

JEWISH GENEALOGY 101 – PART 1©2024

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(WEBSITES LAST RETRIEVED JANUARY 2024)

SUMMARY:

To enhance a successful start in your genealogy research, basic techniques will be reviewed. These techniques include the proper way to fill out a pedigree chart, use of the Genealogical Proof Standards as well as the basics of evaluating conflicting information in records in order to make sound genealogical conclusions.

There will be a review of analyzing original and derivative sources, primary and secondary information as well as direct and indirect evidence. Miller highlights the major genealogical websites with a brief discussion of search strategies and an understanding of spelling options in search engines to help mitigate name and town spelling variations and problems.

Records presented include use of city directories, Social Security applications, and vital records (birth, marriage, and death), synagogue records, cemetery research, gravestone analysis, obituaries and other newspaper resources including the database of burial societies (landsmanshaften).

Miller highlights indexed, unindexed and catalog records as well as online and onsite records at foreign and US National Archives. Examples will include both U.S. and Canadian record types.

DEFINITIONS:

- Genealogy is simply the begats...who is descended from whom.
- Family History is inclusive of all the stories, events, immigration, social, cultural, religious, economic, and political history of a family.

THINKING ABOUT WHICH FAMILY LINE TO BEGIN YOUR SEARCH:

To help decide which family line to choose, consider the following:

- Choose a line with easy access to information or know information to support a beginning. In that way, the focus is on the research process and you will experience a sense of success and accomplishment. Strategies will develop to tackle a more difficult family line.
- Focus research on the discovery of information about a family story.
- Consider research on the involvement of an ancestor with a major historical event, such as military engagement, the Depression, etc.

PEDIGREE CHART:

Filling out a pedigree chart is the best way to sort out what you know and what you need to learn. You can download a pedigree chart from

<https://www.ancestrycdn.com/support/us/2018/03/anchart.pdf>

Some helpful reminders:

- Start with yourself: gather family documents – names, dates, places of origin occupations, family lore - it all matters!
- Use maiden names for women. Leave surname blank if unknown. That information can become a research objective.
- Each time a person splits to his/her parents, males go on the top line and females go on the bottom line. This is standard genealogical format.
- Location should be the town, county, state, or country where the birth, marriage, or death occurred. If the birth or death occurred in a hospital, use the municipality of the hospital. In the case of marriage, use the town or city in which the event occurred. This information provides the location to search for the supporting document.
- Family history research begins with you and works backwards. As the chart is completed, it will become apparent where you need to start searching for documents.

GENEALOGICAL PROOF STANDARD

- Reasonably exhaustive search.
- Complete and accurate citation of sources.
- Analysis and correlation of the collected information.
- Resolution of conflicting evidence.
- Soundly reasoned, coherently written conclusion.

ANALYZING EVIDENCE:

- **Sources**
 - Original – the original, or as close to the original available document.
 - Derivative – anything else, such as photocopies, microfilm, scanned copies or any other type of reproduction.
 - Authored – a set of records synthesized in a book, etc.
 - Discussion: Sometimes the original source is no longer available. Census records are an example. The federal government microfilmed, and then destroyed, the original census pages. They have been scanned to be placed online. There is a presumption that the information contained is intact, thereby enabling the census records you are finding online to be commonly considered original documents. However, technically speaking, they are derivative.
- **Information**
 - Primary information generally meets the following criteria:
 - Information provided by the person who is the subject of the record.
 - Information provided at the time of the event
 - Generally, contains a signature of the subject person of the record.
 - Secondary information – everything else
 - Indeterminable – unknown, e.g. personal information on a death certificate.
 - Discussion: Do not assume that a document meeting primary information criterion is accurate. Commonly, there will be inconsistencies among records. Understanding information sources will enable credible evaluation of sources as research progresses.
- **Evidence**
 - Direct – a fact is stated on a document e.g. a birth date is September 16, 1847.
 - Indirect – a calculation is required e.g. a census states someone is 30 years old in the 1930 census. Therefore, that person was born in 1900 – a calculation was performed

which provides an estimate. That person could have been born 1899-1901 depending upon the date of the census and the actual date of birth.

- Negative – information not found.
- Discussion: It is as important to keep track of where you did not find information as it is to document what you have learned.

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Board for Certification of Genealogists. *The Genealogical Proof Standard*.

<https://bcgcertification.org/ethics-standards/>

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Jones, T. W. 2017) *Mastering Genealogical Documentation*. Arlington, VA: NGS Press.

Mills, E. S. 2017 *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace*, (3rd ed., rev.). Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co.

Mills, E.S. 2007. *QuickSheet: Citing Online Historical Resources Evidence! Style*, (rev.). Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co.

Rose, Christine 2009 (3rd ed). *Genealogical Proof Standard: Building a Solid Case*. San Jose, CA: CR Publications.

NAME ISSUES

- Spelling does NOT count! There are background soundex systems at work that account for many spelling variations.
- Understanding name variations: Jewish surnames have undergone many changes over time due to migration, translation, and adaptation. Research common variations of your family names.
- Transliterated names: Account for variations in spelling and language.
- If you know the Americanized name, but not the original name, first search for naturalization papers. Gravestones can also help.
- If you know the original name, but not the Americanized name, search for the passenger manifest and the naturalization papers.
- Familiarize yourself with the Yiddish and Hebrew alphabets as well as basic genealogical terms.
- Sometimes a surname can provide a clue as to:
 - town of origin (e.g. Granovsky from Granov),
 - relationship (e.g. Pearlman as in Pearl's man),
 - occupation (e.g. Shuster is Yiddish for shoemaker)
 - color (e.g. Roth might indicate a redhead)

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Ault, Alicia. December 28, 2016, *Did Ellis Island Officials Really Change the Names of Immigrants?* <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smithsonian-institution/ask-smithsonian-did-ellis-island-officials-really-change-names-immigrants-80961544/#2Akwd4wtPWj0o9LC.99>

Avotaynu: Consolidated Jewish Surname Index <https://avotaynu.com/csi/csi-home.htm>
Provides spelling variation and the database in which each variation is found.

Beider, Alexander. 2004. *A dictionary of Jewish surnames from Galicia*. Bergenfield, NJ: Avotaynu.

- Beider, Alexander. 2008. *A dictionary of Jewish surnames from the Russian Empire*. Bergenfield, NJ: Avotaynu.
- Beider, Alexander. 2017. *A dictionary of Jewish surnames from the Mediterranean region*. New Haven, CT: Avotaynu.
- Blatt, Warren. *Jewish Given Names*.
<https://www.jewishgen.org/InfoFiles/GivenNames/slide1.html>
 This is a slide show with a lot of name information.
- Gorr, Shmuel, and Chaim Freedman. 1992. *Jewish personal names: their origin, derivation, and diminutive forms*. Bergenfield, NJ: Avotaynu.
- Kaganoff, Benzion C. 2005. *A dictionary of Jewish names and their history*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Sutton, Philip. *Why Your Family Name Was Not Changed at Ellis Island (and One That Was)*. July 2, 2013, New York Public Library
<https://www.nypl.org/blog/2013/07/02/name-changes-ellis-island>

RECORDS

- **City Directories** – can be found in local area libraries. Large national collections can be found in major libraries of large cities. The National Archives branches have nationwide collections for large cities.
 - Available in large commercial databases, libraries, archives, and individual's websites.
 - Montreal directories http://more.stevemorse.org/montreal_en.html
 - Worldwide: Google search using terms <name of city> <directories>
- **Social Security Death Index (SSDI)** –
 - Largest single collection of names in U.S.
 - The Social Security Act passed in 1935.
 - Most online records start in the 1960s.
 - To order the Application for Social Security (SS-5):
<https://www.ssa.gov/foia/request.html>
- **Vital Records** – generally considered primary information although not necessarily meeting all the stated criteria. Birth, marriage, and death certificates provide crucial details about your ancestors' lives and families. Many countries have online databases or archives where you can search these records.
 - Birth – be sure to request the Birth Certificate (with the detailed information) vs. a Certification of Birth verifying that the Birth Certificate is on file.
 - Considered primary information but does not meet all the criteria
 - Possible delayed filing for numerous reasons
 - Not to be confused with Certification of Birth (derivative)
 - Transcription vs. photocopy of document
 - Marriage – generally considered most reliable of all the vital records.
 - Provides premarital addresses for bride & groom
 - Primary information
 - Death – generally considered least reliable for personal information
 - primary information on the medical/burial portion of the document
 - secondary information on the personal information portion of the document.

- New York City vital records online <https://a860-historicalvitalrecords.nyc.gov/>
- U.S.: Records available from state and local towns or counties.
- Canada: Available to order from province websites.
- **Military Records:** World War I and WW II Draft Registrations can provide the name of town and/or country of birth.
 - WW II Draft registrations occurred for “old-timers” born April 28, 1877 and February 16, 1897.
 - WW II Draft Registrations occurred for “young men” born 16 October 1904 – 12 July 1920

Selected Bibliography:

Gawne, Jonathan. 2020. *Finding your father's war: A practical guide to researching and understanding service in the World War II U.S. Army*. 3rd edition. Casemate: Havertown, PA.

- **Cemetery Research –**
 - Go to the cemetery; information is generally on the death certificate
 - Enables finding other family members
 - Enables learning of landsmanshaft or other associations
 - Enables learning information from gravestones
 - Utilize newspaper obituaries as well as those on funeral home websites.
 - Utilize large sites such as www.findagrave.com and www.billiongraves.com
 - Utilize the Jewish Online Worldwide Burial Registry (JOWBR) <https://www.jewishgen.org/databases/Cemetery/> and the Memorial and Plaques Database <https://www.jewishgen.org/databases/Memorial/>
 - How to read a Jewish gravestone: www.jewishgen.org/infofiles/tombstones.html

Selected Bibliography:

Hebrew Letters as Numbers.

www.hebrew4christians.com/Grammar/Unit_Eight/Letters_as_Numbers/letters_as_numbers.html

NOTE: Provides a chart for easy understanding of letters as numbers.

Menachemson, N. 2000. *A practical guide to Jewish cemeteries*. Bergenfield, NJ: Avotaynu.

Schwartz, R. and Milamed, S. 1986. *A guide to YIVO's landsmanshaftn archive: from Alexandrovsk to Zyrardow*. New York: YIVO Institute for Jewish Research.

Segal, J. L. 2010. *A field guide to visiting a Jewish cemetery: A spiritual journey to the past, present and future*. Nashua, NH: Jewish Cemetery Publishing.

Soyer, D. 1997. *Jewish immigrant associations and American identity in New York, 1880-1939: Jewish ... “Landsmanshaftn” in American culture*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. NOTE: Also available as an ebook (2018).

- **Synagogue Records**

Understand Jewish Records:

- Traditional Records: Ketubot (marriage contracts), Bar Mitzvah certificates, and Yizkor plaques (memorial records) can be valuable sources of information.
- Many Jewish communities have kept their own records, including synagogue membership lists, cemetery records, and charity records. These can be a treasure trove of genealogical information.
 - FamilySearch: <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog> Search the catalog under the subject <Jewish Records> for worldwide records.
 - Shul Records America is within the JewishGen USA Research Division www.jewishgen.org/sra/
 - Center for Jewish History, New York, NY <https://search.cjh.org/> Search <Synagogue Records> The Center for Jewish History combines the following organizations:
 - American Jewish Historical Society
 - YIVO
 - American Sephardi Federation
 - Leo Baeck Institute
 - Yeshiva University Museum
 - Library and Archive of Canada – Jewish records <https://library-archives.canada.ca/eng/collection/research-help/genealogy-family-history/ethno-cultural/Pages/jewish-canadians.aspx>
 - Canadian Jewish Archives <https://www.cjarchives.ca/en/c-j-archives/major-collections/genealogy-resources/>

NEWSPAPER SEARCHES

- Any newsworthy event in a family should be searched in newspapers
- Searches can be conducted by using name, date, address, etc.
- Newspapers are digitized by OCR technology and highly subject to distorted spelling
- Free newspaper sites:
 - Fulton Historical Newspapers from the U.S. and Canada <https://www.fultonhistory.com/Fulton.html>
 - Chronicling America <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/newspapers/>
 - Free Historic Newspapers by State <https://guides.lib.purdue.edu/c.php?g=893882&p=6428209>
 - Historical New York Times – check your local library for free access to this and other newspaper sites.
 - Historical Jewish Press www.nli.org.il/en/discover/newspapers/jpress Contains worldwide newspapers in multiple languages
 - Ancestor Hunt Jewish Newspapers <https://theancestorhunt.com/blog/historic-jewish-american-newspapers-online/> NOTE: This site has many ads. Be sure to put your search terms in the correct fields.
- Subscription sites
 - Newspapers.com www.newspapers.com/
 - Newspaper Archive <https://newspaperarchive.com/> - now free to members of the National Genealogical Society (NGS)

EXPLORE MAJOR ONLINE RESOURCES:

- JewishGen www.jewishgen.org/ This website is a treasure trove of Jewish genealogical resources, with millions of records, databases, research guides, discussion forums, community listings and a vibrant community of researchers. WILL BE FULLY EXPLORED IN PART 2.
- MyHeritage www.myheritage.com/ A comprehensive subscription search site containing worldwide Jewish records with an emphasis on European resources. This site also offers DNA testing, and tools, online family trees, as well as many photo enhancement opportunities.
- Ancestry www.ancestry.com/ A comprehensive subscription search site that also offers DNA testing, online family trees, and other services.
- FamilySearch www.familysearch.org/search/ This free website from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints houses a vast collection of genealogical records, including Jewish resources.

ONLINE AND ON-SITE RESEARCH:

Some repositories and websites have online searchable databases. Online research does NOT replace the need for on-site research at repositories. Be aware that online indices have numerous transcription errors and may reflect different transliteration standards. Keep in mind that searching strategies can aid the ability to find records online. Different sites and databases have differing search capabilities.

Some general strategies are:

- Searching an uncommon name - put in the surname without any delimiters such as first name, dates, etc. That way, people who you may not even have known are related may be identified.
- Searching a common name - add delimiters one at a time to sequentially narrow down results.
- Use advanced search features on databases. One option might be to use the soundex or Daitch-Mokotoff soundex feature. Those features allow the search engine to find all names that “sound like” the one you are seeking.
- Use multiple databases: Cross-reference information from different sources.
- U.S. National Archives <https://www.archives.gov/research/genealogy>
 - Access to Archival Database (AAD) <https://aad.archives.gov/aad/>
 - Blank census forms
 - Various types of pedigree charts and family group sheets
 - Information about federal forms and processes
 - Articles from *Prologue* – especially those by Marian Smith regarding immigration and naturalization
 - Military records not online, e.g. Civil War pensions
- UNINDEXED IMAGES: On large databases, such as FamilySearch.org and Ancestry.com, there are records online that do not show up in searches because they have not been indexed. Instructions are available to browse these records on:
 - FamilySearch.org - <https://www.familysearch.org/en/help/helpcenter/article/how-do-i-find-an-image-in-an-unindexed-collection-in-historical-records>
 - Ancestry.com - <https://lisalouisecooke.com/2019/11/17/browse-only-records-at-ancestry/>

- **ON SITE:** Connect with local archives and organizations. Reach out to historical societies, synagogues, or Jewish communities in your ancestral town to see if they have any records or information about your family.

While a considerable number of documents have been digitized and availability is online, one should not conclude that is the limit of what can be researched. Nothing replaces on-site research by someone who knows the subject family. If a document cannot be located online, it should NOT be assumed it does not exist!

SPECIALIZED ONLINE RESEARCH TOOLS

Deciphering dates: Jewish communities often used the Hebrew calendar alongside the secular calendar. Learn how to convert between the two to accurately interpret dates in records. Learn to convert between Hebrew, Gregorian, and Julian calendars.

- *One-Step Webpages* by Stephen P. Morse. <https://stevemorse.org>

Contains tools for:

- calendar conversion
- mapping tools
- translation to/from Yiddish, Hebrew, Russian and other languages

CONNECT WITH THE JEWISH GENEALOGY COMMUNITY:

- JewishGen Discussion Group <https://groups.jewishgen.org/g/main>: A large and active group with over 190,000 members, ideal for asking questions, sharing resources, and connecting with other researchers. Learn by reading, even if you are not comfortable posting
- Major Facebook Sites for Jewish Genealogy - a vibrant community of researchers to connect with and learn from.
 - Jewish Genealogy Portal (JewishGen)
www.facebook.com/groups/JewishGenealogyPortal/
 - Tracing the Tribe– Jewish Genealogy on Facebook
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/tracingthetribel/>
- International Association of Jewish Genealogy Societies (IAJGS)
<https://www.iajgs.org/membership/jgs-world-map/> Join a Jewish genealogy society. Find your local JGS for targeted support, record access, and fellow researchers in your area. Stay updated on events, conferences, and resources from this network of worldwide Jewish Genealogy Societies. These local or online groups offer support, guidance, expertise, access to specialized resources and a chance to connect with others researching their Jewish roots
- Find Jewish Genealogical Societies (JGS) with active Facebook pages. Some examples are:
 - SCJGS www.facebook.com/groups/scjgs
 - JGS Long Island www.facebook.com/groups/JGSLI
 - JGS Boston www.facebook.com/groups/jgsgboston
 - JGS Philadelphia <https://www.facebook.com/groups/196732503717635>

NOTE: Philadelphia will be the site of the 2024 IAJGS conference.
- International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies: <https://www.iajgs.org/>

- Attend workshops and conferences: Learn from experienced researchers and discover new resources at genealogical events.
- Hire a professional genealogist: If you get stuck, consider hiring a professional genealogist who specializes in Jewish research. If you get stuck or need specialized help, consider hiring a professional genealogist who specializes in Jewish research.
- Don't be afraid to ask for help from librarians, archivists, and other genealogists.
- Don't be afraid to ask for help from experienced researchers or genealogical societies.
- Be mindful of privacy when researching online or contacting distant relatives.
- Respectful Conduct: Maintain a welcoming and inclusive environment in all Facebook groups. Be mindful of privacy and avoid sharing personal information about others.
- Source Verification: Critically evaluate information shared online and do your own research to confirm accuracy.

ADDITIONAL BEGINNER TOPICS

ORAL HISTORY:

- Start with what you know: Talk to family members, especially older relatives, about their memories and stories. Record, audio and/or video their recollections and document family lore. Use photographs to jog memory. Ask about traditions, heirlooms, and anything that might shed light on your ancestors' lives.
- Prepare yourself before the interview. Do as much research as possible. Formulate open-ended questions - how, why, what?
- Prepare your subject before the interview. Tell your subject your interests. Use photographs or artifacts to enhance information about people, places, or events.
- Record the information – audio or video.
- Provide feedback to your relatives. Tell the person how much you learned. The next day or so, as if they had any additional memories.

Selected Bibliography:

13 Tips for Oral History Interviewing. Family Tree Magazine

<http://www.familytreemagazine.com/article/13Tips-for-Oral-History-Interviewing>

Oral History Interview, Questions and Topics. JewishGen.org Infofile

<http://www.jewishgen.org/InfoFiles/Quest.html>

CyndisList: *Oral History & Interviews* – compilation of resources

<http://www.cyndislist.com/cyndislistsearch/?q=oral%20history>

HOME SOURCES:

- Search your home: Look for documents like birth certificates, marriage licenses, obituaries, and even letters or diaries. These can hold valuable clues about your family's past. Look for old photographs, letters, diaries, certificates (birth, marriage, death), and any other documents that might hold clues about your family's past.
 - Documents
 - Photographs
 - Artifacts
 - School items
 - Military information
 - Bible
 - Diaries
 - Letters and Postcards
 - Religious artifacts
 - Heirlooms

- Speak with family members, both immediate (parents, grandparents, siblings) and lateral (aunts, uncles, cousins, grandparents, etc.) to see what relevant items they may have in their possession and information they have, often unbeknown to you. It can be quite surprising what turns up once you have asked. For further information:
<https://www.cyndislist.com/diaries/general/>

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Taylor, Maureen. 2023. *Family Photo Detective*. Picture Perfect Press

GETTING ORGANIZED

- Organize your findings: Create a family tree, noting names, birthdates, death dates, marriage dates, and places of residence.
- Keep a research record. Sample forms are available online
www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Research_Logs
 - It is as important to keep track of what you do NOT find as it is to record what you do find. This eliminates duplication of research.
 - However, online databases need to be periodically checked as new information is frequently added, changed, or otherwise updated.
- Keep a correspondence log.
- Keep separate folders, paper and digital, for various family lines.
- Keep separate folders, paper and digital, for varying locations.
- Color-coding your family lines is very helpful.
- Utilize genealogy software that lives only on your home computer as well as online.
 - Brother's Keeper <https://bkwin.org/> – free shareware that is a great workhorse but does not have bells and whistles. On your computer only, no online syncing.
 - Family Tree Maker www.mackiev.com/ftm/ -
 - Lives on your computer only (PC or Mac) or sync with Ancestry.com online tree
 - Allows for hints from Ancestry.com and FamilySearch.org.
 - Has color-coding ability
 - Creates numerous types of charts and reports
 - MyHeritage Family Tree Builder www.myheritage.com/family-tree-builder
 - Free download
 - Lives on your computer only (PC or Mac) or sync with MyHeritage.com
 - Has color-coding ability
 - Creates numerous types of charts and reports
 - FamilySearch www.familysearch.org – online only
 - Connects to TreeSeek.com for visual products
 - Features available with only with their online tree such as photo matching.

Selected Bibliography:

Carmack, Sharon DeBartolo. 1999' *Organizing Your Family History Search*.
Betterway Books: Ohio.

Cyndi's List www.cyndislist.com/organize.htm

Smith, Drew. *Organize Your Genealogy: Strategies and Solutions for Every Researcher*.
Cincinnati, Ohio: Family Tree Books, [2016]. Available as an ebook.

Archival Product Suppliers:

Archival Products, Des Moines, IA
Gaylord, Syracuse, NY
Light Impressions, Rochester, NY

<http://archival.com/>
www.gaylord.com/
www.lightimpressionsdirect.com

REMINDERS

- Have fun! Embrace the journey of discovery and learning your family's unique story.
- Be patient: Don't get discouraged if you don't hit gold right away.
 - Jewish genealogy can be a challenging but ultimately rewarding journey.
 - Don't be discouraged by setbacks or roadblocks. Celebrate each discovery, big or small, and enjoy the process of learning about your family's past. Embrace unexpected discoveries and stories that emerge from the past.
 - Genealogical research takes time, patience, and persistence.
 - As you delve deeper into your family history, you may also gain a deeper appreciation for your heritage and the legacy you carry forward.
 - You'll embark on a journey of self-discovery, connecting with your ancestors and the rich tapestry of Jewish history.
- Be organized: Keep track of your findings, sources, and notes to avoid confusion.
- There are many resources available to help you along the way, so don't hesitate to seek help from experienced genealogists or online communities.
- Consider professional assistance:
 - Association of Professional Genealogists www.apgen.org/
 - Board for Certification of Genealogists <https://bcgcertification.org/>
- Remember, it's a Journey, not a Race!

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

CyndisList <https://www.cyndislist.com/beginners> offers numerous links to explore regarding how to get started in family history research.

Guzik, Estelle M., ed. 2003. (Revised Edition). *Genealogical Resources in New York*. New York: Jewish Genealogical Society.

Jewish Genealogy Society of Long Island You Tube videos <http://jgsli.org/youtube/>

Krasner-Khait, Barbara. 2001. *Discovering Your Jewish Ancestors*. North Salt Lake, UT: Heritage Quest.

Kurzweil, Arthur. 2004 (updated edition). *From Generation to Generation: How to Trace Your Jewish Genealogy and Personal History*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Mokotoff, Gary. 2018. *Getting Started in Jewish Genealogy*. New Haven, CT: Avotaynu.

MyHeritage Wiki. www.myheritage.com/wiki/Home

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. 2014. *New York Family History Research Guide and Gazetteer*. New York: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

Rose, C. and Ingalls, K. G. 2012. *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Genealogy*. 3rd edition. New York: Alpha Books. NOTE: Also available as an ebook.

Sack, Sallyann Amdur and Gary Mokotoff, eds. 2004. *Avotaynu Guide to Jewish Genealogy*. Bergenfield, NJ: Avotaynu.

I hope this handout provides a helpful starting point for your Jewish genealogical adventure. Remember, the most important ingredient is your curiosity and desire to learn more about your family's rich history and story.

May your genealogical journey be filled with meaningful discoveries and connections!

Most importantly, enjoy the journey!

Wishing you the best in your research!