



The Gatherers

VOLUME 5 • ISSUE 2 • SPRING 2004

Newsletter of the
Jewish Genealogical Society of Bergen County

SHARING INFORMATION TO AID THE SEARCH FOR OUR ANCESTORS

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UPCOMING EVENTS

April 18th - **Arnie Lang will speak on searching Ellis Island Online Records.** Arnie Lang will provide general background on the immigration process and will emphasize searching the Ellis-Island online arrival records to locate your Ancestor's immigration records.

May 16th - **"Back to Basics" Part I**--and a movie narrated by Arthur Kurzweil on his book "From Generation to Generation"

June 13th - **Gary Mokotoff, will discuss some very exciting books that Avotaynu will be publishing in 2004.** Gary is co-owner of Avotaynu and a member of JGSBCNJ. These include "Avotaynu Guide to Jewish Genealogy," "The Lurie Legacy," "A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from Galicia," "19th-Century German Jewish Surnames," "Polish Holdings of the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People," "1872 Gazetteer of the Kingdom of Hungary" and others.

July 4th - 9th - **IAJGS International Conference on Jewish Genealogy in Jerusalem.**

August 8th - To be announced

September 12th - Linda Cantor and Lucille Gudis will speak about their trip to Ukraine.

October 10th - To be announced

November 14th - To be announced

December 12th - To be announced

The main meeting starts at 2PM and is held at the JCC on the Palisades in Tenafly. The JCC on the Palisades is located at 401 East Clinton Avenue in Tenafly. Their phone number is 201-569-7900.

While you're at the meeting, take advantage of the genealogical books in the JCC library!

- "Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Kingdom of Poland", by Alexander Beider
- "Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Russian Empire", by Alexander Beider
- "Where Once We Walked, A Guide to Jewish Communities Destroyed by the Holocaust", by Gary Mokotoff
- "*Documents of our Ancestors*" (a selection of reproducible general forms and tips), by Michael J. Meshenberg
- "Following the Paper Trail: A Multilingual Translation Guide", by Jonathan D. Shea
- "From Generation to Generation", by Arthur Kurzweil
- "Genealogical Resources in the N.Y. Metro Area", by Estelle M. Guzik
- "Handbook for Genealogists USA", by Everton Publishers
- "How to Document Victims and Locate Survivors of the Holocaust", by Gary Mokotoff
- "Jewish Roots in Poland", by M. Weiner
- "Jewish Vital Records, Revision Lists & other Jewish Holdings in the Lithuanian Archives", by Harold Rhode
- "Some Archival Sources for Ukrainian Jewish Genealogy", by Alexander Kronik

Benefits of Membership

in the Jewish Genealogical Society of Bergen County, New Jersey:

- Four issues per year of our Newsletter, The Gatherers
- Access to "Ask an Expert," a benefit exclusively for JGSBC members
- Access to the 400+ book library at the offices of Avotaynu

Membership Dues- January to December, \$20 individual; \$25 family (2/household)

Joining is easy! Just call, write or click:
<http://erosenbaum.netfirms.com/jgsbc/>

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
CITY/ST/ZIP: _____
PHONE: _____
EMAIL: _____
MAKE PAYABLE TO: JGSBC, MAIL TO: EDWARD ROSENBAUM JGS OF BERGEN COUNTY 135 CHESTNUT RIDGE ROAD MONTVALE, NJ 07645



SPECIAL FOCUS ON JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF THE WORLD

The World Jewish Congress has a wonderful section of their website that highlights a different Jewish Community each month. You might have seen excerpts of these articles in your WJC calendar. It is an abridged version of Jewish Communities of the World, published in 1998 by the World Jewish Congress and Lerner Publications Company.

The index (http://wjc.org.il/communities/jewish_communities_of_the_world/index.html) includes 120 communities around the world.

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|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| • Afghanistan | • Dominican Republic | • Latvia | • Scotland, UK |
| • Albania | • Ecuador | • Lebanon | • Singapore |
| • Algeria | • Egypt | • Libya | • Slovakia |
| • Argentina | • El Salvador | • Lithuania | • Slovenia |
| • Armenia | • Estonia | • Luxembourg | • South Africa |
| • Australia | • Ethiopia | • Macedonia | • South Korea |
| • Austria | • Fiji Islands | • Malta | • Spain |
| • Azerbaijan | • Finland | • Martinique | • Suriname |
| • Bahamas | • France | • Mexico | • Sweden |
| • Bahrain | • French Guyana | • Moldova | • Switzerland |
| • Barbados | • Georgia | • Monaco | • Syria |
| • Belarus | • Germany | • Morocco | • Tahiti |
| • Belgium | • Gibraltar | • Mozambique | • Taiwan |
| • Bermuda | • Greece | • Myanmar (Burma) | • Tajikistan |
| • Bolivia | • Guadeloupe | • Namibia | • Thailand |
| • Bosnia | • Guatemala | • The Netherlands | • Tunisia |
| • Botswana | • Haiti | • Netherlands Antilles | • Turkey |
| • Brazil | • Hawaii, USA | • New Caledonia | • Turkmenistan |
| • Bulgaria | • Honduras | • New Zealand | • Ukraine |
| • Burma (Myanmar) | • Hong Kong | • Nicaragua | • United Kingdom |
| • Canada | • Hungary | • Northern Ireland, UK | • United States |
| • Cayman Islands | • India | • Norway | • Uruguay |
| • Channel Islands, UK | • Indonesia | • Panama | • US Virgin Islands |
| • Chile | • Iran | • Paraguay | • Uzbekistan |
| • China | • Iraq | • Peru | • Venezuela |
| • Colombia | • Ireland | • The Philippines | • Wales, UK |
| • Costa Rica | • Israel | • Poland | • Yemen |
| • Croatia | • Italy | • Portugal | • Yugoslavia (and Montenegro) |
| • Cuba | • Jamaica | • Puerto Rico | • Zaire |
| • Cyprus | • Japan | • Romania | • Zambia |
| • Czech Republic | • Kazakhstan | • Russia | • Zimbabwe |
| • Denmark | • Kenya | | |
| • | • Kyrgyzstan | | |

Here is one of the articles, a sample that should be of interest to many of our members.

Poland

General Population 39,000,000 ~ Jewish Population 8,000

Demography

Most of the country's Jews live in Warsaw, the capital, but there are also communities in Krakow, Lodz, Szczecin, Gdansk, and in several cities in Upper and Lower Silesia,

notably in Katowice and Wroclaw. In the last few years, there has been a reawakening of Jewish consciousness. Young people of Jewish origin who had no Jewish knowledge are joining the community.

History

Jewish settlements in Poland can be traced back more than 1,000 years. Fleeing persecution in western and central Europe, Jews found sanctuary in Poland. By the middle of the 16th century, about 80% of world Jewry lived on Polish lands. From the 16th to the 18th centuries, Jews enjoyed a unique form of self-government called the Council of Four Lands (Va'ad Arba Aratsot), which functioned as a Jewish parliament. However, from 1648 to 1649, Cossack hordes led by Bogdan Chmielnicki massacred the Jews of eastern Poland (present-day Ukraine). It is estimated that between 100,000 and 200,000 Jews perished. Much of Polish Jewry was impoverished, and Poland became fertile ground for messianic leaders such as Shabbtai Tzvi and Jacob Frank. Later it gave birth to the Chassidic movement.

Toward the end of the 19th century, when much of Poland was a part of anti-Semitic Czarist Russia, a great wave of emigration began, and Polish Jews went to the United States, Canada, Argentina, Germany, France, and the Land of Israel.

In the inter-war period, despite the government's often hostile policies, Polish Jewry represented one of the most creative communities in the Diaspora.

On the eve of the Shoah, 20 years after Poland regained independence, some 3,300,000 Jews lived in the country, constituting the second-largest Jewish community in the world. Warsaw alone had over 300,000 Jews. About 85% of Polish Jewry was wiped out in the Holocaust, and many Jews from other countries were deported to Poland and killed in the German extermination centers situated there.

After the war, most of the survivors refused to return to (or remain in) Poland, which was rocked by civil war and anti-Semitic outrages. Emigration accelerated after the pogrom in Kielce in July 1946, which claimed the lives of over 40 Jews. Although the situation eventually stabilized, the Jewish population continued to shrink through successive waves of emigration.

Community

The Coordinating Committee of Jewish Organizations in the Polish Republic (KKOZRP)

coordinates the activities of the various Jewish organizations. The two major communal organizations are the Religious Union of Jewish Communities and the Social and Cultural Organization of Polish Jews—a secular organization. Under the auspices of the Lauder Foundation, clubs have been established that organize a wide range of activities for young people, including Jewish summer camps and athletics. One Jewish group is composed of persons orphaned in the Holocaust and raised by non-Jews.

High on the community's agenda is the preservation of the large number of Jewish historical sites (including cemeteries and synagogues) that cover the length and breadth of the country. Anti-Semitism remains a problem, but none of the political parties that ran on an openly anti-Jewish platform passed the electoral threshold for either Sejm or Senate representation.

Culture and Education

A Jewish primary school and kindergarten have been opened in Warsaw. The Jewish Historical Institute (ZIH) is an important repository of documentation on the history of Polish Jewry, and especially on the Shoah. It also maintains a permanent exhibition of Jewish art and artifacts from the Holocaust. In Krakow the Center for Jewish Culture in Kazimierz is the venue of much of the city's Jewish activity, including exhibitions, lectures, films, meetings, and various courses.

The E.R. Kaminska Jewish Theater in Warsaw is the only regularly functioning Yiddish theater in the world. Audiences can listen to its productions in Polish (and occasionally in other languages) with the use of headphones. Today most of its actors are non-Jews. There are several Jewish publications including Jidele for young people, Dos Yiddishe Wort (in Polish and Yiddish), a literary journal Midrasz, and the ZIH Bulletin. There is also a journal devoted to Israel called Polska-Izrael. In recent years, there has been an impressive number of books, and publications on Jewish themes have appeared.

Religious Life

There are synagogues in most of the towns mentioned above. Some of these are historic edifices, such as the Remu Synagogue and the Templum in Krakow, and the Nozyk Synagogue in Warsaw. Poland has a chief rabbi whose seat is in Warsaw and a second rabbi who caters to the needs of the youth. The JDC

maintains kosher cafeterias in the largest Jewish centers. Private kosher restaurants can be found in Warsaw and Krakow. Kosher meat and other foodstuffs are available, and in recent years, Poland has become an important center for the production of kosher spirits.

Israel

Israel and Poland resumed full diplomatic relations in 1990 after a hiatus of 23 years. Aliya: Since 1948, 171,471 Polish Jews have emigrated to Israel, 106,414 of them between 1948 and 1951.

Sites

Poland, particularly in its central and eastern parts, contains numerous places of interest for the Jewish visitor. In Warsaw there are a number of sites connected with the ghetto uprising and the life of the city's once vibrant community. These include the central ghetto monument, designed by Natan Rapoport and the exhibition at the Jewish Historical Institute, which also houses a collection of paintings by Polish-Jewish artists. In Krakow, which was spared the destruction to which the capital was subjected, there are a number of old synagogues which can still be visited, among them the Remu and the 14th-century Stara Synagoga (the oldest in Poland), which today houses a Jewish museum. Lodz is the site of one of the largest Jewish burial grounds in Europe. Of particular interest are the mausoleums of the city's great textile

magnates. Many of the smaller towns contain remnants of the Jewish presence.

Among the most noteworthy is the town of Tykocin (near Bialystok), which has a magnificent 17th-century synagogue recently restored to its former grandeur. Another such synagogue can be found in Lancut. There are also many historic cemeteries, some containing the graves of famous Chassidic rabbis, such as those in Gora Kalwaria (Ger) and Lezajsk (Lezensk). The sites of former death and concentration camps are a magnet for Jewish visitors. These include Auschwitz-Birkenau, Majdanek, and Treblinka. Of the last, no trace remains, and the grounds are the site of a powerful monument consisting of thousands of shards of broken stone.

Coordinating Committee of Jewish Organizations in Poland (KKOZRP)
Pl. Grzybowski 12/16, 00-104 Warszawa
Tel. 48 22 620 0554, Fax. 48 22 620 0559

Embassy
ul. Krzywickiego 24, 02-278 Warszawa
Tel. 48 22 250 923/251 134
Fax. 48 22 251 607

Source:

http://wjc.org.il/communities/jewish_communities_of_the_world/eastern_europe/poland.html

THE HISTORY OF THE TOWNS OF BERGEN COUNTY - PART ONE

As introduced in our last issue, this newsletter will make a concerted effort to document the history of the towns of Bergen County, with particular emphasis on items that would be of particular interest to Jewish genealogists.. There are 70 towns altogether and each issue will include 5 of them. That means that this series will take 14 issues, or 3 1/2 years to complete!

History of Jews in New Jersey

Here's a little more background on the history of Jews in New Jersey. This comes verbatim from *Jewish New Jersey in Vintage Photographs* by Oscar Israelowitz, Israelowitz Publishing, 2003: Benjamin Levy, a London broker and merchant, owned three shares of the

territory once known as West Jersey in 1691. He lived in London and never claimed his shares in the territory. Although there were individual Jews living in New Jersey all through the 18th century, no Jewish community developed until the 1840s.

Among the first Jews mentioned as settled in New Jersey were Moses Levy in 1718, Rodrigo Pacheco in 1742, and David Hays, who resided in Griggs Town, Somerset County, in 1744. In the Revolutionary War, Asher Levy (Lewis) grandson of the famous Asser Levy of New Amsterdam, was commissioned ensign in the first New Jersey regiment in 1778. Louis Trier came to Newark in 1844, and Meier Newman in 1846.

A Jew named Ashman, a native of Posen, came to Paterson in 1844. Four years later a family of English Jews names Harris settled there. The pioneer Jew of Jersey City was Joseph Mayer, a tobacconist who arrived there on June 27, 1858. The Jewish settlement of Elizabeth dates to 1850.

In the War of 1812, Isaac de Young served in the New Jersey Artillery. In the Civil War, New Jersey contributed 278 Jewish soldiers, and in the Spanish American War, thirty Jewish soldiers.

America's first copper mill was opened in Belleville in 1812 by two prominent Jews from New York City, Harmon Hendricks and Solomon Isaacs. The mill supplied the Boston firm of Paul Revere & Sons with much of its metal needs, including some copper used to build the warship, *Constitution*, and Robert Fulton's first steamboat, the *Clermont*.

The first Jewish communities were established in the 1840s and 1850s in Paterson, Newark, Trenton and New Brunswick by immigrants from Germany, Hungary and Bohemia.

When the first large numbers of Jews who came from Eastern Europe fleeing the pogroms, arrived in New Jersey in the early 1880s, they found established Jewish communities in Hoboken (1855), Jersey City (1864), Elizabeth

(1850), Perth Amboy (1870), Montclair (1875), East Orange (1873) and Bayonne (1880). Before the turn of the century, there were also Jewish settlements in Passaic (1889), Atlantic City (1890), Camden (1894) and Englewood (1896).

Among the new arrivals from Eastern Europe were the pioneers who established the South Jersey farm colonies, the cradle of the Jewish agricultural movement in the United States. There were Jewish agricultural experiments in the Dakotas, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Michigan, Louisiana, Maryland, Virginia and Washington. The only ones to survive the droughts, floods, poor land, inexperience, inadequate funding, and poor marketing facilities, were the South Jersey agricultural colonies. This was due primarily to the nearby markets for their products in New York City and Philadelphia. Most of the Jewish farmers in New Jersey in recent years were involved with poultry and egg farming.

In the 1960s, the Jewish population shifted from the major urban centers of Newark, Jersey City, New Brunswick, Trenton, Paterson and Camden to the suburban communities of West Orange, Short Hills, Highland Park, Cherry Hill, Teaneck, Fair Lawn and Franklin Lakes. The Jewish population of New Jersey is estimated at 461,000.

ALLENDALE

Historical Time Line:

Before early 1700s – The approximately three and five eighths square miles that are known today as Allendale were part of a vast wilderness known only to the native American Indians until the early 1700's, when a few adventurous settlers began to carve out farms and build homesteads in the vicinity. Allendale was then part of the Ramapo Tract, a 42,500-acre parcel of land controlled by the East New Jersey Board of Proprietors. The Proprietors were largely old world real estate speculators, and many of them never set foot on the American land they controlled from afar. Some of Allendale's earliest settlers included families names Lauback, Van Houten, Vanderbeek, Garrison, Storms, Winter, Wilson, Pulis, Smith, Van Blarcom, Crouter, Ackerman, Powell, Quackenbush, Zabriskie, Christopher, Van Horn and Mallinson.

1767 – Officially part of New Barbadoes Township since 1693, in 1767 Allendale (and a large

surrounding territory) became Franklin Township. Until 1767, the Allendale area was part of a "precinct" or a large area with no official local government. When a locality name was used for the area, it usually was linked to a nearby landmark. Thus, John Fell, a well-known Bergen County patriot and member of the Continental Congress, whose home still stands at 475 Franklin Turnpike in Allendale, was said to live in Paramus, or roughly within the jurisdiction of the Paramus Church. During the Revolution, because of his patriotic influence, Fell was taken prisoner at his home by a band of 25 armed Loyalists raiders on April 22, 1777, and confined in the provost jail in New York City for more than a year.

1806 – During the first half of the 19th century, Allendale was known as "The Turnpike," taking its name from the newly chartered toll road running through the settlement – the Franklin Turnpike. It was chartered as a toll road in 1806 and was once part of the Albany Post Road. A tollgate house once stood on the southwest corner of the intersection of Franklin

Turnpike and Crescent Avenue (its well house still stands today). Allendale at this time was a farming community; farmers raised large amounts of fruit, including apples and peaches (hence Orchard Street). But Allendale became most well known for its strawberries, which were shipped in huge quantities to nearby markets in Paterson, Newark and New York by horse drawn wagons at first and later by train. It includes or included Crestwood Lake (now a 70-acre borough park), Fell's Meadows, Wolf Swamp.

1840s – The railroad came to Allendale in the 1840s with planning, surveying and construction continuing from 1841 until October 1848 when the first train ran through the town. Its route through the area was surveyed by Joseph Warner Allen, an engineer from south Jersey. While working here, he stayed with the Ackerman family in the old Fell house on Franklin Turnpike, and when a name was needed for the depot, his name was incorporated in “Allendale”.

1849 – In 1849, a large section of Franklin Township, including part of Allendale, became Ho-Ho-Kus Township.

1850 – With the coming of the railroad, Allendale's first stores opened. Smith Roswell, who came to Allendale as Erie's first station agent, opened what was probably Allendale's first store about 1850. Later Charlie May and Morris S. Ackerman ran stores in the corner of the hotel.

1861 – J. Smith operated a saw mill near the Crescent Avenue – Brookside Avenue intersection by 1861, and Henry Mallinson ran a blacksmith and wagon shop at the intersection of Allendale Avenue and Franklin Turnpike. Later John J. Van Horn ran a blacksmith shop and cider mill on Franklin Turnpike.

1859 – By 1859, the railroad began to bring its first commuters to the area. New Yorkers were looking for the healthy country life began to come to Allendale and its neighboring towns. Some came and settled. Some wealthy city people established summer homes here, and others came to vacation, to the extent that Allendale, by the 1880s, was gaining a reputation as the “Newport of Bergen County”. It was said that during the 1880s and 1890s there was barely a house in town that didn't have a “boarders” sign hanging out front. One of the most influential newcomers was Oliver Hazard Perry Archer, a former Erie Railroad Vice President, who by 1869 had made Allendale his summer home.

1866 – Peat was mined in 1866 by John J. Zabriskie in the meadows of Allendale once known as Wolf Swamp (an Indian gathering place), later known as Appert's farm or the Celery Farm and today is a wildlife refuge. About 1880 Albert Lydecker erected a gristmill on the Ho-Ho-Kus Brook near West Crescent Avenue, and Hopper Yeomans ran a traveling butcher shop, carrying meats and vegetables by wagon to customers on his route. R.V. Ackerman ran his

general store on Park Avenue near the Erie Depot, and Abraham Rowland opened another general store on Cottage Place. Still another grocery store opened near the center of what is today's business district, and after a series of partnerships and name changes it became known as Winter Brothers' Store, later changing from groceries to strictly hardware.

1860s & 1870s – The influx of summer residents signaled the beginning of the end of the strawberry frenzy in Allendale. Farmers began to realize that their farmland could bring them more money when sold as building sites than it did when planted with crops. In 1868 Herman Tallman and Harvey Sherwood bought a 34-acre tract from John A. Garrison and his wife, Dolly. They subdivided this tract into building plots and laid out streets including Park Avenue, Mallinson Street and First Street; hence Allendale's first real estate “development” was born. About the same time, Daniel Anthony cleared approximately 100 acres along two streets, Anthony Street (now Brookside Avenue) and Allendale Avenue, and created 120 building plots, which he offered for sale between \$50 and \$100 each.

1869 – Allendale Post Office was established 11 November 1869 with Smith Roswell as the first Postmaster. Other early Postmasters included Richard V. Ackerman (18 Sep 1885), Louis Rossner (4 June 1889), Henry Upham (13 Feb 1892), Stephen J. Van Blarcom (18 Apr 1893), Albert F. Krause (26 Apr 1897), Michael McDermott (6 May 1902), John W. Winter (25 July 1913), and William G. Z. Critchley (12 Dec 1922). The Allendale Zip Code is 07401.

1872 – Allendale's two oldest churches were also established about this time. The Episcopal Church of the Epiphany grew from Sunday school started in 1872 in the homes of Mrs. Stephan Cable and her daughter, Mrs. James Reading. In 1875, O.H.P Archer built the Archer United Methodist Church. 1885 – In April 1885, this area was divided and part of it, including much of present day Allendale, was called Orvil Township.

1894 – In 1894, Allendale residents voted 100 for and 11 against the establishment of a new borough, which was formed from parts of Franklin, Ho-Ho-Kus and Orvil Townships. Allendale became a Bergen County, N.J. borough organized and incorporated November 10, 1894 (referendum November 8, 1894).

1896 – In 1896, Allendale had its own new schoolhouse (which today is Allendale's Police Station) at a building cost of \$5,500.

1897 – Telephones came to the area in 1879 when first exchange opened in Paterson with 11 subscribers. Allendale's first phone, in 1897, was a pay station in R.V. Ackerman's store.

1902 – In 1902 the depot, which had stood on the east side of the tracks, was moved to its present

location on the west side of the tracks. In December 1903, four tracks, instead of the previous two tracks were put into operation. By 1911, the North Jersey Rapid Transit Company was running a trolley through Allendale.

1909 – Population 700

1918 – Population 1,300

1910s through 1930s -- These two decades brought a new look to what became Allendale's business district – the stretch of West Allendale Avenue just east of the railroad station. What had formerly been a residential section, with streets lined with homes, was changed into a commercial area with stores and storefront buildings. Some of the houses were converted into stores, and others were torn down or moved to nearby streets, High Street and Myrtle Avenue, to make room for the building of stores. By 1930, the business district looked much the way it does today.

1940 – Population 2,058

1980 – Population 5,901

1990 – Population 5,900

2000 – Population 6,699

Synagogues:

None

Jewish Cemeteries:

None

Historical Societies:

Allendale Historical Society

PO Box 294

Allendale, NJ 07401

201-327-0605

Local Press:

The Town Journal

41 Oak Street

Ridgewood, NJ 07450-3805

201-612-5434

201-612-5436 (fax)

Website:

<http://www.allendale.org/>

Sources:

Dutch Door Genealogy,

http://dutchdoorgenealogy.tradedirectinc.com/bergen-county_new_jersey_municipalities.html

The Borough of Allendale,

<http://www.allendale.org/history.php>

ALPINE

Historical Time Line:

1750 -- The Blackledge-Kearney House, built about 1750 and restored to reflect three significant periods in area history, is located in Alpine in the Palisades Interstate Park.

1870 -- The Alpine Cemetery, a non-sectarian community cemetery is located on the south side of Cemetery Street in Alpine. It has about 100 markers dating from 1870 to the present. Among the family names represented here are Crum, Gecox, Pearsall, Tavinere, Van Sciver, and Ver Valen. The Skunk Hollow Cemetery is a small African-American church cemetery located in Alpine in Palisades Interstate Park, near the New York State line and Route 9W. Some remains were transferred to other locations and other headstones were vandalized. Among the family names originally represented in this cemetery were Sisco, Thompson and Oliver.

1871 -- Alpine Post Office was established 6 April 1871 with Joseph DuBois as the first Postmaster.

Other early Alpine Postmasters included Edward Kohler (9 Aug 1893), Frederick J. Browning (24 Sep 1914), Anton Rinschler (10 May 1918, and Charles A. Wendt (26 Jan 1921). The Alpine Zip Code is 07620.

1903 -- Alpine was created as a Bergen County, N.J. borough April 8, 1903 from area taken from Harrington Township. In 1904 Alpine acquired area from Cresskill Borough. Includes or included Skunk Hollow. Alpine is 5.299 sq. miles in area.

1909 – Population 300

1918 -- Population 448

1920s – Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., the chief engineer of the PIPC, proposed the Henry Hudson Drive, a "rustic roadway many miles in extent, with a river view at all points," along the length of the Palisades. The precursor to the Palisades Interstate Parkway, Henry Hudson Drive, which opened in sections between 1921 and 1926, spanned seven miles from Fort Lee to Alpine, New Jersey. The 24-foot-wide concrete roadway was flanked by square curbs, grass shoulders and three-foot retaining walls.

1930s – FM broadcasting is born in a tower built by Major Edwin Howard Armstrong. Long before his invention of frequency modulation, Armstrong had already contributed immensely to the development of broadcasting; his invention of the regenerative circuit in 1912 and the superheterodyne receiver in 1917 made it possible to build the inexpensive, super-sensitive tube radios that began to appear in the early twenties and were soon household staples.

1940 – Population 626

1974 – The Palisade Historic Trails from Fort Lee to Camp Alpine were proposed to Bergen County by the Boy Scouts of America.

1980 – Population 1,549
 1990 – Population 1,716
 2000 – Population 2,183

Synagogues:
 None

Jewish Cemeteries:
 None

Historical Societies:
 Alpine Historical Society
 PO Box 59
 Alpine, NJ 07620
 201-768-1360

Local Press:
 Northern Valley Suburbanite/The Teaneck
 Suburbanite
 300 Knickerbocker Road
 Cresskill, NJ 07626-1343
 201-568-6090
 201-568-4360 (fax)

Press Journal
 Bergen Newspaper Group
 111 Grand Avenue
 Palisades Park, NJ 07650
 Bergen County
 201-947-5000
 201-947-6968 fax

Website:
 None

Sources:
 Dutch Door Genealogy,
http://dutchdoorgenealogy.tradedirectinc.com/bergen-county_new_jersey_municipalities.html

BERGENFIELD

Historic Time Line:
 1894 – Bergenfield is a Bergen County, N.J. borough incorporated as the Borough of Bergenfield June 26, 1894 from area taken from Palisade and Englewood Townships. Earlier a part of Palisade(s) Township. Also found written Bergen Fields. The area was known as Schraalenburgh until the railroad named a station located in present Dumont "Schraalenburgh." A new name was therefore needed when a station was built to the south and the railroad printed a timetable designating the station Bergen Fields. 3 sq. miles in area.
 1799 – The building (erected 1799) of the old South Schraalenburgh Dutch Reformed Church (organized 1724) is located here. Before the Civil War, Richard T.

Cooper (and later his son, Tunis R. Cooper) ran a sawmill and chair factory at the head of Cooper's Pond and George Wolfkill, a celebrated slip-ware potter, probably had his pottery here ("G. Wolfkill" is noted here on a 1860 map, but others have felt the pottery was located on the banks of the Hackensack River).

1883 – The Bergenfield Post Office was established 11 Dec 1883 with John Z. Demarest as the first Postmaster. Other early Bergenfield Postmasters included Charles B. Hunter (appointed 23 Feb 1911), George Breisacher (1 Mar 1915), Alfred Christie (10 Sep 1919), and John G. Stoughton (15 Feb 1924). The Bergenfield Zip Code is 07621.

1918 – A station in 1918 on the West Shore Railroad and the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad (one station used by both lines).

1918 – Population 3,200
 General Information -- Population::
 1930 – Population 8,816;
 1940 – Population 10,275;
 1950 – Population 17,647;
 1970 – Population 29,700;
 1980 – Population 25,263;
 1989 – The Bergenfield Museum at 84 Hickory Avenue opened in December 1989.
 1990 – Population 24,458.
 2000 – Population 26,247

Synagogues:
 Congregation Beth Abraham
 396 New Bridge Road
 Bergenfield, NJ 07621-3332
 (201)384-0434
www.bethabraham.org
 Orthodox
 Rabbi Ya'akov Neuberger

Congregation Beth Israel of Northern Valley
 169 N Washington Avenue
 Bergenfield, NJ 07621-1739
 (201)384-3911
www.uscj.org/njersey/bergenfield
 Conservative
 Rabbi Lawrence Troster

Jewish Cemeteries:
 None

Historical Society:
 Bergenfield Museum Society
 84 Hickory Ave
 Bergenfield, NJ 07621
 (201) 384-8656

Local Press:
 Twin-Boro News

300 Knickerbocker Road
Cresskill, NJ 07626-1343
201-568-6272
201-568-6209 (fax)

Website:
None

Sources:
Dutch Door Genealogy,
http://dutchdoorgenealogy.tradedirectinc.com/bergen-county_new_jersey_municipalities.html
Bergenfield Borough, <http://www.bergenfieldboro.com/>

BOGOTA

Historical Time Line:

Until 1600s – The area now known as Bogota was originally occupied by the Lenape Nation who lived throughout New Jersey. They were farmers, hunters and fishermen. Bogota was the site of two important Native American trails which still exist as River Road and Fort Lee Road.

1638 – Sarah Kiersted, the wife of the doctor to the employees of the Dutch West India Company, must have been a critical person in the relations between the Dutch and the Lenape. In 1638, Chief Oratam made her the first non-Native American landholder in Bogota, granting her 2260 acres of land. She never lived on the property. Bogota's first official names were the "Colony of Myndert Myndertsen van Karen" and the "Colony of the Lord of Nederhorst". These men were the actual persons granted the land by the Dutch West India Company. They chose to remain in Holland.

1641 -- In 1641 the Achter Col Colony, extending northward from Newark Bay toward Tappan, N.Y., was established in what is thought to have been this vicinity. Achter Col was the Dutch name for the Hackensack River. Johannes Winckelman was to be resident in charge of the settlement. It was destroyed on September 17, 1643 by the Indians.

About 1682 -- Sometime between 1682 and 1687, Cornelius Epke Banta bought, with some associates, all of Sarah Kiersted's land. One of these associates is believed to have been John Cornelius Bogert. The Banta family owned most of Bogota south of Fort Lee Road while the Bogert family would own all of Bogota north of Fort Lee Road.

1693 – Winckelman becomes part of Hackensack.

1705 – The oldest house in Bogota was completed by Roeleph Bogert in 1705. It still stands at 4 Lynn Court, although the original house has been renovated and added to many times. At the time, the town was called Winckelman.

1880 – Population 145

1870 – The town begins to be called Bogota when it becomes part of Ridgefield. The first manufacturing business comes to Bogota in the form of a brick factory.

1873 – There were two train lines serving the town.

1891 – The sales office for the brick factory, which was run by Hiram Walsh, had the first phone in Bogota.

1894 – Bogota is a Bergen County, N.J. borough organized November 17, 1894 (referendum November 14, 1894) from area taken from Ridgefield Township. It was named for the Bogert family who settled and lived in the area. In 1895, part of its area went to Teaneck Township, and on May 3, 1921 part of its area went to Overpeck Township. Bogota is .703 sq. mile in area. Population 250

1895 -- Frederick W. Cane was elected Mayor and Peter Bogart Jr., A. Godwin Munn Jr., Peter F. Hooper, A. J. Brinkerhoff, Henry McDougal, and Edward B. Duvall were elected to the council. William N. Smith started the Bogota Paper Company, wht first of many paper and cardboard manufacturing companies in the town. A Bogota Post Office was established here on 26 June 1895 with Lewis V. D. Smith as Postmaster. The Bogota Post Office was discontinued 30 June 1901, with its mail to be handled by Hackensack Post Office (it became Substation No. 3 of Hackensack). This became Station No. 3 31 March 1902 and was discontinued 30 June 1905. In April 1906 it was re-established as Station No. 4 (Bogota) of the Hackensack Post Office. It became Bogota Branch, Hackensack 1 March 1924 and became an Independent Branch Feb 1927. A Rural Bogota Station of Hackensack was established May 1916 and was discontinued 1923. Today Bogota receives mail through the Hackensack Post Office (Bogota Branch, with a Zip Code of 07603).

1898 -- In 1898 the Bergen County Traction Company (later Hudson River Trolley Line) was extended from Leonia to River Road. In 1900 it was extended again, this time from River Road to Paterson.

1903 – Population 600

1909 -- Bogota was served by three railroads in 1909: the West Shore Railroad, the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad; all three having stations within the borough. Population 800

1910 -- Schools were put up one after the other. Steen School 1910, Dewey School 1918, Bixby School 1921, Bogota High School 1924, and St. Joseph's School 1925.

1912 – Population 1,400

1918 – Population 3,000

1940 – Population 7,346

World War II – 41 Bogota men lose their lives.

Early 1960's – Interstate Route 80 opens up, dividing the town in two.

1970 – The last of the paper mills close.

1980 – Population 8,344

1990 – Population 7,824

2000 – Population 8,249

Synagogues:

None

Jewish Cemeteries:

None

Local Press:

Bergen News/Sun Bulletin

Bergen Newspaper Group

111 Grand Avenue

Palisades Park, NJ 07650

Bergen County

201-947-5000

201-947-6968 fax

Website:

<http://www.bogota.nj.us/>

Sources:

Dutch Door Genealogy,

http://dutchdoorgenealogy.tradedirectinc.com/bergen-county_new_jersey_municipalities.html

The Story of Bogota,

<http://www.bogotaonline.org/history/default.htm>

CARLSTADT

Historical Time Line:

1851 – The vicinity probably was known by the name of Carlstadt from 1851 when The German Democratic Land Association bought the site. The place was named in honor of the organizer of the settlement, Dr. Carl Klein.

1858 – A Bergen County Post Office named Carlstadt was established 2 August 1858 with Charles R. Treppke as the first Postmaster. The Carlstadt Post Office was discontinued 29 July 1901 and on 1 August 1901 it became a Station of the Rutherford Post Office. It became an Independent Station 2 Dec 1901 and an Independent Branch 25 May 1908. The Carlstadt Post Office was reestablished at a later

date. Other early Carlstadt Postmasters were John N. Rasmus (30 Aug 1860), John M. Deppert (13 Sep 1865), Albert Hoffman (2 May 1881), George Zimmerman (18 Sep 1885), Albert Hoffman (11 May 1889), Henry Petri (30 June 1893) Jacob H. Ullmann (16 June 1897), and Albert Neiderer (22 June 1901). Today Carlstadt receives its mail through the Rutherford Post Office (Carlstadt Branch, Zip Code 07072).

1860 – Carlstadt village was formed March 12, 1860 within Lodi Township.

1894 – Carlstadt Borough was organized June 28, 1894 with its area taken from Bergen Township. In 1895 and 1897 more area was added to the Borough from Bergen Township. Includes locality called Hexenbuckl. It is 4.2 sq. miles in area.

1909 – In 1909 Carlstadt was a station on the Erie Railroad (in 1918, the New Jersey and New York Railroad, Erie System).

1909 – Population 3,500

1918 – Population 5,000

1940 – Population 5,644

1980 – Population 6,166

1990 – Population 5,510.

2000 – Population 5,917

Synagogues:

None

Jewish Cemeteries:

None

Local Press:

South Bergenite

33 Lincoln Avenue

Rutherford, NJ 07070-2112

201-933-1166

201-933-5496 (fax)

Web Site:

None

Sources:

Dutch Door Genealogy,

http://dutchdoorgenealogy.tradedirectinc.com/bergen-county_new_jersey_municipalities.html

Wood-Ridge, NJ <http://www.wood-ridge.com/history/>

NEWS

Desecration

Tombstones marking the graves of 15 Jewish girls who died in a nearby concentration camp have been vandalized in a northern Czech town.

The stones were overturned at the cemetery in Trutnov on the night of the 65th anniversary of the infamous Kristallnacht pogrom.

Source: Dateline: World Jewry, December 2003

Vandals

Vandals have desecrated a Jewish cemetery in eastern Slovakia, the third such incident at a Jewish cemetery in the region in two months.

In the latest attack, anti-Semitic slogans were spray-painted on the tombstones, and in the others, tombstones were overturned, and in some cases broken.

Source: Dateline: World Jewry, December 2003

Adieu

France's oldest Jewish newspaper, the *Tribune Juive*, founded in 1968, has declared bankruptcy.

The demise of the paper leaves French Jews with only one national weekly newspaper.

Source: Dateline: World Jewry, December 2003

Desecration

Vandals have singled out the Jewish section of the Chatham Municipal Cemetery near London, toppling 22 headstones. The community has been using a separate section of the cemetery for 25 years, since the 18th century burial ground behind the local synagogue became full.

Source: Dateline: World Jewry, January 2004

Subscription Renewed

France's oldest Jewish newspaper, *La Tribune Juive*, founded in 1968, has been saved from bankruptcy. It has been bought by Parisian Jewish businessman Pierre Besnainou and will continue to publish weekly. Its demise would have left French Jewry with only one national weekly newspaper.

Source: Dateline: World Jewry, January 2004

Digs

The remains of an ancient Jewish village dating back nearly 2,000 years have been uncovered on the northern rim of Jerusalem, at the entrance to the Shu'afat refugee camp, during digging for a new light rail system. The excavations uncovered the remains of homes, courtyards and three bathhouses that archeologists believe were abandoned during the Bar Kokhba revolt against the Romans in the second century.

Source: Dateline: World Jewry, January 2004

Restitution

A German court has ordered that a property near Berlin be returned to the descendants of a Jewish family that was forced to sell it in 1936 under pressure from the Nazis. The ruling, made on a claim on behalf of the heirs of Max and Albert Sabersky, is seen as a landmark judgment, opening the way for more than 700 similar claims.

Source: Dateline: World Jewry, January 2004

Mausoleum

A mausoleum is being created on the site of the former extermination camp at Belzec, Poland, to commemorate Jewish Holocaust victims who were murdered there during the Nazi occupation of the country during World War II. More than 600,000 Jews, mainly from southeastern Poland, but also from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Holland, Hungary, Germany, Norway and Romania, were murdered there between March 1941 and December 1942.

Source: Dateline: World Jewry, January 2004

Jewish Center

A center for Jewish studies – thought to be the first in Slovenia – has been inaugurated in Ljubljana. The center, which will form part of a Department of Humanities at the University of Ljubljana, will include studies in Jewish culture, language, literature, and history.

Source: Dateline: World Jewry, February 2004

Czech Book

The Jewish Museum in Prague is gradually publishing on its Web site *The Encyclopedia of Jewish Communities, Settlements and Memorial Sites in the Czech Republic*. Currently, about one-fifth of the several thousand entries have been completed.

Source: Dateline: World Jewry, February 2004

Mystery

Sixteen tombstones at an 18th century Jewish cemetery, established by what was at the time a vibrant Jewish community in the town of Oswiecim, Poland, have mysteriously been repaired after having been vandalized early in December. The town, whose 7,000 Jews made

up more than half of its pre-World War II population, was the site of the Auschwitz death camp.

Source: Dateline: World Jewry, February 2004

Virtual Project

An Internet-based oral history project of Eastern European Jews has received a grant of about \$96,000 from the Hungarian government. The Hungarian-language Web site – expected to be operational by May 2004 – will combine interviews of elderly Eastern European Jews with their family photographs, and will include an interactive map, as well as mini-documentary films.

Source: Dateline: World Jewry, March 2004

Java in Hebrew

A new Internet site maintained by the Jewish National and University Library of Jerusalem's Hebrew University is providing an on-line catalog of Hebrew newspapers from the 19th and 20th centuries. The site, which can be searched by date, author or subject on computers with the Java program, features three papers from Europe and Israel: *Halevanon*, published from 1863 to 1886; *Hamagid*, printed from 1856 to 1903; and *Havazelet*, which appeared from 1863 to 1911.

Source: Dateline: World Jewry, March 2004

BOOK REVIEWS

Jewish Bialystok and Surroundings in Eastern Poland - A Guide for Yesterday and Today

Description: This is the first book designed exclusively for travel to Bialystok and Tykocin and surrounding towns in Eastern Poland. It includes historical photographs and maps of Jewish sites and cemeteries in: Bielsk Podlaski, Bocki, Bransk, Choroszcz, Dabrowa Bialostocka, Drohiczyn, Grabarka, Grodek, Jalowka, Janow Podlaski, Jasionowka, Kleyzczele, Knyszyn, Krynki, Kuznica, Lapy, Michalow, Mielnik, Milejczyce, Narew, Narewka, Orla, Siemiatycze, Sokolka, Suchowola, Suprasi, Suraz, Wasilkow, and Zabłudow. Tomasz Wisniewski, a journalist in Bialystok, has devoted years to collecting historical data and photographs of Jewish Bialystok and its surroundings. Includes: history of Bialystok, Tykocin, and 30 nearby towns and villages; tours of Bialystok by foot and car to suit various time schedules; individual names and dates from cemeteries and an old guidebook; a chronology of Jewish life in Bialystok, starting in the 15th century; short biographies of notable Bialystok Jews; travel basics with addresses and phone numbers; an extensive bibliography and useful glossary. 77 photos and 25 maps. Mimi Sheraton, the noted food critic and travel writer offers in her foreword an affectionate appreciation of Wisniewski's knowledgeable help in introducing her to the area and its

unusual history. Paperback. 160pp. Ipswich Press. ISBN;0-938864-22-X

Price: \$12.95

Pictorial History of the Holocaust, The

Description: This extraordinary compilation of photos, maps and explanatory text is one of the most unique and informative reference works on the Holocaust. The rare photographs—some never released before— and concise history combine to be the most effective and disturbing account of this period in print today. After outlining the anti-Semitic and racist sentiment present in Eastern Europe since the Middle Ages, Dr. Yitzhak Arad, editor, discusses the foundations for Hitler's twisted beliefs. Then Arad clearly recounts the escalation of Hitler's ideas. Many of the book's more than 400 photographs were taken at a time when such photography was against the law in Germany and its occupied lands. Collected from Yad Vashem Archives and from private collections, the photographs provide haunting proof of the systematic murder of six million Jews by the Nazis as well as bringing to life the brave resistance efforts and the hopes for a new life. 1999. 396pp. Hardcover. Yad Vashem Pub. SHIPPED VIA AIR FROM ISRAEL.

Sale Price: \$59.00

Jews of Brooklyn

Description: Brooklyn means Flatbush Avenue, Borough Park, Coney Island and Brighton Beach, Brooklyn Bridge, Loehman's and Lundy's, the Dodgers, Barbra Streisand and Woody Allen, front stoops and back porches, Hasidim and Socialism, a place, a feeling, a state of mind-Brooklyn and American Jewry grew up together in the 20th century. From the first documented settlement of Jews in Brooklyn in the 1830's to the present day, Jewish presence - always between a quarter to a third of Brooklyn's entire population - is clearly documented by the editors, Ilana Abramovitch and Sean Galvin. 46 historians, folklorists, museum curators, musicians, and ordinary

Brooklyn Jews present a vivid, living record of this astonishing cultural heritage. Using essays, memoirs, comic pieces, and an array of professional and personal photographs, the volume explores immigrant life, the neighborhoods, culture, and institutions of Brooklyn Jewry; and the enduring impact the borough has had on its Jewish inhabitants. The book also features a detailed timeline of Jewish immigration to and settlement in the borough's neighborhoods, and of key events and turning points in the history of Jewish Brooklyn. 2001. 363pp. 129 illus. Map. Hardcover. 1-58465-003-6

Price: \$36.95

BEST OF THE WEB

Jewish Refugees from Arab Countries

<http://jewishrefugees.org/index.htm>

As part of an international effort, in association with major Jewish communal organizations, the American Sephardi Federation has launched a campaign to collect testimonials from Jews displaced from Arab countries. In order to preserve the historical record and document the material losses, all former Jewish refugees or family members are urged to fill out the Jewish Refugees from Arab Countries (JRAC)

Jbooks

<http://www.jbooks.com/>

Jbooks is a web magazine for Jewish book reviews, news, excerpts, and more. They offer a bi-weekly newsletter, discussion groups on Jewish books, and many other items of interest.

American Guild of Judaic Art

<http://www.jewishart.org/>

A non-profit organization, the Guild serves as a forum and referral service to help promote Judaic Art. The Guild's members include not only artists, but galleries, retailers of Judaica, writers and many others professionally involved in the field.

ASK AN EXPERT

A panel of our own more experienced JGSBCNJ researchers will answer members' questions in a forum that will be educational for one and all. The panel includes Gary Mokotoff, publisher of Avotaynu and expert in the world of Jewish genealogy; Michael Schutzel, volunteer at the Emerson Family History Library; and Edward Rosenbaum, webmaster of the Belarus Special Interest Group.

* * * * *

If you'd like to submit a question for the next newsletter, please email jbisenberg@erols.com.

MEET A MEMBER

If you would like to be the next subject of this column, please answer these four simple questions and send your answers to:

jbisenberg@erols.com

- How and why did you get started in genealogy?
- What family names, towns & countries are you researching?
- What has been your greatest success and how did you find it?
- What is your biggest Brick Wall and what have you already tried?

A MESSAGE TO ALL MEMBERS

January marked the beginning of our new membership year. The dues that our members have paid in the past have enabled the JGSBCNJ to buy books for the JCC library, to contribute money to JewishGen and to the Rabbi Malcolm H. Stern Award, to provide cookies and coffee at our monthly meetings, and to cover our mailing expenses. Membership costs only \$20 per year (\$25 for couples). Please visit our website at erosenbaum.netfirms.com/jgsbc, and click on the "Membership Information" button. Here you can see the benefits of membership, pay your dues with your credit card, or get information on paying by check. Your membership will allow us to continue providing support for Jewish genealogical research in the Bergen County area.

Phyllis Cole, President & Eden Joachim, Vice-President

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