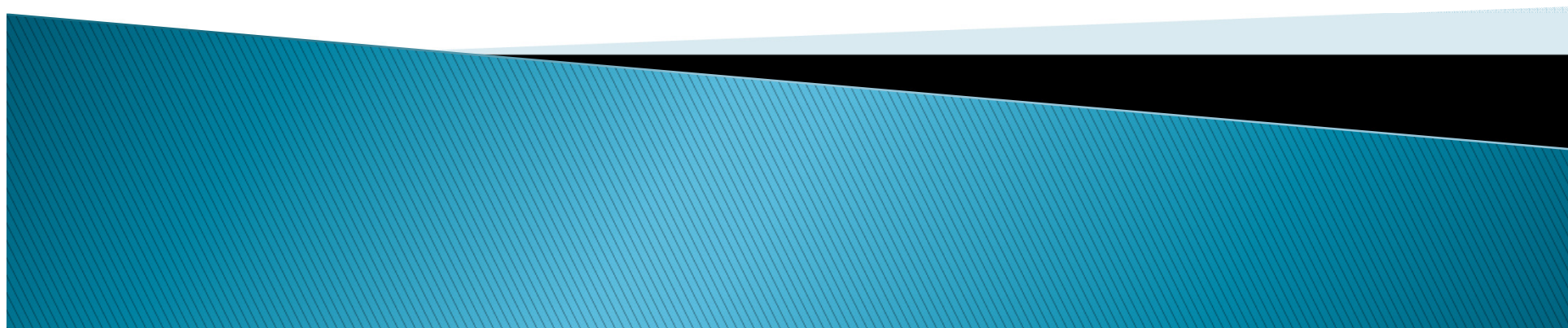


# Genealogical Resources for Holocaust Research

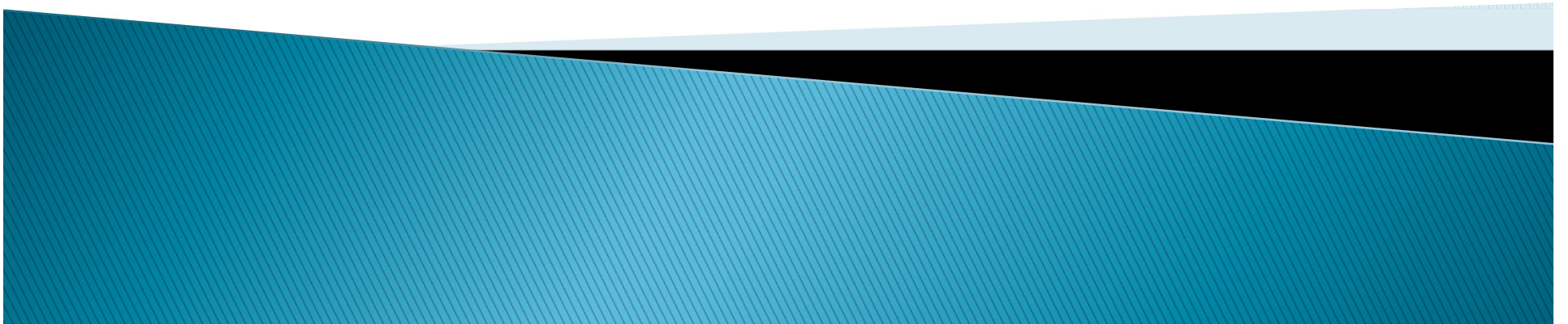
Jewish Genealogical Society of Georgia

Peggy Mosinger Freedman

April 2014



**Place Is Important, Too!**



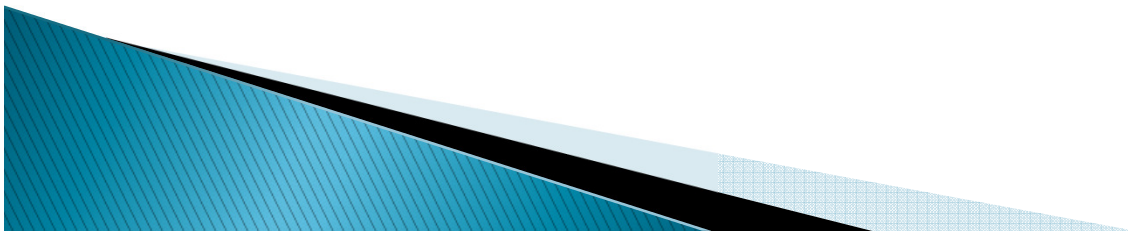


## Valley of the Communities at Yad Vashem

# What is a Yizkor Book?

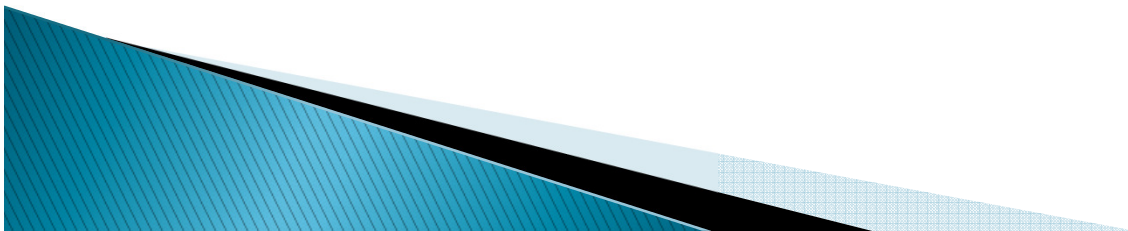
Yizkor books were written after the Holocaust as memorials to Jewish communities destroyed in the Holocaust. They were usually put together by survivors from those communities and contain descriptions and histories of the community, biographies of prominent people, lists of people who perished, etc. They are often embellished with photos, maps, and other memorabilia.

From JewishGen Yizkor Book Project FAQs



# Libraries with Yizkor Books

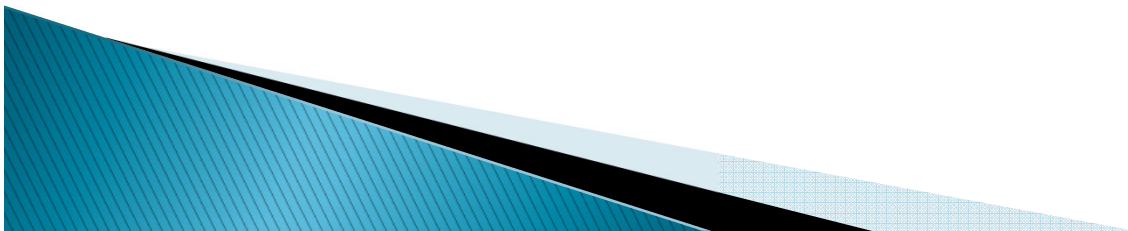
- ▶ Breman Museum has a few yizkor books in a locked cabinet in the library
- ▶ University of Florida has closest, large collection
- ▶ New York Public Library has a freely available digital collection



# JewishGen Yizkor Book Project

<http://www.jewishgen.org/Yizkor/>

- ▶ Find a Yizkor Book about your ancestral shtetl
- ▶ Read translations from the Yizkor Book
- ▶ Find a library with the Yizkor Book



www.jewishgen.org/Yizkor/ Google

[Home](#) | [Database](#) | [Translations](#) | [Necrology Index](#) | [YBMNI](#) | [Yizkor Books in Print](#) | [JewishGen-erosity](#) | [InfoFiles](#) | [Discussion](#) | [Links](#) | [FAQ](#) | [Plaques](#)

# Yizkor Book Project

*Our goal is to facilitate access to Yizkor Books and the information contained in them*

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**[Translations](#)** *Read translations* that are currently on our web site.  
[Donate a translation](#) - Learn how to set up a translation project, how to raise funds, how to include images, and read suggested guidelines on translation.  
[Donate money for a translation](#) - Support translations projects, using the *JewishGen-erosity* online donation form.  
[Dedication Plaques](#) on the Yizkor Book translation pages.

**[Necrology Index](#)** *Search* the index for the names of persons in the necrologies -- the lists of Holocaust martyrs -- published in the translated yizkor books.

**[YBMNI](#)** *Search* the JewishGen Yizkor Book Master Name Index ("YBMNI") for persons mentioned in the translated portions of the Yizkor Books on the JewishGen Yizkor Book Project website

**[Bibliographic Database](#)** *Search* our master database to find Yizkor Books for a location, and libraries that have the books.

**[JewishGen-erosity](#)** *Donate* to one of the Yizkor Book Translation Funds.

**[InfoFiles](#)** *Browse* information files that list [Libraries](#) with Yizkor Books, [Retail Establishments](#) with Yizkor Books, and Yizkor Book [Translators](#).

**[Discussion Group](#)** *Join* the Yizkor Book Discussing Group (Mailing List), where you can make inquiries and and learn more about Yizkor Books.

**[Links](#)** *Find* information from other sources on the web and in print about European locations and Yizkor Books.

**[Development of the Yizkor Book Project](#)** *Read* about how the Yizkor Book Project developed over the years.

**[Frequently Asked Questions](#)** *Learn* more about yizkor books and the Yizkor Book Project.

**[Volunteers](#)** *See* the impressive list of volunteers who are the backbone of the Yizkor Book Project.

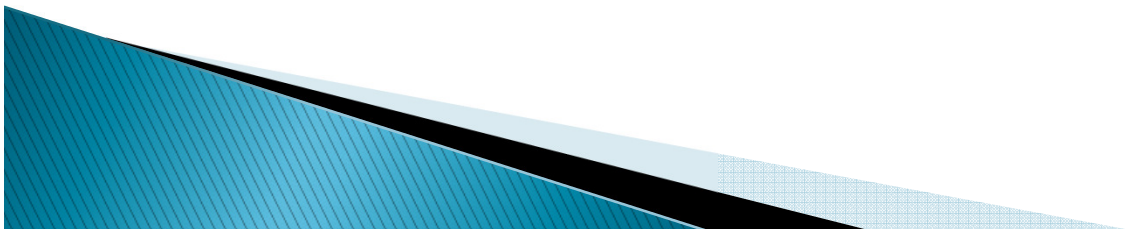
# Example

Query:

Strum, David Lazer and Faige, from Sniatyn, Poland  
(Austria, Galicia).

Ruchale, Rivkale and Eli Mendel Strum, Sniatyn

Neuman, Simon (Shimshon Beril ben Yosel) and  
Malka from Storzinetz

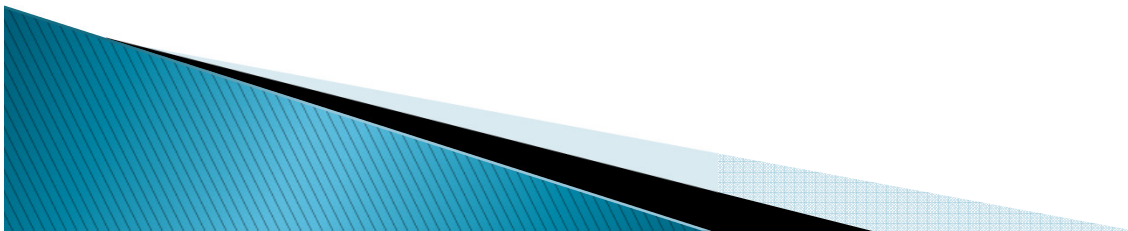




# Searches:

Sniatyn, Poland (Austria, Galicia)  
no listing in Yizkor Book database

Storzinetz  
found one listing



## The Yizkor Book Database

### Searching for Town STORZINETZ

(D-M code 246400 or 294640)

Number of Books: 1

Run on Friday 18 April 2014 at 11:53:22

### Bukovina (region), Romania/Ukraine

Ukrainian: Буковина. Yiddish: בוקעווינע.

Province of Austrian Empire, 1775 to 1918. Province of Romania, 1918 to 1940. Since WWII: N half in Ukraine (chief city: Chernivitsi), S half in Romania.

Original Title:	<i>Der Geshichte der Juden in der Bukowina, vol. II</i>
English Title:	History of the Bukovina Jews, vol. II
Editor:	Dr. Hugo Gold
Published:	Tel Aviv 1962
Publisher:	
	Pages: 230 Languages: Ger
Notes:	The following are now available on the Yizkor Book Project web site [modern name listed first]: Balaceana, Banilov #1 (Mold. Banila), Banilov #2 (Rus-Banila), Berschad, Boyany (Bojan), Bratslav, Chernivtsi (Czernowitz), Cimpulung Moldovenesc (Kimpolung), Dornesti (Hadikfalva), Dzhurin, Fratautii Noi (Neu-Fratautz), Gura Humorului (Gurahumora), Ircani (Itzkany), Kitsman (Kotzman), Luchinets, Mezhirechye (Czudyn), Migovo (Mihowa), Mohyliv-Podilskyy, Putila, Radauti (Radautz), Sadgora (Sadagura), Siret (Sereth), Solca, Staneshti de Zhos (Unter-Stanestie), Storozhinets (Storozynetz), Suceava (Suczawa), Vashkovtzy (Waschkoutz), Vatra Dornei, (Dorna-Watra), Vizhnitsa (Wiznitz), and Zastavna (Zastawna).
Translation:	<a href="http://www.jewishgen.org/yizkor/Bukowinabook/bukowina.html">http://www.jewishgen.org/yizkor/Bukowinabook/bukowina.html</a>
<b>Libraries</b>	
See WorldCat site: <a href="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/610413167">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/610413167</a>	
Jews' College Library, London, , England, Call No: Has book	

History of Jews in Bukowina [Volume II, page 108] - Mozilla Firefox

The Wall Street Journal - Breaking Ne... x igHome - Personal Dashboard x The Walls | The Valley of the Commu... x History of Jews in Bukowina [Volume ... x +

www.jewishgen.org/yizkor/Bukowinabook/buk2\_108b.html

## 1. Under Austrian Sovereignty

In Storozynetz, on the Sereth River, the youngest city in the Bukowina during Austrian rule, lived 1,601 Jews among a total of 4,852 (32.8%), according to the 1880 Census. Their numbers climbed to 4,832 people (48.3%) in 1910, out of a population of over 10.000 inhabitants, among them Ruthenians, Roumanians, Germans and Poles.

The period of Jewish immigration can only be approximated. According to the date on a wooden Mazewa (tombstone), whose letters are in relief, we can conclude that around the year 1800 there were already Jews living in Storozynetz. From that time the family name Blukop (later Blaukopf) was handed down. It is known that Moses Blaukopf (1777 - 1864) was an accountant with the Jewish company Barber & Co., which was the general collector of all state revenues for the whole Bukowina. He emigrated in 1847 to Eretz Israel, where he died in Sefad.

One of his descendants was Fishel Blaukopf, whose son Izchak Josef Blaukopf, born in Storozynetz on January 14, 1858, was working as CEO at the office of the Deputy Mayor of Czernowitz, Dr. Alois Ritter (Knight) von Tabora, between the years 1877 and 1898. Later, he was an official of the Municipal Council until 1928. He was also the editor of the Czernowitz Municipal Council's newspaper, founded by Josef Wiedmann. Shortly before his death (1939), he composed a family chronicle, containing some very rare historical and cultural descriptions.

In 1828 the Jew Markus Anhauch, a merchant from Lvov, settled in Storozynetz. His son, Salomon Anhauch, was the first Jew in Storozynetz to be granted, by imperial decree of the December 2, 1865, the right to possess unlimited agricultural properties and urban-Christian real estate.

Since the Jews of Storozynetz preferred to have their houses, stores and workshops in the center of the locality, the latter was called the "Jewish Shtetl". That they reached prosperity was to the explicit merit of the Jewish mayor, Dr. Isidor Katz.

Not just the commerce, but also the crafts and the intellectual professions were in Jewish hands. Tailors, cobblers, carpenters, and harness-makers were 99% Jewish. The three tanneries belonged to Jews, and mills, sawmills, and alcohol breweries were rented by Jews. Like in every "Jewish Shtetl", here were also Jewish owners of wagons, carriers and cargo-porters. The Jews had the best relations with the other inhabitants until the occupation of the Bukovina by Roumania.

As to the Jews of the Storozynetz district, their situation was the same as in the town of Storozynetz. There were no villages where Jews were not lessees of farms or of public houses. Many agricultural properties were rented and managed by Jews. The lumber trade, which was blooming in this district, was also in Jewish hands. In the rural localities the Jews also had good relationships with the other inhabitants. Entirely Roumanian or Ruthenian communities often elected Jews as their mayors, e.g. in Moldausch-Banilla, Czudyn, Cziresch and Korczeschi. In almost all communities, Jews were the community secretaries.

The man, to whom - as above mentioned - the powerful situation of the Jews is to be credited, was Dr. Isidor Katz, who settled around 1890 as a lawyer in Storozynetz, designated at this time as a "market community". The community-manager was the Jewish pharmacist Philipp Fuellenbaum. The locality, already inhabited by many Jews, suffered most of all from poor sanitary conditions. The Jewish apartments consisted almost everywhere of small, single-level houses of one room, or rarely of two rooms and a kitchen, where huge families lived through the day and slept at night. Although the Jewish housewife was anyway attentive to maintaining her home very clean, dust from the streets and dirt were a real obstacle to this goal. Because of that, epidemics occurred very often and the death rate in this part of Storozynetz, where the Jews lived as in a Ghetto, was quite high.

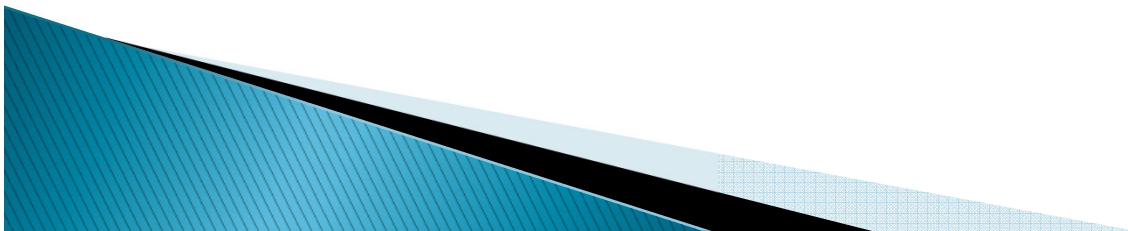
The pharmacist Fuellenbaum left for Czernowitz and Dr. Katz was then elected Mayor. After he took over the community management, he hired the medical Dr. Sussmann Kupferberg as community Medical Doctor. The latter's first assignment was to improve the sanitary conditions in common places, courtyards and especially the buildings in the Jewish sector of the locality. Roads and paths were cleaned by community employees, and particular attention was directed to sanitary objects (private and common latrines). The lighting of the streets was expanded and, to provide more security to the inhabitants, a community police force was assembled.

The whole aspect of the "market community" got, thanks to these measures, a favorable change. The managers of the different government offices located in Storozynetz fully supported the efforts of Dr. Isidor Katz. An energetic influx of Jewish merchants, craftsmen, medical doctors and lawyers, as well as government employees, among them Jews as well, increased the number of the inhabitants.

In 1898, with the occasion of the jubilee celebration of the 50 years of rule of the Emperor Franz Joseph, the market community Storozynetz was elevated to the rank of a City. Through this imperial act, the activity of Dr. Katz was fully rewarded. Thus, he began to implement his plans for the further development of the city. Under his more than 20 years of leadership, the city installed a common water supply, sewer system, and electrical lighting. Furthermore, during his mayorship, the communal slaughterhouse, the steam bath, the boy- and girl-schools, and the "Rathaus" (City Hall) were built.

# New York Public Library Digital Yizkor Book Collection

<http://yizkor.nypl.org/>



Select Community:  Bibliographic Information

Abauj-Torna	Akkerman	Aleksandria	Aleksandrow
Aleksandrow Lodzki	Amdur	Amshinov	Andrychow
Annopol	Antopal (1967)	Antopal (1972)	Antopol (1967)
Antopol (1972)	Apt	Ashmiany	Augustow

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|| 50 | ◀ Back 10 | ◀ Previous | Image 1 of 596 | Go to image no.  | Go » | Next ▶ | Skip 10 ▶ | 50 ||



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Aleksandrow Lodzki	Amdur	Amshinov	Andrychow
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Image 6 of 596 | [Go to image no.](#)  [Go »](#) | [Next ▶](#) | [Skip 10 ▶▶](#) | [50 ▶▶▶](#)



# Other Location Resources

- ▶ The Yiddish Book Center has copies of Yizkor Books for sale:  
<http://www.yiddishbookcenter.org/yizkor-books>
- ▶ JewishGen KehilahLinks pages sometimes include Holocaust era resources.
- ▶ Russian language memorial books – no central list, be on the look out!
- ▶ New memorial books created by local historians, high school teachers, interested hobbyists.

