



GENERATIONS

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November 2002

IMPORTANT DATES AT A GLANCE:

November Meeting

“Sephardic Life in Turkey”
Roz Drohobyczer, Speaker

Thursday, Nov. 21
7:30 p.m.

Meeting Held At:
Jablon Youth Lounge,
United Hebrew
Congregation
13788 Conway Road

Discussion Group

**There will be no
Discussion Group in
November or December
due to the holidays.**
**Enjoy being with your
loved ones and discussing
your own family stories!**

December Meeting

“Jewish Migration”
Rabbi Joseph Rosenbloom,
Speaker

Sunday, Dec. 15
2:00 p.m.

Meeting Held At:
Temple Emanuel
12166 Conway Road
In the Sanctuary

**December’s meeting
takes us back to the
winter Sunday
afternoon meeting
schedule.**

PLEASE NOTE:
**We are meeting at a
different location.**

November’s Meeting

Guest Speaker:
Roz Drohobyczer,

“Sephardic Life in Turkey”

The meeting on November 21, at 7:30 p.m., will feature a talk about an area we are not very familiar with as a home for Jews. Roz Drohobyczer was born and raised in Istanbul, Turkey, where her family has lived since the 1500s. She now lives in St. Louis. Roz is a library science student working on her Master’s Degree and working as a reference assistant at Olin Library, Washington University.

Roz will show us a videotape and talk about Sephardic life in Turkey. The 33 minute film, called “Trees Call for Rain,” is about the life experiences of Rashel Bortnick and her family who lived in Izmir, Turkey. Rashel, who lived in St. Louis for 17 years, is one of the last generations to speak Ladino.

Roz has recently contributed to a book in Judeo-Spanish which has been published. She will be going to Istanbul for a book presentation in early November. Please join us to learn about Turkish Jews, their way of life, and their customs.

JGS Library Returns to United Hebrew

The newly redecorated library at United Hebrew is lovely! Kudos to Jerry Goldberg, Eunice Solomon, and Ed Rosen for restocking the JGS area on the shelves with our book collection! Our videos and books that can be checked out are at Norman Kling’s home. See next month’s *Generations* for a list of our current holdings. If you are interested in checking out a book or video, please call Norman at 314-628-0523 to make arrangements.

Coming in December

Guest Speaker:
Rabbi Joseph Rosenbloom,

“Jewish Migration”

Starting with Abraham, and up to the present, Jews have migrated or have been dispersed by force. Rabbi Rosenbloom will describe the migration of the Jewish people from their origins in the Middle East to countries throughout the world. It will be interesting for all of us to learn how our ancestors came to certain places and settled there and the subsequent conditions that drove them to leave. After the presentation, there will be time for questions and answers.

Rabbi Rosenbloom, who serves as rabbi of Temple Emanuel, is also an adjunct professor in classics at Washington University. He is active in many religious and community organizations, has written numerous articles and books, has been involved in research projects, and has traveled widely. It should be a treat to hear him speak on this fascinating topic!

JewishGen & Ellis Island Foundation Join Forces

JewishGen and The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation have announced a new working relationship to provide enhanced search capabilities for the Ellis Island Database.

The One-Step search tools developed by Dr. Stephen Morse, with assistance from Michael Tobias and Erik S. Steinmetz, can now be found at www.jewishgen.org/databases/eidb/ After months of legal discussion, this amazing search engine seems to have found a new permanent home.

President's Message

Thank You, Thank You, Thank You

The genealogy classes taught by Ed and Ilene Murray were outstanding. Those of you who were not able to attend their classes missed a tremendous amount of information. JGS of St. Louis thanks the Murrays for their knowledge, enthusiasm, and willingness to help us learn. Our thanks go to Bette Gorden, Curator at the St. Louis Mercantile Library. In September Bette led our Discussion Group on a tour through the library, located at the University of Missouri-St. Louis. We were able to view many fine works of art housed there, and we learned how to use the collection of genealogical books and microfilms. We would also like to thank Cynthia Millar, Genealogy Reference Librarian at the St. Louis (City) Public Library, for speaking to our general membership in October. She gave us valuable information on how to research the 1930 Federal Census, released to the public in April 2002. Doug Bernstein of Creve Coeur Camera spoke to our Discussion Group on October 24. Doug was very helpful in answering our questions about purchasing and using digital cameras.

Library Renovation

The renovation in the United Hebrew Library has been completed. It is a beautiful place in which to sit and read, learn, or use a computer. The JGS of St. Louis shelves are in the first row on your right as you enter the room. Please take time to see the renovation and peruse some of the books and newsletters from other societies or borrow a video from our Lending Library.

Indexing News

The Cemetery Indexing project is moving steadily forward. We have over 15,000 names entered on our Internet web site. Gene Schneider has put in many long hours at the computer. Marcia King has helped by walking and recording sections at Chesed Shel Emeth. Patti Labell is almost finished with her work at United Hebrew, and Gary Sokolik drives in from Columbia, MO every other weekend to work at Chesed Shel Emeth. The Marriage Index project is also in need of volunteers to help record names and dates. Please consider becoming a volunteer. The more volunteers we have working toward our goal, the faster we will achieve it.

Best wishes for a happy Thanksgiving!

Cassie Weinberg Buerki

President, JGS of St. Louis

Tour Of Holocaust Museum

By Eunice Solomon

Our September meeting/tour of the Holocaust Museum and Learning Center was led by docent, Linda Meckfessel Koenig. Although this museum does not display the horrifying pictures associated with the Holocaust, it is difficult for some people to view all the exhibits. Presently there are 180 survivors of the Holocaust living in St. Louis. Many are still unable to tell their stories. But they have contributed artifacts to the museum. A self-guided tour, listening to all the taped stories, can take three hours. Guided tours for school groups are booked through April 2003.

The first room demonstrates life before Hitler. Pictures of school groups, family events - all show smiling faces. In the rest of the museum, no one is smiling.

Along with 6,000,000 Jews murdered during the Holocaust, there were 6,000,000 others including gypsies, homosexuals, clergy, the mentally and physically disabled, and intellectuals. The German strategy was to take over an entire people by disposing of all educated people first, for they could potentially alert the masses of the impending catastrophe.

There were 9,000 concentration camps with three purposes: death camps, slave labor camps, and detention camps. People were held there until they

were moved somewhere else. Dauchau was not specifically a death camp. People just died from starvation and disease. Mausthausen was the worst camp. Many prisoners were forced to carry a huge boulder on their backs while walking down steps, then forced to walk back up. This continued for eight hours a day. If a prisoner survived that day, he repeated the same routine the next day. Guards often placed bets on how long it would take a certain prisoner to die.

The *St. Louis* was a ship carrying 940 Jews to Cuba and freedom. They were not allowed to land in Cuba. The ship drifted for weeks until England, France, Holland, and Denmark agreed to give them refuge. Germany eventually invaded three of those four countries.

Anti-Semitism was on the rise in America. Some government officials knew what was happening to the Jews in Europe but did little to stop it. Throughout the war there were individuals who tried to help the Jews in Germany, Poland, and other countries, even though it meant endangering their own lives. Nuns in convents were among those shielding Jews.

After the war many survivors lived in Displaced Persons Camps, often for many years. They had no place to go. Some Jews returned to their homes hoping to take up their lives again. They were greeted with hostility and were often beaten.

The Holocaust Museum is an excellent educational facility that helps people understand what happened during that time period and why.

What's In A Name?

Symbolism/Acronyms/Abbreviations And The Like

By Chuck Jackson

The discussion continues of surnames and how symbolism, acronyms, synonyms, abbreviations and the like developed into names. Please keep in mind that some surnames were adopted due to the sound, the secondary meaning, or for other purposes. Also, say the name and listen. The spelling may be a little different but the sound may be the same as the name for which you are searching.

A special note: The suffix -kin or -in means, in Russian, a descendent of the person. Often, the -kin or -in suffix eventually became a -kind or -ind suffix as the Russian meaning became lost over time.

SCHEIER	A variation of Schorr, a symbolic reference to the name "Joseph" where Joseph is compared to an ox ("shor" in Hebrew). Also appears as Schayer, Schauer.
SCHICK	An acronym, but may have two different meanings. One is from " <u>S</u> hem <u>Y</u> israel <u>K</u> odesh" (the name of Israel is holy). The other may represent a descendent of the famous 16th century Italian rabbi, <u>S</u> hmuel <u>Y</u> ehudah <u>K</u> atzenellenbogen.
SCHIMMEL	In Judaism, a form of Shimon (Simon).
SCHMELKIN	A variation of Schmulke which is a form of Shmuel (Samuel). Therefore, Schmelkin means "a descendent of Samuel."
SCHNEEBALG	This word was applied to a very old man as he appeared before the naming commission. It means "snowy figure."
SCHOENTEIL	The German translation of "Bonaparte" and was assumed by some Jewish families in Germany in honor of Napoleon Bonaparte who brought them freedom.
SCHRAM	This word was applied to a man with a slight facial scar as that is the meaning of the word and was probably given by the naming commission.
SCHULTZ	The name taken by a synagogue official in a community, as it is from the German "Schultheiss" ("village magistrate" or "overseer").
SELDIS	From Selde, a woman's name which means "good fortune" or "blessing." In Yiddish, the name is Zelda. Also appears as Seldes, Seldin, Sedlis.
SELIG	A translation of "Asher" ("happy" or "blessed"). Also appears as Seligman, Seligmann, Zelig, Zelik, Selik, and many other variations substituting "z" for "s" and "k" for "g."
SERTELS	Sertel is a nickname for Sarah.
SHABAD	An acronym for either " <u>s</u> haliah <u>b</u> et <u>d</u> in" or " <u>s</u> hamash <u>b</u> et <u>d</u> in" both representing a bailiff type person in a rabbinic court.
SHARF	The name means "sharp" in Yiddish and is a translation of the Hebrew "harif," a term used to describe a brilliant Talmadic student.
SHARLOTT	An acronym for " <u>s</u> halom <u>r</u> av <u>l</u> eahave <u>t</u> oratekha" (great is the peace for those who love your Torah).
SHEVIN	A descendent of Sheva which is a shortened form of Bat Sheva (Bathsheba).
SHIFRIN	A descendent of Shifra (a Biblical name).
SHTULL	"Shtul" is Yiddish for "steel" and describes the inner strength and faith of the Jewish person.
SIMKIN	Means a son or descendent of Shimon (Simon).
SIROTA	In Slavic, the word means "orphan" and may have described an orphan or may have described a person who looked sad and depressed.
SLAVIN	Means descended from Slawa (a Polish name that means "glory"). Also appears as Slovin, Slava, Slova, Sluva, Sliva.
SOROKA	A name applied by the naming commission to a very talkative person as the name means, in Russian, "magpie." (Be careful in meetings!)
SOURKES	A variation of Sarah, affectionately called "Sorke" in Yiddish. Also appears as Sirkes, Sirkin.
SPERLING	A name applied by the naming commission to a very vivacious, active person.

To be continued. Rabbi Kaganoff, Arthur Kurzweil, and Eli N. Evans, many, many thanks.

Please help us to help you...

If you move, if you change telephone numbers, if you change e-mail addresses, **PLEASE** notify treasurer, Betty Schneider, so we can keep your information current in our files. Betty can be reached at 636-861-7117 or <bludwig@worldnet.att.net>. Thank you!

Library News

New from St. Louis County Library Special Collections

By Joyce Loving,
Manager, Special Collections

St. Louis County Library card holders now have access to the online database called <HeritageQuestonline.com> by logging in with their library card. The database can also be used at any County Library branch.

HeritageQuest Online is the marriage of ProQuest's Genealogy & Local History Online, a collection of over 25,000 family and local histories, and content from Heritage Quest, the largest genealogical data, products, supplies, and equipment provider to consumers and institutions in the United States. In August 2001 ProQuest acquired Heritage Quest.

HeritageQuest Online is designed specifically for patrons in public libraries who are either just beginning their family research or who after years of work are still uncovering their past. With over 25,000 books, the entire U.S. census, and other expanding collections, HeritageQuest Online gives patrons of any library the chance to tap in to one of the largest collections of genealogy material in the country.

HeritageQuest Online now includes indexed census images for 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1870. For non-indexed census years, select "Search Census." At that page, click on "Browse" in the upper left corner. (This is temporary until all indexes and images are loaded.) HeritageQuest Online also includes 7246 family histories, 8637 local histories, and 167 primary sources.

To use the database from home:

- Go to <www.slcl.lib.mo.us/>
- Click on **Electronic Resources**
- Click on **Home Access Instructions** and follow instructions
- Click on **Online Electronic Resources**.
- Click on **Genealogy and History**
- Click on **Heritage Quest Online**.

If you need assistance, call 314-994-3300 and ask for the Help Desk.

Allen County Public Library Begins Expansion

Those of you who have traveled to the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana, to use the excellent genealogy facilities there know that there have been plans afoot for more than a year to build a new expanded library. Finally, the time has come for the Historical Genealogy Department of the Allen County Public Library to close for relocation. On Saturday, December 14, 2002 at 6 p.m., the department will close, and it will remain closed through the month of January 2003. This will give the librarians time to move all the materials to their interim location.

All the department's research materials will be available until Saturday, December 14 at 6 p.m. When the library reopens at its temporary location, all the books, microforms, and periodicals will be ready for research. Closing the department will allow the librarians to move the whole collection at once instead of doing it piecemeal. This will ensure that the materials you are coming to Fort Wayne to use for your research will be available when you arrive, offering the full collection for researchers to use while construction is continuing at the library site.

The interim location of the Allen County Public Library will be at 200 East Berry St., Fort Wayne, Indiana. Locally, it is called Renaissance Square. It is five blocks to the east of the current library. There will be limited free parking available; there is also a pay parking garage across the street and more than 150 metered spaces in close proximity.

One of the most exciting things about the interim location is that the genealogy collection will be a browsing collection. All the materials will be out and available for the researcher to retrieve them. Materials will not have to be paged; the shelves will be open! The projected time frame for the library to be in the interim location is two/three years.

If you need more information, visit the library website at <www.acpl.lib.in.us> You can phone the department at 260-421-1225 or email Curt Witcher, Manager, Historical Genealogy Department-ACPL at <cwitcher@acpl.lib.in.us> or Susan Kaufman Tavenner, Librarian, Historical Genealogy Department-ACPL at <skaufman@acpl.lib.in.us>.

New Hours and Holidays for St. Louis County Library

- ✓ Beginning in January 2003, all branches of St. Louis County Library will close at 5 p.m. on Fridays.
- ✓ All branches will open at 9 a.m. on weekdays, a half hour later than the current opening time.
- ✓ The library will now be closed on Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, the day after Thanksgiving, and Presidents' Day in addition to the traditional holidays.
- ✓ It will be open on Veterans' Day.

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E-Mail Address:

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New Member

Welcome! We wish to acknowledge and welcome the following new member to JGS of St. Louis:

Sofia Kent

We hope you will enjoy and benefit from your membership in our organization and that you will participate in our many informative activities. We are pleased to have you as a member.

If you know of any prospective members, please submit their names to Joel Shedlofsky, Membership Chairperson. He can be reached at (314) 275-7804 or e-mail him at <jshedlofsky@att.net>.

Book Review

By Chris Flesor

The Lithuanian Pioneers: A Study of Lithuanian Immigration to the United States before World War I
Written by Jessie Ecker Daraska
Published by John R. Daraska, 2002
Call No.: R973.08991/D213L

Do not miss this book if you are interested in Lithuanian research and immigration. The title doesn't reveal that it is filled with genealogical information, including names and details of 1,000 Lithuanian immigrants.

Jessie Ecker Daraska began the Lithuanian Pioneer Project in 1987 as a demographic study of Lithuanians who came to the U.S. before WWI. This turned into a 12-year project. The term pioneer is used because 300,000 Lithuanians mass-emigrated before WWI – before Lithuania became an independent nation and before U.S. immigration laws tightened on mass immigration. Daraska developed a questionnaire to conduct the study, including the following questions:

- When and why did they come?
- Where did they first settle after arriving in the U.S. Did they become citizens?
- What kind of work did they do?
- How did they maintain their heritage and culture while blending into America?

These original questions exploded into much more. The author describes the response to her questionnaire as overwhelming, and information was anxiously submitted by first, second, and third generation Lithuanians. Besides additional information, the name and place of residence of the person submitting the information is given. Many portrait photos are included throughout the book. We are shown historical maps of Lithuania broken down by district and by towns. The book includes an interesting explanation of the historical events that resulted in changes in family names, place names, and language spoken.

You will enjoy this book if your genealogy research includes Lithuania or you simply want to broaden your knowledge of Eastern European immigration. It is available in the Special Collections Department of St. Louis County Library.

From the Editor's Desk...

We give thanks this month for family and friends, for the warmth of our homes, and the love that surrounds us. As researchers, we need to acknowledge and give thanks for the wonderful facilities we have available to us in St. Louis, and the learned and cooperative staff members who make our research so much more pleasant. To our friends at the St. Louis County Library/Special Collections, the St. Louis Public Library, the Missouri Historical Society Library, the Mercantile Library, and the Family History Libraries, we say thank you. Thanks for expanding your collections to include Jewish history. Thanks for recognizing our needs as researchers. Thanks for making us feel welcome in your buildings. Thanks for coming to talk to us at meetings and for letting us tour your facilities. We appreciate you more than you will ever know! Happy Thanksgiving, everyone!

Ilene Murray, Editor
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What We Learn from Others: The Sharing of Ideas

By Marilen Pitler

Roots-Key, Newsletter of the JGS of Los Angeles,
Summer 2002

Researching the Uncommon Name

1. Get the name out there for all to see. . . write articles, . . . post emails on discussion groups, . . . put the name in the JewishGen Family Finder, . . . add the name to surname lists . . .
2. Ignore no geographical location.
3. Ask every family member that you contact to give you a family tree, and send yours to them.
4. Contact more than one person in a given branch. Different people remember different things.
5. Exchange photos, especially old photos.
6. Write down all of the weird stories. Your stories might be those of another branch and could provide a really good lead.
7. Try to get the oldest records possible from the "old country," and do not just limit your search to your specific ancestral town.
8. Do not forget about the women once they marry. Research their families under their married names.
9. When immigrants arrived in the US, they usually went to stay with relatives. Investigate the relationships of those relatives and keep in mind that on the ship manifest, an uncle might actually be a cousin.
10. Try to make charts that will allow you to see various relationships.
11. Search every database. You never know where your name will turn up.
12. Try to find a way to organize the material that makes sense.

(To read this entire article, look for *Roots-Key*, Summer 2002, in our library at United Hebrew Congregation.)

Shem Tov, JGS of Canada (Toronto), June 2002

On a light note, Jewish Genealogy/Elvis Presley Trivia:

Elvis's great-grandmother, Martha Tackett, was Jewish through the line of her mother, Nancy J. Burdine. Martha married White Mansell and they had a daughter, Octavia (Doll) Mansell, who was to become Elvis's grandmother. She married Robert Smith, a first cousin. Octavia and Robert had nine children, among them Gladys Love Smith, Elvis's mother. She married Vernon Elvis Presley. The article states: "Elvis's Jewish heritage ran uninterrupted through his maternal grandmothers and according to Jewish law he would be considered Jewish. His mother was proud of it and acknowledged it to him at an early age. Her gravesite, which Elvis designed, included a Star of David in honor of their Jewish heritage. In later life Elvis wore a Chai necklace in his performances and learned the Hebrew alphabet and symbols."

Generations

Genealogy Institute at New York's Center for Jewish History recently launched their new website at <www.cjh.org>. According to *Shem Tov's* article, "The Jewish Agency for Israel recently named the Center for Jewish History website among the top ten Jewish websites in the world." When entering the site, click on "**Family History**," to find web pages containing information on the genealogical records and resources at the Center. The Genealogy Institute can be reached by phone at (212) 294-8324 or email, <gi@cjh.org>, Monday through Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and one Sunday a month from 12:30 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

The City of Warsaw and the Jewish Historical Institute of Poland recently launched a new website on the history of Warsaw Jewry that includes a chronology of events, maps, photographs, and more. The site is <<http://warszawa.um.gov.pl>>, and is in English, German, French, or Polish.

Yad Vashem Holocaust databases "now include the German and Berlin memorial books, the deportation lists from France compiled by Klarsfeld, most of the lists of deportations from Bohemia and Moravia to Thesalonika, transcription of the card catalogue of prisoners in Mauthausen and the list of Hungarian Jews from the 'Nevek' series." The article goes on to state that new lists are continually being entered into their databank, including a list of Dutch Jews. Fees are charged for research and are based on the complexity of each request, starting at \$10.00 for the first hour of research, with the majority charged at under \$20.00. Requests for research at Yad Vashem can be emailed to <names.research@yadvashem.org.il>. Yad Vashem is working on internet access. Updates on this project will be posted on JewishGen at <www.jewishgen.org>.

Synopsis Of October Program

Cynthia Millar, St. Louis Public Library
By Eunice Solomon

Ms. Millar is a Genealogy Reference Specialist at the St. Louis Public Library downtown. She explained how to use the 1930 census. Since the census is not indexed, you must know the Enumeration District (ED) in order to find your relative. Several steps are necessary. First, find the address in the City Directory. Second, use the map found on the library

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Research Hints: Placing Your Ancestors into History

By C. Edwin Murray

Often we spend so much time searching for names, dates, places, and relationships for our ancestors that we forget to learn about what their lives were like. What kind of house or apartment did they live in? How did they get from place to place? What kind of education did they have? Where did they go to school? What was their occupation? What social groups were they members of? Were they rich or poor? How did they celebrate the holidays? What kinds of foods did they enjoy eating? How did they meet their spouses? The questions could go on and on and should if you are doing an interview of an older member of the family, either first generation or second generation.

Many of the Jews that came to St. Louis immigrated between 1880 and 1920. Life in America in 1900 was much different than what we know today. Go backwards or forwards from 1900 and you will find many other changes.

For the year 1900:

1. The life expectancy in the United States was forty-seven. How old were your immigrant ancestors when they died?
2. Only fourteen percent of the homes in the United States had a bathtub. Do any of you remember seeing the outhouses in the backyards in the area of 7th and Biddle in the 1940s?
3. Only eight percent of homes had a telephone. When did your ancestors first get a phone? Do you remember the party line phones where you had to share the phone line with other people?
4. There were only 8,000 cars in the United States with less than 10 miles of concrete pavement. When did your ancestors first get a car and what kind was it? What kind of transportation did they use before cars?
5. The average wage in the United States was twenty-two cents an hour. The average US worker made between \$200 and \$400 per year. A competent accountant could earn \$2,000 per year, a dentist \$2,500 per year, and a mechanical engineer about \$5,000 per year. What kind of jobs did your ancestors have and what kind of wages did they earn?
6. More than 95 percent of all births in the United States took place at home. Who was the first member of your family that was born in a hospital?
7. Ninety percent of all U.S. physicians had no college education. Instead, they attended medical schools, many of which were condemned as "substandard." How many of your ancestors ever saw a doctor or went to a hospital in their lifetime?
8. Sugar cost four cents a pound. Eggs were fourteen cents a dozen. Coffee cost fifteen cents a pound. Have you ever looked at the food ads in the *St.*

Louis Globe-Democrat or *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* from the year 1900 to see what other foods cost?

9. Most women only washed their hair once a month and used Borax or egg yolks for shampoo. How often did most of your ancestors bathe? What kind of soap did they use. What was a favorite perfume that they used?
10. The five leading causes of death in the United States were pneumonia and influenza, tuberculosis, diarrhea, heart disease, and stroke. What did your ancestors die from and what were some of the contributing factors?
11. In 1900, McKinley was president. He was the first president to ride in an automobile. Who did your ancestors vote for?
12. The Associated Press news agency was founded in New York. How did your ancestors get their news?
13. The American League of baseball was formed in Chicago. Were your ancestors interested in sports?
14. The top songs of the year were "Violets," "A Bird in a Gilded Cage," and "Strike up the Band." What were your ancestors humming?

Genealogy becomes a lot more interesting when you start to connect your ancestors with the historical times in which they lived.

Sources/Recommended Reading

- Urdang, Laurence, Ed. *The Timetables of American History*. New York, New York: Simon & Shuster, Inc., 1981.
- Murphy, Paul C. *What's Happened. . . Since 1776, Bicentennial Edition*. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Heartland Enterprises, 1975. (Covers 1776–1975)

October Program (Continued)

website to find the location of the street. This map provides the ED number and you can zoom in for a closer look. Third, use the *Guide To Microfilm* to find the film number needed to locate the roll of film that leads to the census page. The library's website is <www.slpl.lib.mo.us>. The 1930 census is available at the downtown library for both Missouri and Illinois. (See last month's *Generations* for more specific information on using the website for the 1930 census.)

The library now has a parking lot. It is on 15th Street between Olive and Locust. No problem getting onto the lot, but you need a token to get out. The library will supply one if you ask.

Inquiries

I am seeking information about the BROWN, BROD or BRODSKY, or PARNAS families in St. Louis City, MO. I am also seeking information about a paper bag factory owned by the BROWN, ENGEL and BROD families. Any information about historical or current members of the family would be useful. I have 1920 census information. I am particularly interested in how the BROD and PARNAS families are related. Thank you.

Marsha Bolden

1517 Sweet Briar Rd., Gladwyne, PA 19035
610-642-0148 or marwyne@comcast.net

I am seeking information about my family, NADLER, which immigrated from Botosani, Romania to England in 1902. Looking for siblings/cousins of my great-grandfather, Moshe (Morris) NADLER. I am looking for the burial place/information about a Josef/Joseph NADLER, aged 47, who entered the U.S. in July 1902 with his son Moritz, aged 18, and went to an address in Missouri, which looks like No. 13, 1437 South/or 7th St. Five months later they are joined by his wife Nechame, aged 40, and other children named Rifka, aged 19, Yirl, aged 18, Sima, aged 14, and Naftale, aged 18. On the 1920 census Morris, his wife, and 6 children lived on 12th St. I made contact with one of these children's daughters. We have

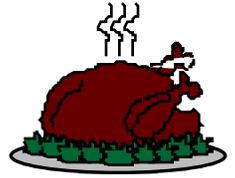
between us contacted cemeteries and funeral parlours, but to no avail; we cannot find out anything about Joseph, Nechame, Yirl, Sima, or Naftali. There is a possibility Rifka may have moved to New York with her husband, Max HERSHEY, and perhaps Joseph and Nechame moved with them. We are completely stuck as to how to proceed as we have no date of death to find a death record from vital records. We can only presume that Joseph died before the 1920 census as he is not listed. Any information you can put my way will be so gratefully appreciated.

Patricia Wilson

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I am an amateur putting together a family tree. My father, Sam REITELMAN, of Winnipeg, MB, had an aunt in St. Louis, MO, named Zelda or Jenny GRABEFKER. I believe she had two daughters. I would appreciate receiving any birth dates, marriages, etc. I don't believe there were many Grabefkers in the area. I would like to add the names to my tree. Thank you.

Ben Reitelman, Montreal
<ben@componetics.com>



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