



MISHPOCHOLOGY

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www.jgsswf.org <https://www.facebook.com/JGSSWF/>

Zoom Program: Sunday, November 21, 2021

(12:45 p.m. Socializing) (1:00 p.m. Program)

Navigating JewishGen

By Diane Jacobs

For more information or to access the Zoom link:

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President's Shpiel

by Kim Sheintal

I am grateful to the JGS of SW FL members who have helped and encouraged me with my genealogical research. I am grateful to my research for discovering relatives, past and present. I am grateful for the genealogy lectures, conferences, and workshops that I have attended. I am grateful for all that I have read about genealogy.

I am grateful that my genealogical research skills helped me learn more than just genealogy. Here are two examples of how these skills helped me connect with two people.

On June 1, I connected with a pen pal from Arizona I had not heard from in over fifty years. From genealogical research, I discovered radaris.com website. I typed in my pen pal's name and 34 people appeared on radaris.com. Because only one of the 34 was close to my age and had lived in the states of Arizona and Washington, I contacted that person. It was her. She had married, but kept her birth surname.

On June 4, a schedule of speakers with their bios was sent to registered attendees for a Zoom Jewish Federation Convention. One of the attendees was looking to see what topics were on the schedule. He noticed that I was giving a genealogy lecture and that I was from Sarasota. He messaged me to let me know that he recently moved to Sarasota from Indianapolis. We wrote one another and realized that he knew the same family in Indianapolis that I knew. I had not heard from the family in over 25 years. He updated me on the family, because he happened to be friends with them. If I had not been giving a genealogy lecture, I might not have connected with him and learned the news of the family from Indianapolis.

I hope your genealogical research is helping you discover relatives, connecting you with others interested in genealogy, and encouraging you to use your genealogical skills beyond genealogy.

Navigating JewishGen with Diane Jacobs Sunday, November 21 at 1:00 p.m. on Zoom

For the last five years, JewishGen has been engaged in a modernization of the structure of its organization and resources as well as its website to make its records more accessible to users around the world. Not only have the databases become easier to use, but early documents and papers prepared by pioneering volunteers have become easier to find, and their continued efforts in working with individuals and organizations have added millions of new records to their collection. The presentation is an effort to point out some of its new record collections and demonstrate how to navigate its important features and find some of its hidden gems.

Do You Really Have 1,048,576 18th Great Grandparents?

"If your two parents hadn't bonded just when they did—possibly to the second, possibly to the nanosecond—you wouldn't be here. And if their parents hadn't bonded in a precisely timely manner, you wouldn't be here either. And if their parents hadn't done likewise, and their parents before them, and so on, obviously and indefinitely, you wouldn't be here....Twenty generations ago, the number of people procreating on your behalf has risen to 1,048,576. Five generations before that, and there are no fewer than 33,554,432 men and women on whose devoted couplings your existence depends. By thirty generations ago, your total number of forebears—remember, these aren't cousins and aunts and other incidental relatives, but only parents and parents of parents in a line leading ineluctably to you—is over one billion (1,073,741,824, to be precise). If you go back sixty-four generations, to the time of the Romans, the number of people on whose co-operative efforts your eventual existence depends has risen to approximately one million trillion, which is several thousand times the total number of people who have ever lived."

Source: *A Short History of Nearly Everything* by Bill Bryson (chapter 26) <https://erenow.net/common/shorthistory/28.php>

Endogamy is the practice of mating within a specific group. Endogamy causes pedigree collapse. Pedigree collapse is not the same as endogamy. Pedigree collapse is one or a few isolated incidents of cousin marriage, while endogamy occurs repeatedly over many generations. With pedigree collapse, some of the same ancestors will appear multiple times on your family trees. Most people have eight unique great-grandparents, but a child of two first cousins will only have six unique great-grandparents. Many Ashkenazi Jewish people have a problem with endogamy in their DNA research (where a relatively small group of people regularly have intermarried). Many Ashkenazi Jewish people will experience pedigree collapse on their pedigree chart.

My Name is Klapman (Originally Klopman)

by Kim Sheintal

My surname at birth is Klapman. In 1991, my cousin Linda from Chicago visited me in Sarasota. We started a Klapman family tree. We called her 82-year-old Aunt Ruth who is my father's first cousin. Ruth was born in Raciaz Poland where most of my Klapman ancestors lived in the 1800s. Ruth was born a Klapman and married Frank Klapman, her first cousin. With Ruth's help, we made a Klapman family tree listing my grandfather Morris Klapman and his siblings, with some of the birth/death dates and places. Whereas, Ruth thought that my grandfather was one of nine siblings, I discovered he was one of ten siblings. Ruth was able to give Linda and me the names of Morris Klapman's parents. My intense interest in tracing my Klapman family began that day.

Since 1999, I periodically check the JewishGen Family Finder Database for people researching Klapman and contact them. These JewishGenners have helped me with my Klapman tree. In addition, an avid Klapman researcher contacted me in 2015 after reading an article that I had written in 2006 about my Klapman family in a Jewish Genealogical Society of Southwest Florida newsletter. He spotted the article by doing a Google search for Klapman and Raciaz. I discovered Klapman cousins spelling the name as Klopman, Clapman, Klopmann, and Clubman. Some of my Klapman family went by the surname Clapham or Albert. Discovering which ancestors made surname changes and why these surnames were changed are two reasons why I enjoy tracing my Klapman family.

My direct descendants on my Klapman line are:

Jakub Klopman (born about 1720) - my ggggg grandfather

Joel Klopman (born about 1744 in Drobin Poland) - my gggg grandfather:

Shmul Joel Klopman (born about 1771 in Drobin Poland) - my ggg grandfather

Israel Iciek Klopman (born 1817 in Raciaz Poland) - my gg grandfather

Joel Szyia Klopman (born 1842 in Raciaz Poland) - my great grandfather

Morris Klapman (born 1886 in Raciaz Poland) - my grandfather

Aaron Klapman (born 1921 in Chicago) - my father

Kimberly "Kim" Klapman (born 1950 in Chicago) - me

To better understand surname changes in my Klapman family, the names of my ggg grandfather and his four siblings are:

Shmul Joel Klopman (born about 1771 in Drobin Poland)

Szymon Joel Klopman (born about 1771 in Drobin Poland)

Berek Klopman (born about 1786 in Drobin Poland)

Brayna Klopman (born about 1787 in Drobin Poland) – no male Klopman descendants from this line

Wolf Joel Klopman (born about 1788 in Drobin Poland) – not able to trace his Klopman descendants

Clapman, Klopmann, and Klapman Surnames

Szymon Joel Klopman (born about 1771) had a son Majer Klopman (born 1808 in Raciaz Poland). Majer Klopman had a son Moseik Joel Klopman (born 1841 in Drobin Poland). Moseik had many children, three of which were Rabbi Yossef David Klopmann (born 1864 in Drobin Poland), Binem Towila "Barnet" Clapman (born 1875 in Drobin Poland), and Berish "Barney" Clapman (born 1878 in Drobin Poland). In this family, there were Klopman, Klopmann, and Clapman.

Majer Klopman had a son Abram Ber Klopman (born 1844 in Raciaz Poland). Abram Ber Klopman's son became Chaskal "Charles" Clapman (born 1866 in either Raciaz or Plock Poland and died 1949 in Edmonton England). Here, we had a Klopman father and a Clapman son.

Majer Klopman had a son Aron Klopman (born 1850 in Raciaz Poland). Aron Klopman's son was Joseph Berek Klapman (born 1879 in Raciaz Poland and died 1959 in West St. Paul in Manitoba Canada). Here, we had a Klopman father and a Klapman son.

Clubman Surname

Berek Klopman (born about 1786) had a son Szoel Klopman (born 1834 in Raciaz Poland). Szoel married Estera and they had eight children born in Raciaz. All children kept the name Klopman except their son Zelman "Shloime Zalina" "Charles" Clubman (born 1879 in

Raciaz Poland) who changed his name from Klopman to Clubman. Charles married Etta Luks in 1905 in Chicago. Charles' brother Shmuel Alter "Otto" Klopman (born 1876 in Raciaz Poland) married in Chicago too, but he kept the name Klopman. Why did Zelman "Shloime Zalina" "Charles" change his last name from Klopman to Clubman?

Clapham Surname

There are several questions, uncertainties and missing links as to why some of my Klopman ancestors who descended from Dwojra Klopman had the Clapham surname. I do not know the last name of Dwojra's first husband. Some of her children use different surnames than their full siblings.

Dwojra Klopman, my first cousin, three times removed, was born 1847 in Raciaz Poland. She was a daughter of Tobiasz Klopman (born 1813). Tobiasz Klopman was a son of Szmul Joel Klopman (born about 1771). Dwojra Klopman married three times. Her first husband was Smuel Jakov (last name unknown). Dwojra and Smuel Jakov had four children; one of the four children was Berek "Bernard" Clapham (born 1863 in Raciaz Poland) and the other three children used the Klopman surname.

Dwojra's second husband was Chylem Zyse Abramowicz and they did not have children together.

Dwojra's third husband was Abram Inwertarz and they had five children. Two of their five children, Szmul Zalman "Samuel Solomon" Inwertarz (born 1879 in Raciaz Poland) and Daniel Inwertarz (born 1886 in Raciaz Poland) had Clapham as a surname rather than Inwertarz. One of their five children had Antarsh as a surname. Sadly, one of their five children died at age six and I think he had the last name of Inwertarz. Another of the five children was a daughter who I think used the last name of Inwertarz until her marriage.

The mystery still remains as to why some of my Klopman ancestors used the Clapham surname.

Albert Surname

In 2003, I emailed Richard because he posted on the JewishGen Family Finder as tracing Klopman. He thought some of his great grandfather's brothers changed Klopman surname to Albert. Joel Klopman (died in Raciaz Poland in 1814) is my gggg grandfather and Richard's ggggg grandfather. Richard and I are fifth cousins, once removed. Richard's great grandfather, Abraham Klopman (born 1860 in Raciaz Poland) had a brother Mendel Klopman (born in 1873 in Raciaz Poland). Mendel married Sura (in 1893 in Sterpc Poland). Sura immigrated to US in 1921 as a widow with her teenage sons Max (born in 1903 in Raciaz Poland) and Benjamin (born in 1909 in Raciaz) to join her son Sol Klopman (born in 1896 in Sierpc Poland) at Albert Bros. Sura's older son Sol immigrated to US in 1912 to join his Uncle Morris Albert in Brooklyn. In the 1930 census, there is a Sarah Albert listed with sons Sol Albert, Sols's wife (Florence), Max Albert, and Benjamin Albert. It's interesting that Sol Klopman was listed on the ship manifest in 1912 as wanting to join Uncle Morris Albert and by 1930, he was listed as Sol Albert. Why did they change name from Klopman to Albert? I discovered that Mendel had a brother Moszek Klopman (born 1878 in Raciaz Poland). Could Moszek be Morris since Moszek could have changed name to Morris upon immigrating to US? One story on the Internet was found in 2005 by Flora (a JewishGen volunteer raising money for Raciaz Poland) about David Klopman posted by his granddaughter on her college website in Olympia, Washington. She wrote that her grandfather David Klopman went from Lithuania to Turkey to Ellis Island to Montreal as David Klopman and changed his name to David Albert in Montreal. Is David Klopman (who became David Albert) a brother or cousin of Sol Albert? What is the name of David's granddaughter? According to David's granddaughter his name was changed because the name Klopman sounded "Oriental" and Albert (the "t" was silent) was more French-sounding for Montreal.

Klopman Surname

Many Jakub Klopman (born about 1720) descendants kept the Klopman spelling and here are some examples.

- Berek Klopman and his descendants kept the Klopman surname.

- Szmul Joel Klopman had son Tobiaz Klopman (born 1813). Tobiaz Klopman had a daughter Dwojra Klopman who had some descendants who kept the name Klopman. Dwojra kept the name Klopman even after having children with her first husband.
- Szmul Joel Klopman had son Jankief Klopman whose descendants kept the name Klopman surname.
- Szymon Joel Klopman had son Tobiaz Klopman (born 1810) who had son Benjamin Klopman (born 1836) who had son Abram Klopman (born 1864) who have many Klopman descendants.

Klapman Surname

Many Jakub Klopman (born about 1720) descendants changed the spelling to Klapman and here are some examples.

- Szymon Joel Klopman had son Majer Klopman. Majer Klopman had son Aron Klopman (born 1850). Aron Klopman descendants use the Klapman spelling.
- Shmul Joel Klopman had son Israel Iciek Klopman. Israel Iciek Klopman had sons Joel Szyia Klopman (born 1842) and Joseph Klopman (born 1852). The descendants of Joel Szyia Klopman and Joseph Klopman use the Klapman spelling.

My Father's Birth Certificate

My father once told me that my birth surname should be Klappman. How could that be when both of us had been spelling our surname as Klapman all of our lives? He told me that his surname was spelled Klappman on his birth certificate and since I am his daughter, my surname name should be Klappman too. I ordered a copy of his birth certificate. I discovered that my father had Klappman on his birth certificate because of a typing error.

More about Klopman

I once heard the joke: A man boards a plane and sits next to a woman wearing the largest, most stunning diamond he's ever seen. He asks her about it. "This is the Klopman Diamond," the woman tells him. "It's beautiful, but there's a terrible curse that goes with it." "Really?" says the fascinated man. "What's the curse?" The woman replies, "Mr. Klopman."

I wondered why Klopman. I discovered Klopman Diamond at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klopman_diamond. Some examples are:

- Due to the use of "Klopman" and the somewhat dark humor, and the fact that it was one of Myron Cohen's standards, this joke is sometimes characterized as Yiddish in origin. Some commentators maintain that "Klopman" is an inherently funny word and that names other than Klopman would not be as funny; they note that this joke has survived essentially unaltered for decades. A substantively identical version of the joke using the name "Plotnick" is given in a collection of Jewish humor, although no specific source is cited.
- The Klopman Diamond appears in the 1981 *Spider-Man* animated series episode "Triangle of Evil," owned by Mr. Klopman, proprietor of Klopman's Jewelry.
- The Klopman Diamond was used as a running gag in the animated television show *Garfield and Friends*. For example, there would be a giant diamond in a museum display case, which Garfield, as the museum tour guide, would casually identify in passing as the Klopman diamond; or Nermal would be required to polish the Klopman Diamond as one of a series of tricks during the obedience event of a cat show.
- The Klopman Diamond also appeared in a "Screaming with Binky" short, in which Binky the Clown inadvertently caused a diamond cutter to shatter the Klopman Diamond into a small pile of dust.
- As a nod to the old animated series, the more recent series *The Garfield Show* has also included references to Klopman Diamond, and a crystal referred to as the Klopman Crystal is made a plot device in the direct-to-video film *Garfield's Pet Force*. There is also a reference to the Klopman Diamond in the October 2012 issue of the *Garfield* comic book.

Conclusion

My interest in the Klopman and Klapman surnames continues.

JGS of SW FL 2021-2022 (Sundays 1:00 p.m.)

November 21 - Navigating JewishGen by Diane Jacobs

December 19 - 1950 Census: Are You Ready? by Peggy Jude

January 16 – TBD

February 20 - It's What They Answered To: Understanding Ashkenazi Jewish Names by Emily Garber

March 20 - Help! I Got my DNA Results and I'm Confused by Gil Bardige

April 17 - Help! Part II -- I Got My Autosomal DNA Results -- What Are the Next Steps by Gil Bardige

National Archives to Release 1950 US Census

This article is from the IAJGS Public Records-Access-Alerts.

In the United States, the census is released to the public after 72 years. The 1950, the US Census will be released on April 1, 2022. The National Archives states the pandemic will not delay the release of the 1950 Census. The 1940 census was the first to be digitized and released online rather than only as microfilm accessed in a research room.

The original paper records had been microfilmed by the Census Bureau in 1952, and NARA imaging staff scanned the microfilm. "Fortunately, most of the rolls had already been scanned before March 2019," said Claire Kluskens, genealogy/census subject matter expert and digital projects archivist.

While researchers cannot access these records yet, they can begin preparing for the release of the census. Kluskens suggests collecting addresses or residence areas for people of interest. City directories, which give addresses for households in cities, can be found online on various commercial and library websites such as Ancestry.com (<https://www.ancestry.com/>)-subscription site and FamilySearch.org (https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/United_States_Directories) free site.

Some information, like 1950 census enumeration district maps, is already available in the National Archives online Catalog.

"Researchers can use modern maps to orient themselves to where those addresses/locations are (or were), and then consult the enumeration district [ED] maps and descriptions to determine which EDs they will need to search," said Kluskens.

Enumeration district descriptions will also be available in the National Archives Catalog after staff itemize them. In the meantime, enumeration district descriptions and other tools are available on <https://stevemorse.org>.

To read more about the 1940 datasets see:

<https://www.archives.gov/news/articles/catalog-census-datasets>. Until now, this data was available through the Catalog and the 1940 census websites, but not in bulk. This release aligns with the National Archives' effort to Make Access Happen for the records in its care. This is the first time the National Archives is releasing a census dataset in full. The 1940 census dataset contains the images of the entirety of the digitized 1940 census and has 15 terabytes of data: the metadata index and 3.7 million images of the population schedules, the enumeration district maps, and the enumeration district descriptions.

To read more about the National Archives datasets on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) Registry see:

<https://aotus.blogs.archives.gov/2021/04/15/nara-datasets-on-the-aws-registry-of-open-data/>

For information on how to research the 1950 data when it becomes available, visit the guide for the 1940 census.

See: <https://www.archives.gov/research/census/1940/start-research>

To read more see: <https://www.archives.gov/news/articles/1950-census-pandemic>

Welcome New Members

Rainey Davis, Cary Kaufman, Amy Shaffer

Wonderful World of Websites

<https://cemetery.jewish.org.pl/list/>

Foundation for Documentation of Jewish Cemeteries in Poland

[https://www.yourdnaguide.com/ydgblog/best-dna-tests-for-family-](https://www.yourdnaguide.com/ydgblog/best-dna-tests-for-family-history?utm_source=FSGS&utm_campaign=03097b2392-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2020_11_20_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_2b3f61a21f-03097b2392-54227433)

[history?utm_source=FSGS&utm_campaign=03097b2392-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2020_11_20_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_2b3f61a21f-03097b2392-54227433](https://www.yourdnaguide.com/ydgblog/best-dna-tests-for-family-history?utm_source=FSGS&utm_campaign=03097b2392-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2020_11_20_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_2b3f61a21f-03097b2392-54227433)

Best DNA Tests in 2021

<https://www.familytreenow.com/>

Family Tree Now

[https://theconversation.com/uncovering-ancient-ashkenaz-the-birthplace-of-yiddish-speakers-](https://theconversation.com/uncovering-ancient-ashkenaz-the-birthplace-of-yiddish-speakers-58355?fbclid=IwAR1RNHIH0YeRt6tiAijkVGDo1M3l3qSEjJqO3EnaTfdLrZELacI2MYDguYI)

[58355?fbclid=IwAR1RNHIH0YeRt6tiAijkVGDo1M3l3qSEjJqO3EnaTfdLrZELacI2MYDguYI](https://theconversation.com/uncovering-ancient-ashkenaz-the-birthplace-of-yiddish-speakers-58355?fbclid=IwAR1RNHIH0YeRt6tiAijkVGDo1M3l3qSEjJqO3EnaTfdLrZELacI2MYDguYI)

Birthplace of Yiddish Speakers

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eh2FzrgZwfU>

Gesher Galicia

[https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/shtetl-in-jewish-history-and-](https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/shtetl-in-jewish-history-and-memory/?utm_source=mjl_maropost&utm_campaign=MJL&utm_medium=email)

[memory/?utm_source=mjl_maropost&utm_campaign=MJL&utm_medium=email](https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/shtetl-in-jewish-history-and-memory/?utm_source=mjl_maropost&utm_campaign=MJL&utm_medium=email)

What Were Shtetls?

<https://www.jewishgen.org/Communities/Search.asp>

Jewish Communities in Europe, North Africa, and Middle East

<https://www.pewforum.org/2021/05/11/jewish-americans-in-2020/>

Jewish Americans in 2020

<https://www.jta.org/2021/05/11/united-states/the-pew-study-cheat-sheet-10-key-conclusions-from-the-new-survey-of-american-jews>

The Pew Study Cheat Sheet

<http://misbach.org/#/charts>

Family Tree Charts (some free)

<https://www.familysearch.org/blog/en/family-tree-templates-family-tree-maker/>

Family Tree Templates (all free)

<https://www.ngsgenealogy.org/free-resources/charts/>

Family Tree Templates (all free)

https://www.washingtonpost.com/outlook/holocaust-jewish-genealogy-dna/2021/05/27/af8d21b8-be8d-11eb-b26e-53663e6be6ff_story.html

Genealogy Can Help Rebuild Families Destroyed in Holocaust

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wCnvh-BziQ>

GEDmatch for Beginners

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9hbE4Vihf4g>

How Far Back is Your Ancestor Based on Your DNA Ethnicity Percentages?

<https://www.jewishgen.org/press/>

JewishGen Press

<https://whoareyoumadeof.com/blog/what-is-longest-segment-on-ancestry-dna/>

Longest/Largest DNA Segments

<https://eogn.com/page-18080/10721069>

Documentation of Jewish Records Worldwide

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5u5uVPd1Yvc>

“All My Mothers” – The Story of Yehudith Kleinman

http://digaletition.chicagotribune.com/infinity/article_share.aspx?guid=e3d99c57-377b-40f5-8ab7-226ee1958d07

Spain’s Sephardic Jews feel betrayed

<https://www.jewishgen.org/databases/Memorial/tree/MemLit.st.htm>

JewishGen Memorial Plaques Database

<https://www.fastpeoplesearch.com/>

Fast People Search

https://www.familysearch.org/en/search/discovery/?cid=em-brc-11479&mkt_tok=NTc4LVRUWC04NzQAAAF_VMx8yw07-9zL67DAZvdg4R4iqmINiTY0QFAJeEb_N8znNMLCujA1MdTyxh0WWhrNKmKGgTlwGbfHwWEMu7ZIoM4KhVRMHAs5pRN1dT50UbMQQ

Search for Specific Ancestor in Family Search

<https://www.familysearch.org/en/surname>

Surname Meanings and Origins

Local Genealogical Societies

Jewish Genealogical Society of Southwest Florida

President: Kim Sheintal, klapshein@aol.com, 941-302-1433,

<http://www.jgsswf.org>, <https://www.facebook.com/JGSSWF>

Jewish Genealogical Society of Tampa Bay

President: Bruce Hadburg, bhadburg@tampabay.rr.com, 727-796-

7981, <http://www.jgstb.org>, www.facebook.com/pg/JGSTB

Genealogical Society of Sarasota

President: Nancy Johnson, choco8448@gmail.com, 941-752-9819,

www.gssfl.org

Manatee Genealogical Society

President: Karen Dwyer, president@mgsfl.org, 941-756-7037,

<https://mgsfl.org>,

<https://www.facebook.com/ManateeGenealogicalSociety>

Lakewood Ranch Genealogical Club

Coordinator: Donna Moughty, moughty@mac.com, 203-247-0878,

<https://www.irishfamilyroots.com/lakewood-ranch-genealogy>

South Bay Genealogical Society

President: Dru Thomas, 813-634-9513, southbaygs@gmail.com,

reservations: Dianna Loudermilk 864-607-1330,

<https://sites.rootsweb.com/~flsbgs/index.htm>

Englewood Genealogical Society

President: Paul Skeels, info@egsfl.org, <https://egsfl.org/contact.php>

Charlotte County Genealogical Society

President: Philip Fisher, webliasion@ccgsi.org, <https://ccgsi.org>

2021 Membership Dues

Single Membership: \$25/year Family Membership: \$30/year

Sustaining Membership: \$50/year for Single or Family

Mail check (payable to JGS of SW FL) with your name, e-mail, phone, address and surnames/places you are researching to:

Liz Klaber, 5389 Manchini St., Sarasota, Florida 34238