



ATSMI USVARI

"MY BONE AND MY FLESH"

עצמי ובושרי

Volume 1 Number 1

Summer/Fall 2003

Zip tips

Check for delayed naturalizations

by Marilyn Zipser

Did your immigrant ancestor come over in the early part of the twentieth century, but you have never found a naturalization record? He or she may have finally done the deed forty years later! Citizenship gave one the right to vote and to obtain a US passport, but many people didn't bother because of the test or apathy. At the start of World War II, all aliens were required to register and report every year. That was enough hassle to get many to file their papers.

I was delighted to find my husband's grandfather, who came in 1898 at age twenty-four, becoming a citizen on 7 Sep 1944, at the age of seventy. I found the record at www.italiengen.org/databases.stm. This site has Nassau County, New York, Suffolk County, New York, military camps through the Korean War, and the Southern District Court of New York from 1906 through 1949 – and they are searchable. You can download an order form and the society will provide a copy of the record for ten dollars.

The Jewish Genealogy Society of New York has a database of Brooklyn naturalizations from 1907 to 1924. Go to www.jgsny.org and click on databases. There are links to several other New York County

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SPECIAL FEATURE: Ralph Tannenbaum's

searchable naturalization lists, including Westchester County (Yonkers). Use a search engine to see what naturalization records are available for other parts of the United States. ☆

Minutes of May Meeting

by Rochelle Kaplan

In attendance: Gerald and Mary Ann Jacobs, Rochelle and Bea Kaplan, Barbara and Don Fallick, Mercedes and Perry Woolsey, Carolyn Manwaring, Drora Oren, Michael Shane Wamsley, Riva Servoss, Marelynn Zipser, Ralph and Judy Tannenbaum, Wilma Odell, Ron Neu, Dan Schlyter.

Business

March meeting minutes were approved. Copies

of issue #2 of newsletter were available; the issue was warmly received. JewishGen has started a worldwide cemetery database; it now has a copy of the Salt Lake City cemeteries' Jewish database. We still need death dates.

The annual **genealogical convention in DC** in late July: those attending will be [continued on page 11]

WORKSHOP

by Rochelle Kaplan

Eileen Hallet Stone gave a workshop on conducting oral histories. Ms. Stone is co-author of *Missing Stories: An Oral History of Ethnic and Minority Groups in Utah*, and author of *a Homeland in the West: Utah Jews Remember*.

As a child, she was introduced informally to family stories and oral histories through her aunt Millie, who talked and danced as she cooked.

These are oral histories— true and also off the mark. The statements were made, but may not have been accurate, or statements were made, but perhaps not at the time they are recorded or recalled. Oral histories make us who we are.

Lessons Learned

- 1) **You, the interviewer, are responsible** for the story; you are a part of that life.
- 2) **Know your equipment** and how it works. If using a tape recorder, test it before the interview. Have working batteries and spares.
Put it on low volume so that you can turn it up later when listening and transcribing. Make the recording device as unobtrusive as possible. Eileen often puts the tape recorder in her purse. But let the person know you are taping him/her.
Carefully **label your tapes** with date and person interviewed. Notice when you are coming near the end of the tape and ask the interviewee to pause (not in the middle of a story but at the end of answering a question) so that you can stop the tape before the end and turn over the tape or put in a new cassette.
- 3) **Do your homework**. Who are you going to interview? Why? What questions should you prepare? Try to have ten questions. Make them open-ended to elicit elaborated responses. Be prepared to ask a question twice. Decide what you will do with the information you learn.
- 4) **Get a release** form from the interviewee.
- 5) **Wear appropriate clothing**. If interviewing a

teenager, do not dress so formally as to make the teen uptight; if a noted person, dress for business.

Give the interviewee something – a notebook, a flower, paper. Look at the person's body language and change your own body position to make the person feel more comfortable. If possible, interview the person at his/her home.

6) **Listen with a third ear** for the ring of truth, for the person's voice. Exhale. Try to determine if the person is giving you information he/she thinks you want to hear, rather than being honest. This sense will develop over time and with practice.

Listen carefully; try to limit your interruptions, comments. Avoid saying, "I know" and try not to disagree. Let the person tell his/her story.

“When **interviewing family members** like your mother, interview the person as a human being, not your mom.”

7) **Take notes.** Jot down words and names you don't understand or don't know how to spell.

8) **Sounds.** Make sure neither the interviewee nor you makes sounds which interrupt the flow of talk or make recording difficult, such as pen tapping. If the interviewee does this, be aware of it and kindly and respectfully deal with it by moving closer to the person, by touching the person, by noting the distraction and asking the person to refrain from the disrupting activity.

9) **Don't assume** you know everything.

10) When **interviewing family members** like your mother, interview the person as a human being, not your mom. You can ask questions afterwards.

11) Be aware of differences in **other languages.** Yiddish, for example, doesn't have a uniform spelling.

12) Ease into memories. Talk, walk around a memory or sensitive topic. Then re-approach it. Use artifacts to help jog memories– photographs, maps, letters.

You might bring a map or ask the interviewee if he/she

has pictures. Don' ask questions too early.

13) **Take your time.** Let the person tell his/her stories, in full. Prepare to interview the person several times. Get into the experience; be with the person.

14) **If the interviewee doesn't recall dates,** put a footnote in your transcription.

15) **Choose your tools.** Eileen's preference is the cassette recorder, rather than a video camera, which she finds too obtrusive.

16) **Don't look for an answer.** Don't push the subject.

17) **Get the person's voice-** his/her unique way with language, intonation.[*Continued on page 11*]

Write Your Family's Book of Remembrance

by Don Fallick

Publishing family histories and newsletters can be a great way to increase your family's interest in genealogy. This is part of a series dealing with the nuts and bolts of amateur publishing.

A **BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE** is a family history containing genealogy, stories, photos, and other memorabilia of family ancestors. It usually involves one family member, his ancestors, and descendants. This has several advantages:

- Specific family members are easy to look up.
- Wide distribution throughout the family helps preserve information and increases chances of catching errors.
- Stimulates interest in genealogy.
- Appeals to all ages.

A professional appearance is important in an heirloom book. Get someone who knows graphic design to do the cover. An enlarged photo of the main ancestor often makes a great cover background, provided there is adequate "white space" left for necessary text on the cover.

Use quality materials. For looseleaf page format, use archive-quality, vinyl sheet protectors. Cheap ones will leach the print off the pages, or produce gasses that destroy the paper. If the book is large, use tabs to specify the location of different family branches. This will require an oversized binder.

One hundred high-quality, plastic sheet protectors, filled with paper, are heavy. Use a high-quality, **locking**, three-ring binder. A "D ring" binder holds many more pages than a traditional, round-ring binder of the same size spine.

Two hundred-fifty pages, in heavy weight, vinyl sheet protectors, are about as heavy as is practical for one ring binder. For more pages, either publish two volumes, or use a bound book format.

If the book will be bound, use heavy weight, glossy, book paper, not typing paper. Consider having the

book hardbound. These kinds of materials are not cheap. Saving a few dollars on cheaper bindings may be false economy if the pages start falling out after fifteen or twenty years. Color adds interest. Print old, back-and-white photos in sepia tone, or on colored paper. Use colored inks to emphasize organization, but not too much. You are creating a family history, not a scrapbook. Use typography to create white space:

- Vary the **SIZE** and **font** of types for emphasis, but don't overdo it. Three or four fonts and sizes will suffice for most books.
- "Ragged" right margins leave more white space than full-justified, and avoid large, dull blocks of text. Compare this ragged page with page four, which is full-justified.
- Narrow columns are easier to read than long

lines, and create more white space. Make line length (in inches) no more than one third of the

- DO font size in "points" use boxes, bulleted lists, extra spaces, and Short lines, sentences, and paragraphs are more interesting than long ones
- use spell-check and grammar-check programs to ensure consistency.
- DO It's your **BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE**. Don't let these "rules" keep you from having fun. ☆
- DO use "widow/orphan control" to prevent separation of text across pages/columns.
- DO try to avoid final paragraph lines of less than one-third column width.

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- DON'T over-use *italics*, **bold-face**, underline, ALL-CAPS, (or abbreviations).
 - DON'T use fonts that are weird, "cute," or HARD TO READ.
 - DON'T use apostrophes to form plurals! (Unless absolutely necessary to avoid confusion, as in "DO's and DON'T's.")

History page

Jews and the Spanish Inquisition, Part I

by Juan and Betty Ventura

During the Moslem occupation of southern Spain, Jews enjoyed a golden age of equality, but as Christian kingdoms in northern Spain drove back the Moors, Spanish Jews' situation deteriorated.

With the surrender of Granada, the Moorish capital, in 1491, the united Catholic kingdoms of Castile and Aragon turned their full attention on the Jews. On March 31, 1492, Isabella and Ferdinand jointly decreed, "All Jews without distinction as to sex or age must leave our dominions no later than July of this year," on pain of death. They were allowed to take with them "all possessions, *with the exception of gold, silver, coined money, or other valuables.*"

An impossible situation. Hundreds of Jews left everything that their families had acquired over centuries of struggle. With a few belongings on their backs, they boarded leaky old ships that would take them to unknown, foreign ports.

Dr. Jordi Ventura, Professor of Economics at the University of Barcelona, Spain, also wrote about these tragic days of upheaval. He wrote several books in Catalan, including *The Spanish Inquisition and the Renaissance Culture of Valencia*. Jordi was my brother, and we were well aware of his great sympathy for the Jewish people that he studied.¹

¹"Ventura" indicates a Jewish origin, being a transliteration of *Ben Torah* (Son of the Law). The letters B and V are the same in Hebrew, and are pronounced alike in Catalan and in Spanish.— Juan Ventura, told to Robert Neu.

He spent many years in the archives in Valencia, researching old parchment scrolls dealing with the Inquisition. Many covered trials of Jewish *conversos* or *maranos*. These were Jews who had made hasty conversions to Christianity. To escape expulsion, they "abjured," or swore under oath to give up their former Jewish practices. They hoped that "once the storm had died down," they could return to Judaism.

The priests in Valencia were naturally suspicious of these quick conversions, and kept a watchful eye on their city's large Jewish population. On Saturday morning, where no smoke was coming from a chimney, they knew a devout Jewish family was observing the Sabbath. Informers would report families who put on clean clothing on Saturday, or women preparing an extra meal on Friday. Children who bought bitter herbs during the Passover season were followed, and their homes identified.

Arrests and torture followed. Racking, beatings, partial hanging, and submersion were used to elicit confessions. Jordi's notes document over five thousand separate trials. Each note card gives the person's name and profession, names and ages of spouse and children, and a reference number to the original parchment. Sometimes the type of torture was recorded, even the cries and pleadings of the victims on the rack, and finally, the court's decision.

The victim might be allowed to "abjure" his Jewishness, or even be absolved for previous misdeeds, for a payment such as "200 ducats in gold paid." Life

imprisonment depended on the ability of the victim's family to pay for his prison fare during his lifetime. A death sentence was recorded as "burned," or, in an attempt at euphemism, *relajado* ("relaxed").

Since the church did not believe in shedding of blood, burning was their interpretation of Christ's injunction, "If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth

... and men gather them and cast them in the fire, and they are burned." ² The *auto-de-fe* or public burning ceremony took place in the city's main square. The populace always attended en masse; no one could afford to be found absent on such occasions.

If the accused had fled the country, he might be burned in effigy. Even in death there was no escape. The body was exhumed, and the bones burned as a grim warning to others. Everything of value owned by the victim was divided between the church and the crown, with a small percentage for the informant.

In a twenty-year period, one thousand years of culture disappeared from Spanish society. More than eighty-five thousand of the brightest, best, and most illustrious citizens perished in the fires of the Spanish Inquisition. Jordi's record shows us a remarkable people: men, women, and children, old and young. All chose, even after torture, that they would not convert, but would die as Jews. ☆

Guest Editorial:

How All Fifty Thousand Bulgarian Jews Were Saved from the Nazis

by Dr. David Feign

Dr. Feign is a Jewish genealogist, a computer industry pioneer, and a world traveler. – ed.

Most Jews have heard how the Danes smuggled eight thousand Jews to Sweden in fishing boats. Very few Jews, including me until yesterday, know how all fifty thousand Bulgarian Jews were saved. Not a single Bulgarian Jew was deported to the death camps, due to the heroism of Bulgarians of every walk of life, including the king and the patriarch of the

Bulgarian Orthodox Church.

In 1999, Abraham Foxman, National Director of the Anti-Defamation League, flew to Sophia to give the Bulgarian Prime Minister the first Bulgarian language copy of a remarkable book. *Beyond Hitler's Grasp*, by Michael Bar Zohar, which documents the rescue effort in detail. Professor Zohar of Emory University is a Bulgarian Jew who migrated to Israel and then to the USA. The ADL bought and shipped thirty thousand copies to Bulgaria, so the population could learn about this heroic facet of their history.

This story, clearly the last great secret of the Holocaust era, was buried by the Bulgarian Communists, until 1991. They didn't wish to glorify the King, the Church, or the non-Communist Parliamentarians, who stood up to the Germans at great personal risk. The Bulgarian Jewish community, forty-five thousand of whom went to Israel after the war, were busy building new lives, and somehow the story remained untold.

Bulgaria was a small country of eight million people at the start of the war. They aligned themselves with Nazi Germany in hopes of recapturing Macedonia and Thrace, which they had lost after World War I.

In late 1942, the Jews of Salonica were shipped north through Bulgaria, on the way to the death camps. News of this inhumanity was a hot topic of conversation.

Early in 1943, the "pro-Nazi" Bulgarian government was informed that all fifty thousand Bulgarian Jews would soon be deported.

As the date for the deportation got closer, public agitation increased. Jews had to wear yellow stars, and were highly visible. Newspapers denounced what was about to happen. Forty-three members of Parliament walked out in protest. Archbishop Kirili, patriarch of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, threatened to lie down on the railroad tracks.

Finally, King Boris III forbade the deportation. Since Bulgaria was an ally of Germany, and the Germans were stretched militarily, they had to wrestle

² I am unable to find this reference. – ed.

with the problem of how much pressure they could afford to apply. They decided to pass.

Several points are noteworthy. The Bulgarian Jews did not stand apart from the local populace by virtue of garb or rites. They were relatively poor by comparison to Jews in other countries, and they lived in integrated neighborhoods. Bulgaria had many minorities besides the Jews. Racism was not part of their culture. Bulgarians saw Bulgarian Jews as Bulgarians, not as Jews. And, being a small country like Denmark, there was a closeness of community that is often missing in larger countries.

So, here was a bright spot that we can point to as example of what should have been. The most famous of those saved was a young graduate of the Bulgarian Military Academy. When he arrived in Israel, he changed his name. . . to Moshe Dayan. ☆

Book Review

Surrender On Demand by Varian Fry

by Robert Neu

Actually I never read the above titled book, though I did read the French translation. The story is published here because it goes hand in hand with that of Harry Bingham. [In our last issue – ed.] Their stories probably could not have existed independently.

Fry and Bingham both worked for the same cause, at the same time, in the same place. They both did what their humanity dictated they should do. They both did all they could to save as many as they did. For both of them it had become more than a responsibility, more than an assignment, something that would transcend their life, become a cause burning in their soul.

The book was written by Fry in 1942, and published in New York in 1946. Despite a good review by the New York Times, it had but a limited success. An attempted second publication under the title *Operation: Rescue* did not fare any better.

Recognition for Fry's work did not come until 1967, shortly before his death, when he received the French *Legion d'Honneur*, for his action in France during World War II, one of the few foreigners so recognized and distinguished by General de Gaulle .

I was drawn to the first French edition of this book which I found in 1999 under the title *La Liste Noire* [The Black List]. The French edition includes a short resume of Varian Fry's activities after his return to the United States. It also includes an article entitled "The Massacre of the Jews," under Varian Fry's pen, which appeared in *The New Republic* on December 22, 1942. So much for the notion that the free world did not know what was going on. Society will be responsible for any errors. This is the story of what one man can do. At the end of his mission in September 1941, in a letter to his wife, Varian Fry wrote: "I have lived an adventure, — there isn't any more of this. A good but vain one. You find — that I could not have even ever dreamed of. I have learned to live with people and work with them. I have provoked and discovered in me enormous resources of strength." Special thanks to everybody who helped with this, our biggest issue yet. We're still receiving kudos from all over the world for our "excellent, meaty" newsletter. All that "meat" comes from *Atsmic Ulysari* — that I could not have even ever dreamed of. I have learned to live with people and work with them. I have provoked and discovered in me enormous resources of strength. 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.

imagination and courage which until then I wouldn't have believed that I possessed. And I have fought for such enormous stakes, that despite the end failure, I believe I will always be able to be proud of it." [Re-translated into English from the French translation.]

What did Fry do? He arrived in Marseille, France, in June 1940, dispatched by the "Emergency Rescue Committee." With very limited means, his mission was to save artists and intellectuals from the Nazis. In the thirteen months he operated, he saved over two thousand people, helped over four thousand, and came in contact with a total of about fifteen thousand. He hired individuals to work on the black market, set up a smuggling network, helped British soldiers escape from occupied France, and organized an underground to take people to Spain through the mountains. All this with an untrained staff, a few high-society people, American students and the refugees themselves.

The people he helped include Marc Chagall, Max Ernst, André Breton, Hannah Arendt, etc. He belongs to the same league as Raoul Wallenberg and Oskar Schindler. He is the only American celebrated by Yad Vashem for saving Jews during the Holocaust. ☆

to contact me. Again, let me express our interest in having you submit this data to our massive searchable database. Under the terms of our donor agreement, you retain all rights to your data. You are only allowing us to include these records in our database. I look forward to hearing from you.

Joyce Field
JewishGen, Inc.
Vice President, Research
jfield@jewishgen.org

In our mailbox:

Hi!

Robert Neu kindly forwarded *Atsmi Uvsari* Number Two to me, and I was intrigued by the burial data. I hope that you have heard about JewishGen's very ambitious project, JOWBR, Jewishgen Online Worldwide Burial Registry, at

<http://www.jewishgen.org/databases/cemetery> which will be launched this summer at the IAJGS conference in Washington, D.C.

We would be very interested in having this data submitted to us for inclusion in JOWBR. [Done- ed.] All instructions, forms, and procedures are at the above URL. The data does need to be input into our Excel template.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate

SPECIAL FEATURE:

A GUIDE TO CEMETARY B'NAI ISRAEL, WEST

by Ralph Tannenbaum and Shane Wamsley

There is no substitute for actual gravesite 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, including vital statistics, will appear on our web site soon, with updates and corrections as they become available.. The cemetery is located just east of B'nai Israel East. See map and directions in Volume One, Number Two.

Key:

NFN = No First Name

Reserved = *Italic*

All or partly illegible = **Bold face**

No headstone = ALL CAPITALS

Unknown or indigent = Underlined

Name	Location	Name	Location	Name	Location
Alexander, Daniel	K 26	Benson, Shephard	H 77	Cohen, Rosena	D 92
Alexander, Dorothy	K 29	Bercu, Louis	G 81	Cohn, Alexander	O-P 37
Alexander, Ernestine,	K 53	Berkowitz, NFN	B 5	Cohn, Alfons	M 63
Alexander, Jacob	K 54	Berman, Joseph	C 68	Cohn, Annie	I 51
Alexander, Julia	K 27	<i>Beylin, Faima</i>	D 57	Cohn, Berthold L	O-P 41
Alexander, Robert	K 28	Beylin, Gregory	D 58	Cohn, Carrie	O-P 34
Allem, Melba	G 83	<i>Beylin, Yafim & Fira</i>	C 57 - 58	Cohn, Clarence	O-P 36
Allem, Michael	G 82	Bilitch, Khaia	M 78	Cohn, Jennie L	O-P 38
Armer, Leon	K 52	Boehmer, Hannah	M 44	Cohn, Joseph	I 21
Auerbach, Albert	J 74	Boehmer, Joseph	M 43	Cohn, Karl	M 41
Auerbach, Babies	O-P 26	<i>Boguslavsky, Michael</i>	M 62	Cohn, Louis	O-P 33
Auerbach, Bessie	O-P 25-28	<i>Boguslavsky, Nina</i>	M 62	Cohn, Stella	O-P 43
Auerbach, Betty	J 77	Boukofsky, G.	D 77	Collins, Celia B	F 62
Auerbach, David	J 75	Braun, Jonas	G 77	Collins, William	F61
Auerbach, Eveline	O-P 25-28	BRAUN, NFN	G 74	Conhaim, Dorothy	K 37
Auerbach, Frederick	O-P 26	Brittan, Frank	K 70	Conhaim, Edward	K 38
Auerbach, Herbert S.	O-P 25-28	Brittan, Helen	K 69	Conhaim, Theodore	K 36
Auerbach, Jennie G.	O-P 25-28	Brock, Birdie	D 59	<i>Cropen, Leya</i>	M 81
Auerbach, Nettie	J 76	Brooks, Fanny	O - P 29 - 32	Devinoff, Sadye	N 75
Auerbach, Samuel H.	O-P 25-28	Brooks, George	O - P 29 - 32	Devinoff, Solomon	N 76
Axelrad, Abraham Z	E-F 24	Brooks, Julius	O - P 29 - 32	<i>Domingues, Cherry</i>	E 67
Axelrad, Doris	E-F 23	Brooks, Milton	O - P 29 - 32	Drucker, Estelle	O 66
Axelrad, Mae	E-F 25	Brustein, infant	B 41	Eisenberg, Abraham	K 50
Axelrad, Samuel	E-F22	C, Edna Cohn	O-P 35	Eisenberg, Johanna	K 51
Bamberger, Auguste	O-P 49	Campbell, Sadie	C 64	Eisner, Morris	G 70
Bamberger, Herman	O-P 50	Cheklina, Khaya	M 47	Ellis, Simon	B 52
Bamberger, Ida M	O-P 45	Cline, Abe	I 48	Engler, Jacob	K 49
Bamberger, Isadore	O-P 51	Cline, Barnet	H 47	Engler, Louis	K 48
Bamberger, Moritz	J 84	Cline, Hyman	H 46	<i>Epstein, Beverly</i>	D 65
Bamberger, Simon	O-P 44	Cline, Mildred	I 47	Epstein, Morris	C-D 64
<i>Bank, Barbara</i>	F 35	Cline, Sarah	H 48	<i>Erenkrants, Sofiya</i>	D 58
<i>Bank, Barry</i>	F 36	Cohen, Father	D 90	Ernest, Israel M.	C 64
<i>Bank, Muriel</i>	F 37	Cohen, Hannah	O-P 67	Ezekiels, Charles	H68
Bank, Neisen	F 38	Cohen, Harold	B 58	Ezekiels, Jeanette	H 69
Baruch, Anna	H 23	Cohen, Lemuel	O-P 68	Falis, Morris	B 27
Baruch, William	H 24	Cohen, Louis	C 90	Farmer, Joseph D.	B 62
Bass, John	E 48	Cohen, Mendel & Rene	E 54	Feiler, Allyson	D 71
<i>Baum, Hanni</i>	J 17	Cohen, Mother	D 91	<i>Feiler, Dorothy</i>	D 69
<i>Baum, Sanford</i>	J 18	Cohen, Nathan P.	E 52	Feiler, Harry	C 71

Feiler, Jerome F	D	70	Hanauer, Fannie	J	78	Levy, Hamet	D	88
Feiler, Rose	C	70	Hanauer, Ida	J	81	Levy, Harry	E	51
Fischler, Beverly		H91	Hanauer, Max	J	82	Levy, Morris	H	80
Fox, Michael	D	65	Hanauer, Mother	J	79	Levy, Myron	E	50
Fox, Sallie	D	66	Heinau, M.	I	50	Levy, Philipene	H	79
Fox, Sydney S	D	63	HOLLANDER, ROSA	I	44	Levy, Samuel (2)	H	49
Fox, Zelda M	D	64	Horowitz, Fred	H	37	Levy, Sarah	H	50
Friedman, Benjamin W.	H	71	<i>Horowitz, Louis</i>	E	64	Lewis, Benjamin		B54
Friedman, Hermine	H	53	Horowitz, Marie	H	38	Lewis, Bertha	H	12
Friedman, Joseph	H	54	<u>INDIGENT</u>	E	46	Lewis, Etta	B	53
Fritzer, Joseph	D	51	<u>INDIGENT, ALSO</u>	E	47	Lewis, Isaac	H	11
Frumkin, Fannie	J	59	Israel, Hildegard M.	C	64	Lewis, Leo N.	F	74
Frumkin, Julius	J	56	Jacobs, Jeanette	K	31	Lewis, Lillian Z.		F75
Gaber, Daniel G.	E	56	Jacobs, Moreton	D	49	Lichenstein, David	D	83
Gesas, Barney	F	69	Jacobs, Raymond	C	49	Loberstein, Milton	F	59
Gesas, Beatrice	B	51	Jacobs, Rose	D	81	Loeb, Jessie	D	67
Gesas, May	B	50	Jacobs, Solly	K	30	Loeb, Leo	D	68
Gesas, Nell	F	70	Jacobson, Esther Cohen	C	92	Man, Henry	K	80
Gesas, Walter	B	48	Jacobson, Moses Perez	C	91	Man, Vilma	K	79
Geseleva, Henrietta	M	61	Jenkins, Blessing		H33	Mandel, Melissa	D	76
<i>Gitlin, ?</i>		K18	Jenkins, George	H	34	Marcus, Gertrude	O - P	62
<i>Gitlin, ??</i>	K	16	Joseph, Adeline	K	23	Marcus, L. Howard	O - P	57
<i>Gitlin, ???</i>	M	15	Joseph, David	K	24	Marcus, Louis	O - P	60
Gitlin, Alexandra	K	17	Kaufman, Jacqueline	J	68	Marcus, Nanci Lee	O - P	53
Glickman, NFN	B	12	Kaufman, Nathan B	68		Marcus, Roger J.	O - P	54
Goldberg, Joseph J.	M -N	25	Kevitch, Marie W	H	65	Marcus, William	O - P	55
GOLDBERG, NFN	B	11	Kevitch, Max	H	64	<i>Marcus, Wilma</i>	O - P	56
Goldberg, Samuel Bernard	G	67	Khurgel, Eva	H	81	Margulies, Harry	D	39
Goldshine, Alida	C	81	Khurgel, Isaak	H	82	Margulies, Mariane	D	38
Goldstein, Robert	K	81	Killingsworth, Rosemary	K	82	Marks, Anna	I	45
Goodman, Abraham	D	46	Koven, Benjamin	G	61	Marks, Wolff	I	46
Goodman, Anne	A	69	Krotki, Saul	I	20	Mayer, Adelheid	H	55
Goodman, Sarah	D	47	Kubar, Zofia	M	69	Mayer, Isadore	H	56
Gordon, Eugenia	F	47	KUHN, LEON	H	59	Mayers, Bernard	C	69
Gordon, Samuel (Rabbi)	F	46	Lachman, A.	I	41	Mayers, Daniel (baby)	C	69
Gottheimer, Isabelle	K	62	LACK, LEON	H	60	McGillis, Charles	J	70
Gottstein, Arthur	E -F	18	Lang, Barbara	H	85	<i>McGillis, Christine</i>	J	65
Gottstein, Betty	E -F	19	Lavenberg, Robert S.	H	58	<i>McGillis, Joanne</i>	J	58
Gottstein, Jacob	H	26	Lessing, Yetta	K	40	<i>McGillis, Mark R.</i>	J	63
Gottstein, Jeanette	E -F	17	Lessing, Gertrude (Baby)	K	39	<i>McGillis, Richard L.</i>	J	57
Gozina, Sophia	H	83	Lessing, Gustave		K42	McGillis, Selma	J	71
Graupe, Albert	M -N	17	Lessing, Lewis	K	41	McGillis, Sidney		J73
Graupe, Bertha P.	M -N	21	Lessing, Mina (Child)	K	39	Mendelson, Emmanuel	C	75
Graupe, Martha	M -N	18	<i>Leven, Virginia</i>	I	35	Mendelson, Mary M.	C	76
Graupe, Pauline	M -N	20	Leven, Hannah Kremen	H	32	Mervis, Jack	F	33
Graupe, William	M -N	19	Leven, Harold	H	31	Mervis, Sylvia	F	32
GREEN, LENORE	F	63	Leven, Joseph M.	I	36	MEYER, NFN	I	39
Green, Paula	C	77	Leven, Philip	D	50	Michaels, Elsa B.	O - P	15
Greenewald, Aaron	F	90	Levene, Lillian	K	57	Michaels, Herbert	O - P	16
Greenewald, Clara	F	91	Leviberg, Rosett	M	54	Miller, Charles	K	74
Greenewald, Helena	F	92	Levina, Olga	N	77	MILLER, PAULINE	K	73
Greenewald, Isadore	F	89	Levine, Adeline	F	83	MILLER, YETTA	C	63
Greenewald, Jacob	F	88	Levine, Howard	F	80	Misner, Rachel	K	25
<i>Hahn, Margo</i>	M	74	Levine, Leo N.	F	82	Mitchel, Mark J.	D	74
Hahn, Walter	M	73	Levine, Nathan	F	76	MOFCHUM, DAVID	C	80
Hammond, Hattie	J	61	Levine, Sadie	F	77	<u>Montag, Jakud</u>	B	73
Hammond, NFN	J	62	Levitt, Eva	H	18	Morgan, Ethel	F	52
Hanak, S.L.	I	43	Levitt, Gertrude	H	22	Morgan, Nate	F	51
Hanan, Sam	B	21	Levitt, Isaac	H	17			
Hanauer, Abram	J	80	Levitt, Joseph	H	21			

Movitz, Ruby	E	44	Schlesinger, Samuel	E	36	Spitzer, Jack	M -N	32
Movitz, Samuel	E	43	Schnaiderman, Perl	M	48	<i>Spitzer, Joelle</i>	M -N	31
Myers, Henry	I	49	Schneider, Elise	M	80	Spitzer, Minnie	H	52
Nagel, Charles	M	68	Schwartz, Isador	G	79	Spitzer, Morris	H	51
Newman, Paul	I	34	Schwartz, Manheim	G	78	Spitzer, Navine	K	64
Obendorfer, Joseph	G	90	Schwartz, Phillip		G80	Steifel, Alexander	M	57
Obendorfer, Lillian	G	89	Seelig, Florence	K	76	Steifel, Alfred Sr.	M	58
Offer, Nathan	H	42	Seelig, Lincoln G.	K	75	Stein, Dorothy	C	67
Offer, Palmyra	H	43	Seemann, Albert	F	64	<i>Stern, Harry</i>	K	72
<i>Organick, Betty</i>	M	76	Seemann, Florence	G	64	<i>Stern, Stella</i>	K	71
Organick, Elliot R.	M	75	Segil, Jennie	F	67	Stone, Adam	F	15
Parver, Ethel	H	44	Segil, Henry	F	78	Strauss, Carrie	D	82
Parver, Samuel	H	45	Segil, Julia E.	F	79	Symons, Aaron	O -P	66
Picot, E.D.	B	22	Segil, Nathan	F	68	Symons, Frances	O -P	64
<i>Pullman, David</i>	N	78	Selvin, May E.	H	61	Symons, George	O -P	65
<i>Pullman, Olga</i>	N	78	Shapiro, Anna	K	59	Symons, Samuel	O -P	63
Rainger, Daniel	G	26	Shapiro, Simon	K	58	Tabaroff, Leonard	F	39
<i>Rainger, Sylvia</i>	G	27	<i>Shaposhnikov, Leon</i>	M	88	<i>Tabaroff, Mrs. Leonard H.</i>	F	40
Rashkin, Alla	G	60	<i>Shaposhnikov, Sonya</i>	M	49	<i>Tannenbaum, Carol</i>	F	41
Raskin, Samuel	E	39	Sharshiner, Dvora	E	47	Tannenbaum, Edna	H	39
Reggel, Albert	I	19	Shimanovich, Leyb	M	45	<i>Tannenbaum, Ira</i>	I	38
Rhode, George	M -N	33	Shimanovich, Tsyvia	M	46	<i>Tannenbaum, Irene (Zurkie)</i>	I	37
Rice, Adrienne	O -P	39	<i>Shirzad, Habib</i>	B	65	Tannenbaum, Jack M.	H	40
Rice, Barry	G	85	Shirzad, Maheen	B	66	Tannenbaum, Ralph	F	42
Rice, Elsie C.	O -P	40	Shoore, Mary	C	72	Tannenbaum, Shirley	L	60
Rice, Louis	G	84	Shore, Corey	F	50	Tobias, Mary	I	27
Rich, Hattie	K	45	<i>Shvarts, Boris</i>	F	48	Tsnkus, Paulina	B	55
Rich, Bernard	K	46	Shvarts, Rosa	E	45	<i>Uhr, C. (Dr.)</i>	J	67
Rich, Dora	K	43	<i>Shvarts, Zina</i>	F	47	Uhr, Miriam	J	66
Rich, Harry	K	44	Sidney M. Bamberger	O-P	47	UNKNOWN (1), ?	D	40
Rich, Sarah	K	47	Siegel, Elizabeth	M -N	34	UNKNOWN (2), ?	B	26
<i>Roe, Beverly</i>	E	65	Silverman, Morton	B	67	UNKNOWN (3), ?	B	32
Roe, Florence G.		F65	Smith, Abraham	I	30	UNKNOWN (4), ?	B	8
Roe, Harry	F	66	Smith, Alvin	I	25	UNKNOWN (5), ?	b	6
Roe, James	E	66	Smith, Bernice	I	26	UNKNOWN (6), ?	E	75
<i>Roizman, Eidl</i>	N	73	Smith, Daniel M.		D42	UNKNOWN (7), ?	I	29
Roizman, Shmil	N	74	Smith, Elaine W.		D41	UNKNOWN (8), ?	E	41
Rose, Ben	F	60	Smith, Gayle	I	28	Watters, Abraham	O -P	20
Rosenberg, Franz	C	74	Smith, Harry	G	69	Watters, August	M -N	23
Rosenblum, Ben	H	28	Smith, Herbert	I	29	Watters, Florence	O -P	24
Rosenblum, Bernard	M	70	Smith, Marjorie	G	68	Watters, Herbert		O -P23
Rosenblum, Ella	H	27	Smith, Rebecca	I	31	Watters, Ichel	M -N	22
Rosenthal, Mary	C	79	Smith, Stanley	D	43	Watters, Isadore	O -P	21
Rothschild, Ella	M -N	35	Smith, William J.	I	32	Watters, Leon	O -P	19
Rothschild, Henry	M -N	36	Sole, Joan Leven	H	30	Watters, Sarah	M -N	24
Rothschild, Isadore	M -N	37	Solen, Ruth	B	70	Watters, Seward	O -P	22
Royzengurt, Zelman	N	71	Solomon, Bernard	M	30	Weingarten, Solomon	I	53
Rutstein, Rachel Raye (baby)	C	62	Sommer, Morris	H	72	Weinstein, Clara	M	56
Sachs, Charles Albert	N	77	Sommernitz, Anny	M	60	Weinstein, Ernestine	M	55
<i>Sachs, Francis</i>	N	78	Sommernitz, Robert	M	59	Weiselthier, Eva L.	B	64
Sachs, Kate	E -F	21	Sondheim, Joseph	C	73	<i>Weiss, Hyman</i>	M	40
Sasonkin, Boris	J	83	Spitz, Annie	J	53	<i>Weiss, Lillian</i>	M	39
<i>Sasonkin, Elvira</i>	I	83	Spitz, Cecil E., Mrs.	J	55	Werbel, Fred S.	D	60
<i>Sasonkin, Genya</i>	K	83	Spitz, David	I	55	Werbel, Marie	D	60
Saunders, Nannetta	E	76	Spitz, Israel	J	52	Wertheimer, Gertrude Cohen	D	89
Saunders, P.	D	52	Spitz, Natalie	I	52	Wexberg, Emma	D	80
<i>Schafir, Dixie</i>	N	13	Spitz, Samuel	J	54	Winterfeld, Max	K	77
<i>Schafir, Michael</i>	N	14	Spitz, Stella	I	54	<i>Winterfeld, Ruth</i>	K	78
Schiller, David	B	46	<i>Spitzer, Edward</i>	K	66	Wintrobe, Becky	F	55
Schiller, David	B	46	Spitzer, Ida (Gil)	K	65	Wintrobe, Ethel	F	58

Wintrobe, Maxwell M. (Dr.) F	56
Wintrobe, Paul	F 54
Wolf, Anna	D 54
Wolf, Arnold	D 53
<i>Wolf, Harold</i>	K 11
<i>Wolf, Joan S.</i>	K 10
Wolff, Benjamin	K 34
Wolff, Flora	K 32
Wolff, Julius	K 35
Wolff, William	K 33
Zuckerman, Rosa	E 41
Zuckerman, Sidney	E 40

Cemetery B'nai Israel – West, grave site map*



