



ATSMI USVARI

"MY BONE AND MY FLESH"

עצמי ובושרי

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Editorial

US honors Harry Bingham

by Don Fallick

A few months ago, Secretary of State Colin Powell gave a posthumous award for "constructive dissent" to Hiram "Harry" Bingham IV, who risked his diplomatic career saving Jewish refugees during World War II. For fifty years after, the State Department treated him as a maverick, demoting, and eventually sacking him. Now, after his death, he has been officially declared a hero.

Son of the famous archeologist who unearthed Machu Picchu, Harry was posted to Marseille, France as US vice-consul in 1939. Since the US was then neutral, the Roosevelt administration ordered its representatives to refuse to grant US visas to Jewish refugees. Bingham found this policy immoral and did all in his power to undermine it.

In defiance of orders, he granted over 2,500 visas to Jews and other refugees, including artists Marc Chagall and Max Ernst, and the family of writer Thomas Mann. He sheltered Jews in his home, obtained forged papers for Jews crossing Europe, and helped the French underground smuggle Jews out of France, often contributing to their expenses out of his own pocket.

In 1941, Washington lost patience with him. Transferred to Argentina, he continued to annoy his superiors by reporting on the movements of Nazi war criminals after the war. Eventually he was forced out of the diplomatic service entirely.

Bingham died in obscurity and poverty in 1988. After his death, his son found a series of letters in his belongings, detailing his extraordinary career. He has now been honored by many nations, including the US,

the UN, and the State of Israel. He was a Righteous Gentile who helped save thousands of lives. We honor him too. ☆

GENEALOGY CRUISE!

The International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies (IAJGS) is sponsoring the first-ever Jewish Genealogy Cruise. Their flyer urges members, "Take advantage of a unique opportunity that you'll remember for years to come — a valuable Jewish genealogy experience combined with a memorable cruise to Key West and Cozumel. Check your calendar."

The cruise lasts from December first through the fifth, 2003. This cruise is designed to get you excited about your ancestors, teach you how to pursue genealogical research, and ... have fun.

Participants will learn from IAJGS experts through formal lectures and informal question-and-answer sessions. While at sea, you may attend lectures and informal gatherings with experienced Jewish genealogists, as well as enjoy all the hospitality the Carnival Line's *M/S Fascination* has to offer. Lectures and informal gatherings will be aimed at intermediate or beginning genealogists. Web site: www.IAJGS.org ☆

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Searching for the Weinberg Sisters

by *Rochelle Kaplan*

My husband's maternal grandmother, **Esther Lubov, nee Weinberg**, came from some part of Russia or Poland, married Harry Lubov/Lebowsky, and died in New Haven, CT on 1/25/1930. She was presumably born 3/5/1886 to **Shimon Weinberg and Sarah Douchin/Duckson**. Esther's husband, Harry, was born in Piesk, Poland, on 4/21/1870, according to his Declaration of Intention to be naturalized, filed in 11/1926. He says wife Esther was born in Poland.

This was Harry/Hirsch's second marriage. His first wife died in the old country, apparently. It is believed Esther (wife 2) came to the US with Harry's two children by his first wife. Harry emigrated from Hamburg. The ship manifest page mentions Harry is from Wolkowisk/Wolkowicz, now Volkovysk (gubernia for Piesk).

There were five other Weinberg sisters:

Ray, who married and lived in Co-Op City, the Bronx. No one I contacted remembers Ray's spouse's name or children's names;

Celia, born between 1888-1889 and died 5/4/1933 in the Bronx (NYC), married to Samuel Siegal, nee Siegalowitz;

Jennie, born 1894, died Nov. 20, 1960 in New Haven, CT, married Edward Israel Krall, nee Israel Kroll;

Rose, born 4/5/1895, died 4/23/1981 in New Haven, CT, married Joseph Tanyzer. Rose's husband told a living descendant that Rose came from Piesk (now Piaski in Belarus). Rose Weinberg's son, somewhere in his house in New York, has letters and responses of Rose to her parents and sisters – in Yiddish. But he doesn't know where the letters are, and his house is a mess; he won't let me visit him there.

Two other sisters, names unknown, who stayed behind in old country, with parents.

I have tried Weinberg and its many variants for an expanded time frame on the Ellis Island database and Morse's 1-step, without success. Since wives gained

naturalization via husbands (generally), I can't get clues from naturalization papers – in terms of ships sisters came on, or birthplaces. I have interviewed many descendants of the Weinberg sisters. If you have any information or ideas that may help find the birthplace or ship manifest pages for these sisters, please contact Rochelle Kaplan at rokap@hotmail.com. ☆

President's Message:

Don't EVER give up!

by Robert Neu

It all started in January, 2002. A *JewishGen H-Sig* member, whom we will refer to as "M," noticed my last name on an e-mail exchange. It got her to ask me whether "Magda Neu," a friend of her deceased mother, was any relation to me.

I answered in the affirmative, adding that Magda Neu was a second cousin of my father. In addition, I mentioned an interesting coincidence, as both my father's father and Magda's father were named Gyula Neu, one being the son of Samuel Neu, and the other of Henrik Neu, who were brothers. I also mentioned that my father had been employed by Magda's father in the early 1920's in Hungary.

She also asked whether I knew she had emigrated to Sweden after the Holocaust and the Second World War. She added that Magda had married a Mr. "H" and that they had two daughters, one of which was named Susanne. No, all I knew is that she had gone to Sweden and had no other information. She indicated that Magda had visited her, in Scotland, from Sweden, the last time either in 1978 or 1979.

So with these pieces of evidence, "we" went "cousin hunting." I think that "we" is appropriate, because the H-siger did more than her part. I could not find any information through vital statistics, contacts in Sweden, phone books, or whatever.

Things kind of warmed up with the "Tip For Sweden" mentioned in our previous newsletter. The "*riksarkivet*" (royal archives) responded within a week. We had all one can ask for: arrival in Sweden, naturalization, birth and death dates, name of the parents, names and birth dates of the two daughters.

We had found the dead, now we needed to find the living. "M" found the contact of the second daughter,

still living in Sweden, including the e-mail address. We communicated by e-mail, three ways. Indeed she was the daughter of Magda!

Unfortunately her mother had not been "Magda Neu", but Magda F... Her mother had indeed visited "M's" mother, in Scotland, after the war, so, after some excitement I am back to square zero, trying to find my cousin.

As we say in France, "There is more than one donkey named Martin;" and of course in this case, we have two Magda. ☆

Digest of minutes for the March 18, 2003 meeting

by Rochelle Kaplan

1. Shane is working on alphabetizing his **cemetery list** and preparing new maps.
2. **Newsletter** to be published quarterly.
3. Daniel did a presentation on **gazetteers**. See article on page six. Mary Ann Jacobs presented her genealogical puzzler. During the discussion, we learned that Metzger means butcher, Sheina means beautiful and Mimameans aunt. We also learned of the value of *memorbuchs* (cemetery records), which may provide pictures of grave sites, Hebrew inscriptions and German translations, name and/or occupation of the individual, and names of parents. Robert explained that to Jews, first names often meant nothing. One was simply, Abram, son of Isaac. People changed their names frequently.
4. Robert proposed that we apply for membership in **International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies (IAGS)**. Requirements: dues, list of members, description of activities/publications, extract of by-laws.
5. Nominated and **elected** for two-year terms:
Robert Neu, President;
Rochelle Kaplan, Program Chair/Secretary;
Don Fallick, Newsletter Editor;
Gerald Jacobs, Treasurer.
Terms start January, 2003. Other positions will be appointed, including Membership chair, Marelynn and Web chair, Daniel.
6. **Dues** structure: individuals, \$10/year; families, \$15/year. Make checks out to UJGS. Gerald will open an account this week. We will re-evaluate

dues structure after one year to see if we need to increase dues. Rochelle will contact absent members see if they wish to continue their membership. IAJGS membership fee is \$18 total; the balance stays with UJGS.

Daniel will submit our membership application and required attachments, since he is a board member of IAJGS. **If you didn't pay dues yet**, contact either Gerald or Daniel via email:

Gerald: gdmajacobs@interfold.com.

Phone: 728-4770.

Daniel: schlyterdm@ldschurch.org

Phone: 968-9506.

7. Agenda for **next meeting** to be held at Kol Ami's library, Tuesday at 7:00 PM, May 20:

- a. Formalize membership in IAJGS; review and discuss by-laws.
- b. Evelyn Jackson's genealogical puzzler.
- c. Daniel presents "Gazeteers, Part Two."

Questions? Comments? Contact Rochelle: rokap@hotmail.com; rochelle@wifunds.com. ☆

May Meeting Agenda Change

On May 20, Eileen Hallett Stone, author of two books on oral history, will present an interactive workshop on conducting oral histories. Previously planned agenda items will be restricted to a very few minutes, or rescheduled.

Writing for publication

Copyrights and the law

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Publishing family histories and newsletters can be a fun and valuable way to increase family interest in genealogy. This is the first in a series of short articles dealing with the nuts and bolts of amateur publishing.

The International Convention on Copyrights of 1979 specifies that *any* work of writing is automatically copyrighted upon creation, provided the author's name is attached to it, and the copyright and year of creation are stated "in a customary way." For this newsletter, copyrights are stated in the box at the bottom of page four. Please read it! The year is given in the masthead on page one. Or, you may use the copyright symbol,

name, and year near the beginning of each author's work, as I did at the top of this article for illustration.

A copyright is the right to control the publication of your work. You can transfer all or part of your copyright. Authors may retain reprint rights, electronic publishing rights, etc., while granting first publication rights. If you publish part of your story in another publication, and plan to publish it again in your own book or newsletter, be sure to tell the publisher which rights you are granting. He may assume it's "all rights," and you'd need his permission to print your own story. If you accept a contribution for publication from another writer, don't assume you own all rights. Without a written release, you may use it only **once**. You may not reprint it later, even as part of an anthology, without written permission. Even as an amateur publisher, you must obey the law. Copyright violation can cost thousands of dollars in fines, or even land you in jail. Do it right! ☆

Daniel Schlyter presents “Gazetteers, Part I”

by Rochelle Kaplan

At the March 18 meeting, Daniel distributed a hand-out, “Locating Your Ancestor's Town in Eastern Europe.” A gazetteer is a geographical dictionary that indicates civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions. Its purpose is to identify the place an ancestor was born and to locate where records were kept. The first gazetteer was completed in England in the 1630s, as a guide for journalists (gazetteers), hence the name.

Using Hungary as an example, Daniel explained that the Family History Library [Family History Library] contains civil, church, Jewish and census records. The FHL is presently filming post-1895 government registrations. For Slovakia, the FHL has mostly census records. The FHL is attempting to have a daily update on completed films, and the Library website at www.Family Search.org will soon have an up-to-date Internet version of the FHL catalogue.

For Jewish genealogy, the best gazetteers are the oldest ones, because they contain such nuggets as location of synagogues and churches, and number of Jews. According to Daniel, Jews were not good about recording vital records, unless they were forced to. In the 1820s, Jewish records were found within Church records, but by the 1830s, Jews kept their own records and by the 1850s, Jewish vital records were recorded someplace. Records were often kept in matrical (from the Latin word for mother) books.

One must know how the alphabet is ordered, for the language/place one is interested in. For example, "ch" comes after "h" in the Czech alphabet. In addition, diacritical marks over the "a" in some alphabets comes after the "a," while in Scandinavian alphabets, diacritically marked letters come at the end of the alphabet. Jewish genealogy often involves three empires: the Russian, German, and Austro-Hungarian, with their separate and different linguistic and record-keeping customs. Misspelling is common, because Americans

untrained to hear the sounds of some languages often do the transcription. For example, the Polish "sz" sounds like American "sh" and thus may be transcribed as "sh".

Daniel recommended *Where We Once Walked* by Mokotoff and Sack, as the best single listing of Jewish localities in Central & Eastern Europe. However, this source is a lousy gazetteer. It is particularly useful because it uses the Daitch-Mokotoff soundex system and so is effective with the sounds of Eastern European languages. Daniel's advice is to use this sourcebook first; then look at a gazetteer. The JewishGen website is also useful for finding places, but really small towns and villages are not listed.

A gazetteer, for example, may list four places called Balince and then at least you know you have four possibilities for where an ancestor might be from. It will also provide the year 1900 population for the town (based on census), the amount of land in cultivation, population by gender, by religion and language. If you use the process of elimination, you can use this info to find the most likely Balince. The tiniest towns are footnoted in gazetteers and are found on odd numbered pages, with the township to which the village belonged.

If you find the location of a synagogue, you can check the FHL catalogue to see if the records are on a film. Then get a translator to assist you. Daniel recommends you try to first locate your ancestral towns via the Internet. If that is fruitless, then try using a gazetteer. An advantage of the Salt Lake City Family History Library is that the staff there knows how to use gazetteers and so can assist you. That is not the case at the New York City FHL. ☆

My Bone & My Flesh

Atsmi Uvsari is published quarterly by the Utah Jewish Genealogical Society. We reserve *first electronic and print* publication rights. All other copyrights are retained by authors where named, or by the UJGS. While we strive for accuracy in everything we publish, neither the editor nor the Society will be responsible for any errors.

Special thanks to everybody who helped with our first issue. Our president has been sharing *Atsmi Uvsari* with his counterparts in other Jewish genealogical societies. We've been receiving kudos from all over the world for our "excellent, meaty" newsletter! All that "meat" comes from YOU!

We welcome your comments and submissions!

Please send them to the editor, Don Fallick, on line at: d.fallick@mstar2.net, or by mail to 1399 S. Emery Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84104.

My genealogy story

Holocaust survivors re-united – by genealogy!

by Don Fallick

SABA FENIGER was born Sara Dawidowicz, 14 Aug. 1924, in Lodz, Poland. Her parents called her Saba to sound less Jewish. She lived for three years in the Lodz Ghetto during the Nazi occupation. Interred in Auschwitz at age sixteen, Saba was sent to a women's slave labor camp with the help of a friendly matron. Transferred from camp to camp as the Allied invasion progressed across Europe, with many "hair's-breadth" escapes, she ended up on a barge being towed toward an unknown destination.

The German sailors abandoned the barge at sea during the night. Norwegian soldiers on the barge spread their coats in the bitter North Sea wind and made themselves human sails. They hoped to reach Sweden, but landed at a German submarine base instead. Dying refugees on the barge were killed by German sailors. "Healthy" prisoners sent "to remove the bodies" were shot for "attempted escape." Just as Saba's turn came, the base was attacked by English soldiers, and she was rescued.

Saba was reunited with her sister Eda after the war. Both settled in Australia. Saba married **Solomon Feniger** in 1955, had two children and five grandchildren. Sister Eda died childless in 1986. Saba became active in Holocaust Survivors' groups in Australia and via the Internet. She helped many other survivors trace their relatives, traveled to Poland to re-visit Auschwitz, and wrote a book about her

experiences, *Short Lines, Long Memories*, containing poetry she wrote as a young girl in Auschwitz. It was published in Australia. For sixty years, Saba thought she and Eda were the only survivors from her family.

SABINA ("Little Saba") **WYLOT** was born **Saba Klajnerer** in 1927 in Warsaw, Poland, daughter of **Szaja Klajnerer** and **Bella Dawidowicz**, my grandmother's namesake cousin. Sabina lived with her extended family in Lodz until 1932, when her father moved his family back to Warsaw for safety.

Sabina grew up in the Warsaw Ghetto during the Nazi occupation, watched her father starve himself to death, and at age thirteen, supported her family by sneaking through tunnels under the Ghetto walls to the "Aryan side" for scraps of garbage. Rescued from German soldiers by a Polish policeman, Sabina was stranded on the Aryan side when the Germans dynamited the tunnels. She lived hand-to-mouth like a hunted animal until taken in by a friendly Polish family. Sabina had many narrow escapes, was adopted and betrayed many times, until she met a family with underground connections, who helped her change her identity.

At age sixteen, Sabina worked in wartime Warsaw with the Polish resistance, helping feed the partisans who fought in the Warsaw uprising. After the fall of Warsaw, she survived the Death March through Poland

and Germany. Eventually, she was liberated by Soviet troops and returned to Warsaw, where she was honored with a small pension. Circumstances forced her to keep her assumed name until she married. Widowed with no children, she joined a Holocaust survivors' organization and published her story under her married name—Sabina Wylot. For sixty years, Sabina thought she was her family's only survivor.

I entered the story in 1994, when my wife Barbara posted the names of all my known ancestors with JewishGen. One of them was my great-grandmother, **Bashe Ruslander**. I had no other information about her, just her name. Two years later, **Sally Bruckheimer**, another Ruslander descendant, saw my posting and wrote me, but her Ruslander ancestors didn't seem to fit with mine.

A year later, Sally wrote me again. Further research turned up the mother of Bashe Ruslander in Sally's family tree. We are cousins! Sally sent me a diskette with the names of 2000 relatives and ancestors, and I sent Sally a copy of my genealogy.

When *Children of the Holocaust Speak* [See last issue's book review] was translated into English, including Sabina's story, JewishGen extracted all the names and posted them on their website. Sabina's maiden name, Klajnlerer, was picked up during a routine search by **Morris Wirth**, a Klajnlerer relative. He tracked me down through Sally, who remembered I had both Klajnlerers and Dawidowicz in my family.

Scouting a possible connection, Morris gave me the phone number of the Jewish Historical Institute, a Holocaust victims' organization in Warsaw. It was a Polish national holiday, and I couldn't reach them. I thought of e-mailing Saba in Australia, but I was torn. I didn't want to raise her hopes until I checked out the possible connection, but I was unsure because of the similarity of names.

I compromised by e-mailing my cousin **Dave Feign** in California, who had introduced me to Saba. Dave didn't hesitate, but forwarded my e-mail to her immediately. It said:

Just got a phone call from a fellow in Poland. He's helping an un-named Holocaust victim find her family. She's an 80-year-old member of the Dawidowicz family,

descended from Aaron Dawidowicz and Gela Notariusz. [I was mis-informed about her age.] Her whole family died in the Holocaust, as far as she knows, but she's been looking for relatives since 1945. He is going to try to put us in touch.

Saba was stunned by the news. She writes:

I stare at the message. I read it again and again. Is it possible that a close relative of mine survived? She is in her 80's... yet none of my cousins would be that age. The only three female cousins whose fate is unknown to me could only be in their 70's. On the other hand, this woman knows the names of our grandparents, and in particular the name of our grandmother, so who can it be?... I call my daughter Vivien, and share the exciting news with her. After listening to my excited babble, delivered at a fast speed, she asks, "Mum, what about your sister?" I sit stunned for a split second.

Saba waited anxiously, then called me at 6:00 am.. What a surprise! I gave her the Institute's number, and she tracked down Sabina, who was not her sister after all, but her first cousin. Two years ago, they were reunited in Australia, after sixty years' separation. ☆

Calendar:

UJGS meets bi-monthly on Tuesday nights at Congregation Kol Ami, 2425 Heritage Way, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the third Tuesday of the month as follows: May 20, July 15, September 16, November 18. Meetings start at 7:00.

Call Robert Neu for information: (801) 484-0772. ☆

Review:

two free computer programs that work

by Don Fallick

Atsmi Uvsari Number One was published in **Open Office 1.0.1**, a multi-format office suite available as a free download from www.openoffice.org. OpenOffice documents like this newsletter can be saved and read in a variety of formats. We hope to be able to publish in Open Office's PDF (portable data file) format soon, readable by anyone with Adobe Reader.

When our web site becomes available, OpenOffice will allow us to publish directly as a web page. OpenOffice includes a powerful word processor, database, spreadsheet, and desktop publisher, of a quality similar to MS Word, Correl Office, or MacWrite.

The word-processor works very much like MS Word, but the help files are not particularly helpful. This should be remedied in upcoming revisions, also free. The good news is, the programmers are available by e-mail, and they do listen to users' suggestions. ★★★

Personal Ancestral File (PAF) 5.2 is a genealogy program available as a free download from the website of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. It is the most widely-used genealogy program in the world. PAF has a history of severe disadvantages, from a Jewish perspective. It was developed to meet the needs of Mormon genealogists. It does not allow for easy conversion of Jewish calendar dates.

Previous versions of PAF included fields for LDS ordinances which could not be eliminated, but PAF 5.2 can be customized to remove them.. This option also eliminates the field for baptism and christening dates. The new version also accepts *Bar Mitzvah*, *Bat Mitzvah*, and *Yarseit* fields.

PAF is free, extremely easy to use, intuitive, and it interfaces well with nearly all other genealogy programs. For centuries, Jews have had to put up with records and forms with a blatantly Christian bias. PAF 5.2 can be

customized to eliminate that bias, and it works so well that it deserves five stars. ★★★★★

SPECIAL FEATURE:

A GUIDE TO CEMETERY B'NAI ISRAEL, EAST

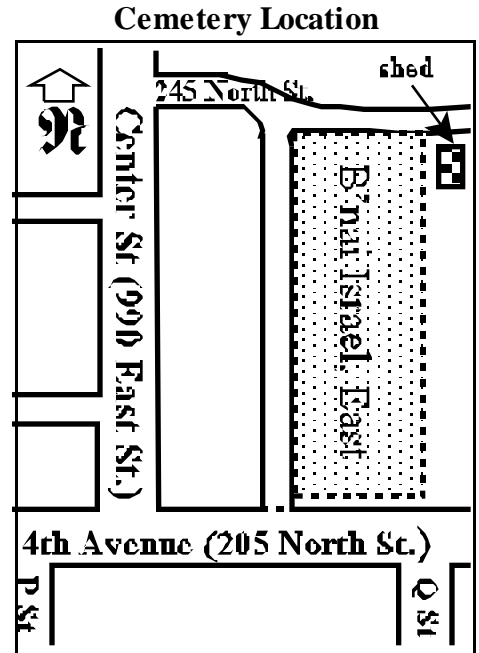
by Ralph Tannenbaum and Shane Wamsley

There is no substitute for actual grave site visits. Tombstones may contain information available nowhere else. Even the position within the cemetery may give clues to family relationships. The vital importance of an accurate cemetery guide for future generations is hard to overstate.

This guide is an abridgement of a much more complete database prepared by Shane, from Ralph's original research. We could not include the entire project due to space limitations. The complete list and database will appear on our web site as soon as it is up, with updates and corrections appearing in this newsletter as they become available.

Each cell in the table represents a lot in the B'nai Israel portion of Salt Lake City's main cemetery. Shaded cells are occupied lots. Unshaded cells with R's in them are currently unoccupied lots reserved for living individuals. In the index, this is shown by printing the name in *italics*. A © sign after a name or in a cell indicates the individual was cremated.

For computer viewing, extra lines have been inserted in the table showing the alphabetical sectors, and the table was broken into two parallel sections. The actual cemetery is not broken up in this way, but most sectors are marked with stones along the edge of 245 North St. There is no sign identifying the cemetery as B'nai Israel, but the small, block shed near the northeast corner is plainly visible from 4th Avenue. If you find any errors, additions, or other changes, please contact Ralph at tanral@burgoyne.com. or Shane at mybershet@mstar2.net.



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Moritz J. Friedman	I 33	Joseph Kuhn	H 21	Jacob Myers	M 40	Cora Simon	A 64
Rose B. Friedman	J 43	<i>Esther Landa</i>	M 15	Louis M. Nadel	J 22	Fred Simon	J 31
Samuel J. Friedman	J 42	Jerome J. Landa	M 14	Martin Nadel	J 21	Gussie G. Simon	I 25
Eva Garfinkle	F 69	Emma G. Leven	F 60	Sophia Nadel	J 20	Irene Simon	I 28
Henry Garfinckle	F 68	Joseph S. Leven	F 61	Rachel Navarro	F 66	Louis Simon	I 24
Bertha Garfinkle	H 48	Mary Levy	H 20	Rocco Navarro	F 67	Robert L. Simon	I 30
Joseph Gatt	L 67	Samuel Levy	G 20	Josephine J. Ottenheimer	H 59	Sig Simon	A 63
David Geldzahler	L 48	Jacob Lewis	K 19	Max Ottenheimer	H 58	Sylvan Simon	I 27
Phyllis Geldzahler	L 49	Mary G. Lewis	J 25	J.M. Pearlman	H 51	A. Louis Sinkyn	K 10
Gumpert Goldberg	K 28	Mose Lewis	J 26	Raymond Pedersen	F 38	Harry S. Sloane	M67
Helena Goldberg	K 27	Nellie G. Lewis	J 27	Eva H. Phillips	F 17	Ben Steinman	C,D 10
Jay A. Goldberg	K 31	Simon Lewis	J 24	Eva H. Phillips	F 16	Leland J. Steinman	C,D 11
Lillian Goldberg	K 32	(NFN) Lewyn	L 55	Frances Phillips	F 18	<i>Anthony Sweet</i>	C46
<i>Lawrence Goldsmith</i>	G 6	Margeret Lichenheim	K 21	Harris Phillips	F 15	Beatrice W. Sweet	C,D 50
<i>Suzanne Goldsmith</i>	G 5	Max Lichenheim	K 22	Matilda Phillips	F 19	Corrine Sweet ©	D 48
Estelle Goldstein	B 73	Minnie Lochwitz	N 46	Baby Popoff	L 72	L. Jack Sweet ©	D 47
Joseph I. Goldstein	B 72	Annette Lovinger	H 47	Aurelia Ransahoff	C,D 19	Leon Sweet	C,D 49
Babette Goldsticker	J 41	Lee Lovinger	H 49	Lee Ransahoff	C,D 18	Marianne Sweet ©	D 46
Jacob Hartman	I 17	Lee Lovinger, Jr.	H 46	NicholassRansahoff	C,D 20	Ralph Tandowsky	C,D 41
Jacob Hartman	I 16	Sarah M. Lovinger	H 50	Mina Rose	H 61	Fannie Kahn Theobold	B 56
Gena Hecht	M 71	Jacob Low	H 70	Janet Rosen	C 62	Bernice Tumen	I 73
Nathan M. Hecht	M 70	Samuel E. Makoff, Jr.	O,P 39	Milton Rosen	C 63	Henry Tumen	I 72
Morris Hellman	M 48	SamuelMakoff	O,P 40-41	Edward Rosenbaum	H 68	<i>I. Wagner</i>	M 2
Emma K. Helwing	K 25	Harriet S. Marks	J 58	Harriet Rosenbaum	H 67	Jeanne Wagner	M 1
Sigmund Helwing	K 24	Isadore Marks	J 56	Nathan Rosenbaum	H 62	<i>Wagner</i>	M 3
Herbert Hirschman	J 71	Jeanie Marks	L 53	Solomon Rosenbaum	H 63	Jack Weinstock	C,D 4
Ida Cohn Hirschman	J 73	John Marks	L 52	Hattie Rosenberg	L 58	Sally Weinstock	C,D 5
Jerome Hirschman	C,D 14	Selina K. Marks	J 57	Julius Rosenberg	L 57	Henry H. Weintraub	L 50
Melvin M. Hirschman	I 71	Carrie K. Mayer	J 63	Morris & Mollie		Mildred Weintraub	L 51

Ernest S. Weitz	A 59	Marie White	C 56	Isaac Woolf	J 45	Fannie Wurzberger	H 38
Marion Kahn Weitz	A 58	Sarah White	C 61	Julius C. Woolf	J 47	LouisWurzberger	H 39
Nadaline Weitz	A 60	Sari White	C 59	Lena Woolf	J 46	LouisWurzberger	G 39
Samuel Weitz	A 57	Beverly J. Wilenski	N 63	Moss Woolf	K 44	Ethel & Louis Zucker	K 23
J. Wolf Werner	B 71	Elliott Wolfe	O 36	Simon Woolf	K 46	Louis & Ethel Zucker	K 23
Adolph White	C 57	Hubert Wolfe	O 37	Zachery R. Wolfe	J 49	<i>Rose Zuckerman</i>	E37
Hugo L. White	C 58	Judy Wolfe	O 35	Isador Wurtzberger	I 39	Sidney Zuckerman	E38
James L. White	C 60	Shirley Wolfe	O 38	Fannie Wurzberger	G 38		

B'nai Israel East – north end (245 North St.)

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P		

B'nai Israel East – south end (4th Avenue [205 North St.]