic movement. Every cemetery we visited had the gravesite of a tzaddik or rebbe. It was amazing that in rural Ukraine, in what seemed like a million miles from civilization, Hasidism was born and spread to the rest of the world.

Along with the Hasidic sites of the area we visited many sites where Jews had been murdered during the Holocaust. Mass graves containing thousands of people and a well into which 300 Jewish babies were thrown and then murdered when grenades were dropped onto them were just two of the sites that we visited. These Jews of the nearby shtetls had memorials. Where was the memorial to Sudilkov's Jews? A population could not simply disappear into thin air.

On the day before returning to Sudilkov, we traveled south to Medzheboz to visit the gravesite of the founder of the Hasidic movement, the Baal Shem Tov. The Baal Shem Tov was known for teaching that nothing in life is an accident and there is a deeper meaning to everything. Maybe it was in the merit of visiting his grave that I would learn the meaning of why I came to Sudilkov. When I returned to Sudilkov for the last time, I was not ready for what I would see and the lesson I would learn.

Jewish Sudilkov had not vanished. I learned during my last visit that there are three mass graves in Sudilkov. Only one site has a memorial. This memorial was in someone's backyard, hidden from the world. To get to this memorial we walked across the main square and across the

vacant lot that once was the Jewish market. We continued to walk straight down a dirt alley to homes that once belonged to Sudilkov's Jews. An elderly Ukrainian woman, who had witnessed the killings, showed us to the memorial. We entered through the gate and went around the corner to the backyard. The backyard was full of loose limbs, rotten wooden beams, and other debris. All this needed to be cleared out in order to access another wooden gate on the other side of the yard.

We entered into a small courtyard where we could see a small memorial with a Yiddish plaque. The memorial and courtyard appeared as though no one had visited in over a decade. The Ukrainian woman provided us with a wet cloth so we could read the inscription that was covered under a layer of dirt.

Then, she explained what had happened in this place. Germans and Ukrainians took the Jews of Sudilkov - all of whom were too old or unable to walk to the ghetto in nearby Shepetovka - to this courtyard. There they dug a pit into the earth and buried Sudilkov's Jews alive. The Ukrainian woman told us that when the pit was covered, the earth continued to move for days because beneath the ground people still struggled for life.

Jews who knew of the atrocity erected this tiny memorial after the war, and the Ukrainian family who took the Jewish house dutifully maintained it. The family continued to maintain it despite persecution by the Communist authorities for tending to the "Jewish" memorial. Today the son of the Ukrainians who cared for the memorial is too sick to properly care for it.

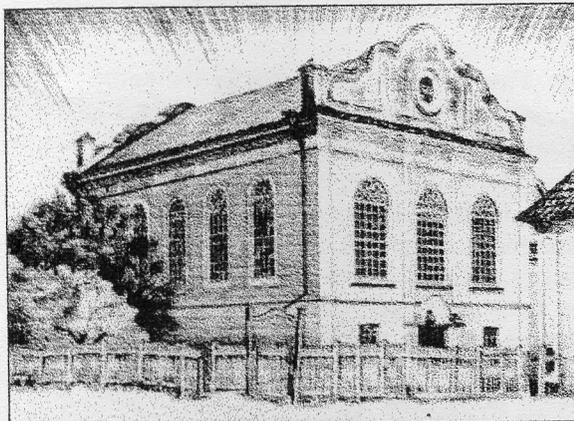
At this memorial, I discovered why I came to Sudilkov. If my great-grandfather had not left Sudilkov before World War II to begin a new life in America, he may have perished there during the Holocaust. My father would have never been born, and I would not be alive. It was too much for me and both my wife and I broke down.

The Jews of Sudilkov did not disappear into thin air. They were here in front of me, buried alive by their neighbors and German murderers. The horror of this place has never before been told. The story of what happened here remains trapped in a Ukrainian backyard blocked by debris.

Sixty years later, it is too late to avenge these people. I can only tell the world their story, internalize it, and pass it on to the next generation. I now understood the purpose of my visit to Sudilkov. My journey came full circle. To walk away from this place unchanged was impossible.

The Rabbis of the Talmud said, "Every person in Israel is required to ask: When will my deeds reach the deeds of my forefathers?" By leaving Sudilkov, my great-grandfather had given me life. To me there could not be a greater hero. I can only pray that I will live up to his legacy. (see photos page 11)

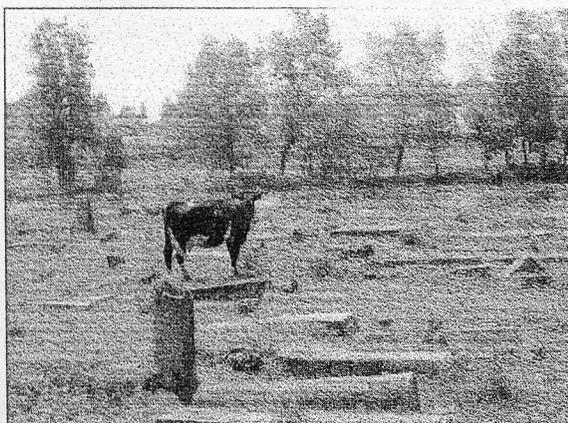
*Eds. Note: Thanks to the author, Paul Ginsburg, of Rockville, MD (e-mail: GinsburgP@state.gov) for permission to use this article. Check his web site: [www.sudilkov.com](http://www.sudilkov.com)*



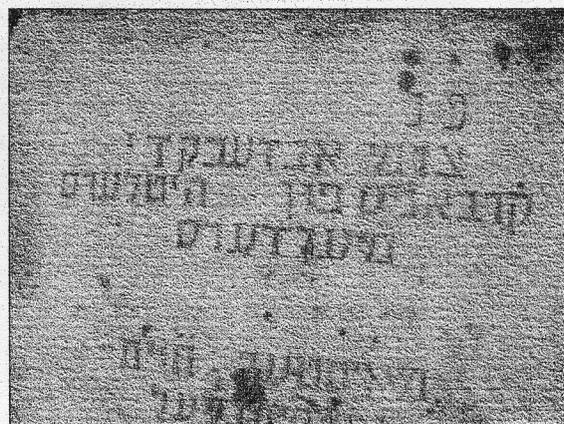
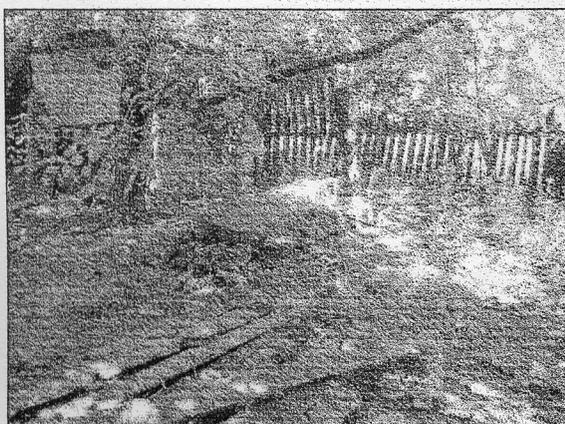
*(Left: Drawing of Sudilkov synagogue; Right: Kiosk on site of the synagogue)*



*(Left: Back alley leading to site of mass grave; Right: Clearing out debris)*



*(Left: Jewish cemetery; Right: Remains of gravestone with Hebrew inscription)*



*(Left: Memorial at the site of the mass grave; Right: Part of the Yiddish inscription)*

## IAJGS ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

Each year, the IAJGS presents achievement awards to recognize excellence within our avocation. The Awards Committee consisted of Hal Bookbinder (chair), Daniel Schlyter, and Martha Lev-Zion. I wish to thank Daniel and Martha for their efforts in selecting the best-of-the-best for recognition. I would also like to thank Jerry Emdur who produced the beautiful plaques presented to the winners. Award plaques were presented at the at the conclusion of the conference banquet in London on 12 July 2001. Those recognized include;

Dan and Rosanne Leeson - Outstanding Contribution via Print Award for their indexes of the 1784 Alsatian Jewish Census, and of 18th century Alsatian marriages. Dan and Rosanne have worked tirelessly in making Alsatian resources available to Jewish genealogical researchers. The 1784 Alsatian Census was organized by villages, making its use difficult. Their published index, originally in book form, continues to be available through microfiche. Their more recent publication of an index to 18th Century marriage contracts allows researchers to reach back beyond 1784.

Nancy Goodstein - Outstanding Contribution via Electronic Media Award for the Index of Jewish Records in the FHL. The index created by Nancy provides a crucial key to unlocking the vast Jewish genealogical resources contained within the Family History Library. In addition to all of the generally-known records, Nancy located and made more accessible many Jewish records not previously known, including obscure records not otherwise easily found. The resultant index has been made available both through both CD-ROM and on the Internet.

Michael Tobias - Outstanding Contribution via the Internet Award for Jewish genealogical database development. Michael has rapidly developed the technology behind numerous databases benefiting Jewish genealogists across the world, including, among others, the Jewish Records Indexing - Poland Database and the JewishGen Family Finder, Shtetl Seeker, Family Tree of the Jewish People, and Discussion Group Archives. His efforts have made vast amounts of material readily available to the Jewish genealogical community.

Asociacion de Genealogia Judia de Argentina - Outstanding Publication Award. In recognition of TOLDOT for the scope and quality of its articles. Each issue is filled with original material, impressive both in its scholarly content and in its readability. The journal's layout is clear, clean, and professional. Each issue adds to the knowledge base of the worldwide Jewish experience and is anxiously anticipated by its readers around the globe.

JGS, Palm Beach County, Inc. Florida - Outstanding Programming Award. Recognizing its efforts to spread awareness of Jewish genealogy through its extensive local publicizing of Jewish Genealogy Month, 25 March to 23 April

2001. This included arranging for the publication of articles in various newspapers across Palm Beach County, sponsoring a lecture series, distributing posters, and conducting exhibits at local public and academic libraries.

Jewish Genealogical Society, Inc. (New York) - Outstanding Project(s) Award. Recognizing several of the Society's projects aimed at making historical records in the New York area more available to researchers everywhere; including projects to index Brooklyn naturalization records, burial societies in the New York Metropolitan area, and New York landsmanshaftn and other Jewish organizations. The results of these projects have been made generally available through the web site of the JGS, Inc.

Peter Landé - Lifetime Achievement Award. In deep appreciation of Peter's contributions to the world of Jewish genealogy, both in his selfless assistance to others in pursuing their own research and in his efforts in gathering and indexing genealogical materials for the benefit of all. Among these are his outstanding work on identifying resources and creating finding aids at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, his extensive support of the yizkor Book Project, and his ongoing contributions to Stammbaum.

*From: Hal Bookbinder, IAJGS president*

*From: "Hal Bookbinder" <bookbinder@loop.com>*

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## Cleaning Gravestones

by: Andi MacDonald\*

As the movement for cemetery preservation spreads across our nation, I am seeing more and more articles and videos on cleaning funerary objects written by well-meaning individuals. It seems everyone now wants to jump on the bandwagon without proper training. While we genealogists know how to glean family history information from a burial record, or a headstone, or other burial records, many of us are not specialists in cemetery preservation. Just as the Association of Professional Genealogists promotes sound genealogical work, we should also promote sound cleaning techniques.

A specialist in cemetery preservation is one who has taken classes from professional stone preservationists such as Fannin-Lehner Preservation Consultants in Concord, MA, or Lynette Strangstad, author of "A Graveyard Preservation Primer." A specialist understands the various types of stones and how chemicals/environment affect each. And, a specialist knows very specific methods for cleaning funerary objects.

We are starting to refer to cemetery preservationists as 'cementerians,' a word coined by an individual on one of the many cemetery conservation maillists. There are a few points anyone writing an article on cemeteries might keep in mind that would benefit all. They are:

### DO NOT

1. Do not promote chalk or any other product considered to be natural—dirt, grass, weeds, etc. They are all harmful to stone. If you would like specific information on this, please contact me privately.
2. Do not promote household bleach; aka SODIUM hypochlorite. While chlorine is safe in very limited quantities, the sodium in it is the most harmful thing you can use on a stone. Use CALCIUM hypochlorite instead. And, never use calcium hypochlorite unless the stone absolutely needs it for biological growth—use plain water and non-ionic detergent first.
3. Do not clean one stone more often than one time every ten years—longer if possible.
4. Do not use any brush or product on a stone with natural bristle brushes as they will leave fibers behind that biological growth adheres to.
5. Do not use power washers, wire brushes, etc. These items rip the skin of a stone which promotes water penetration—stone breathes water vapor but hates water. (yes, stone has a skin!)
6. While it may be great to have a rubbing—please do not promote them. They damage stone, believe it or not. Some cemeteries are banning this practice altogether.

### DO:

1. Promote the cleaning of sound stones (if it sounds hollow when you rap your knuckles on it, leave it alone) with a non-ionic detergent. The only two recommended non-ionic detergents are Orvis (used for cleaning horses and available

at tack shops or seed/feed stores) and Photo-Flo (sold at photographic supply stores such as Kits Cameras or some 1 hour photo stores). Both of these products are very cheap—about a penny a stone.

2. Promote the use of WHITE NYLON bristle brushes, such as the ones you can buy with a handle for cleaning a bathroom floor, and other brushes such as used toothbrushes (with white handles and bristles). White=no dyes.
3. Promote contacting the Association for Gravestone Studies or the Cemetery Preservation Alliance for more information. There are many well-meaning individuals on the Internet who still encourage poor cleaning methods, so go to the experts (sounds like an APG mantra).
4. Promote teaching our youngsters proper cleaning methods and respect for cemeteries.
5. Promote wetting the entire stone completely (think sponge) before any brush is taken to it and start at the bottom of the stone and work your way to the top to avoid stains that will never come out. Only promote non-ionic detergents for stubborn stains; only promote calcium hypochlorite for complete removal of biological growth such as black moss.
6. Promote the book "A Graveyard Preservation Primer," by Lynette Strangstad, or promote membership in an organization that works specifically with cemetery preservation or gravestone preservation.
7. Promote taking a photo instead of a rubbing. There are ways to bring every detail out in a photo while rubbings cannot. Photos are not harmful.

\*Thanks to Gladys Friedman Paulin for referring this article to Etz Chaim. Permission was granted by Andi MacDonald (October 16, 2001) to use this article from the Washington State Cemetery Association's web site. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~wapsgs/>



Photo: July 1998 by Jay Schleickorn, Jewish Section, City Cemetery, Natchez, MS, Jannette Meyer, born in Essingen Bavaria, Died 1 August 1852 in her 13 year.

## One's Perspective....

One day a father of a very wealthy family took his son on a trip to the country with the firm purpose of showing his son how poor people can be. They spent a couple of days and nights on the farm of what would be considered a very poor family. On their return from their trip, the father asked his son, "How was the trip?" "It was great, Dad."

"Did you see how poor people can be?" the father asked.

"Oh Yeah" said the son.

"So what did you learn from the trip?" asked the father.

The son answered, "I saw that we have one dog and they had four."

"We have a pool that reaches to the middle of our garden and they have a creek that has no end."

"We have imported lanterns in our garden and they have the stars at night."

"Our patio reaches to the front yard and they have the whole horizon."

"We have a small piece of land to live on and they have fields that go beyond our sight."

"We have servants who serve us, but they serve others. We buy our food, but they grow theirs."

"We have walls around our property to protect us, they have friends to protect them."

With this the boy's father was speechless.

Then his son added, "Thanks Dad for showing me how poor we are."

Too many times we forget what we have and concentrate on what we don't have. What is one person's worthless object is another's prize possession. It is all based on one's perspective. (Submitted by Ben Rosenbaum)

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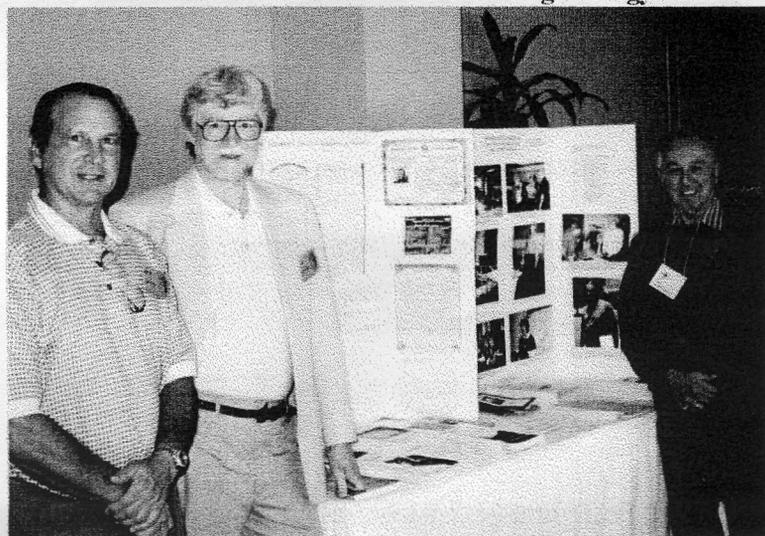
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## Florida State Genealogical Societies' Annual Conference Held in Orlando

On Friday and Saturday, November 9-10, the annual conference of the Florida State Genealogical Societies was held at the Four Star Sheraton Hotel in downtown Orlando.

Approximately 400 people from throughout Florida attended the various sessions. In addition to a large vendor exhibition room, there were displays of various organizations lining the hall.

As a member of the State organization, our local JGSGO had a table top display depicting our yearly activities and what documents are valuable in Jewish genealogy.



Manning the exhibit on Friday were Carl Migden,, Sim Seckbach and Jay Schleichkorn. Gladys Friedman Paulin was also available to speak to visitors. Also present was JGSGO's Liaison to the FL State Society, Judy Weinberg.

Sample copies of old issues of our quarterly newsletter "Etz Chaim" were available and of interest to the conference registrants. Many of the visitors were intrigued by the name of our newsletter, which Gladys explained meant "Tree of Life".

## TORONTO 2002 A MEETING PLACE (Lieu de rencontre)

22nd IAJGS International Conference  
on Jewish Genealogy  
August 4-9, 2002  
Hosted by the Jewish  
Genealogical Society of Canada (Toronto)

## Matzah Ball Memories in the Jewish South

Were grits a common side dish at your southern Jewish table? Did Jewish holiday meals include butter beans and fresh tomatoes? Were relatives expected to bring bagels and rye bread back home from New York and other cities? Did you buy kosher supplies or Passover foods by mail order or drive some distance to find them? Were African American food traditions intermingled with your Jewish food traditions or strictly separated? Were the Settlement Cook Book and Five Thousand Years in the Kitchen, published by Temple Emanu-El's sisterhood in Dallas, Texas, well-used cookbooks in your family's kitchen? Did the local shochet, or Jewish butcher, work out of the Piggly Wiggly grocery store? Did your family have a trayfe basement, garage, or summer cottage where forbidden crabs, barbecue and other southern specialties were eaten? If any of these scenarios feels familiar, your taste buds were most likely shaped in the world of the Jewish South!

Since the first arrival of Sephardic Jewish immigrants in the South during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, Jews have blended their regional identity both as Jews and as Southerners through the foods they eat, the holidays they celebrate, and the products they buy. I am researching this unique world for my doctoral dissertation, "Matzah Ball Gumbo, Gasper Goo Gefilte Fish, and Big Momma's Kreplach: Exploring Southern Jewish Foodways." I am examining how food defined daily life for southern Jews, from foods prepared in the home and the synagogue to food-related businesses that Jews built and patronized. These businesses include restaurants, grocery stores, caterers, butcher shops, bakeries, fish markets, liquor stores, summer camps, and resorts. My study focuses on southern Jewish families and individuals from 1900 to the present. Through foodways, I will explore how Jews became part of southern life, and in that process how they created a uniquely rich chapter in American Jewish history.

If your congregation or if individual members and families within your community would like to add their memories to my study of southern Jewish food traditions, please contact me either by e-mail, [marcieferris@erols.com](mailto:marcieferris@erols.com) or by telephone, 202-364-4088. My research will be integrally tied to on-going work at the College of Charleston's Jewish Heritage Collection in Charleston, South Carolina, and the Museum of the Southern Jewish Experience in Utica, Mississippi.

\* I am conducting oral histories of Jewish Southerners regarding their memories of both southern and Jewish cuisine and would be happy to receive any suggestions of people that should be interviewed for this project.

\* I am also researching historical materials, such as family papers, synagogue records, newspapers and periodicals for recipes,

event/holiday menus, letters, diaries, memoirs, cookbook journals, commercially published cookbooks, community fundraising cookbooks, advice manuals, prescriptive literature, special food-related objects such as rolling pins, recipe boxes, Shabbat candlesticks, samovars, chicken soup-making pots, and photographs of Jewish holiday observances at home and in the synagogue, Jewish food-related businesses, and Jewish life cycle events, such as weddings, Bar and Bat Mitzvahs.

If you have historical materials that you would like to share for this research project, please contact me.

\* If you would like to participate in this research by filling out an e-mail survey on southern Jewish foodways, just send me an e-mail request for this information at [marcieferris@erols.com](mailto:marcieferris@erols.com).

I value your stories of southern Jewish life and hope that I can include your family and community history in my research.

Thank you for your consideration of my request for information.

With very best regards,

Marcie Cohen Ferris, Ph.D. Candidate,  
American Studies Dept.

George Washington University, June 2001



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↔ Carl R. Migden ↔

The Quarterly Journals of Jewish Genealogical Societies from around the world as well as the Special Interest Group's (SIG) publications and AVOTAYNU, the International Review of Jewish Genealogy, are kept on file in our library in the Holocaust Center, Maitland.

Most of the Journals have information useful to genealogists depending upon their own interests. Listed below are some articles from journals that may be of interest to our readers. Come visit the library! 😊

*ZichronNote* - San Francisco Bay Area - Aug. 2001  
**Success Story: Success with the Lithuanian Revision Lists**, by Roy Ogus

*Kielce-Radom SIG Journal* - Vol. 5 - Autumn 2001  
**A Jewish Childhood in Poland Before the Holocaust**, by Mayer Kirshenblatt & Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett

*GENERATIONS* - Michigan - Fall 2001

**The JRI-Poland Project - Jewish Records Indexing**  
by Mark Halpern, JRI - Poland Project

*ZichronNote* - San Francisco Bay Area - August 2001  
**Ellis Island Database Goes Online**  
by Randy Stehle

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

### LOOKING FOR JUDAICA BOOKS CONSIDER DONATING YOUR JUDAICA BOOKS TO THE LIBRARY

There must be a potentially very useful library of genealogically related books within our membership. If you have any books of this nature and would be willing to donate them please bring them to the next JGSGO meeting or, please contact me. Who knows what may turn up?



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*Wishing you a  
Happy Hanukkah  
and a year filled  
with many blessings.*