

Jill Pauly

Tape1, Side A

February 27, 1998

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Abstract

The interviewer has seen Jill's video interview from February 20, 1997 for the Shoah organization so this tape is solely Jill's post-Holocaust experiences. Jill was born on May 1, 1933 in Cologne, Germany. On that very day the family smuggled their money into Holland. The mother's brother was clever although had little education. He made arrangements from Holland to get 17 family members along with the money to Kenya. Jill traveled to Kenya, arriving by ship in June 1936 at the port city of Mombasa. She came with 10 family members including her parents, her sister and her brother. No other country let them enter but Kenya where a first cousin was already living. The family members were farmers and not college educated. Her father's brother, Hyman, went into business with her father and they became very wealthy. They bought a 300 acre farm with two houses. The family had to change their farming methodology and they had to learn the language to deal with the Blacks who did the farming. After the War, the family came to the US for orthodoxy and Yiddishkeit (Jewish culture) as wanted a traditional orthodox life like they had before the war. They wanted kosher food and to be able to walk to school and synagogue as in Germany. They thought the US was the golden heaven but they felt like a fish out of water. It was a hardship to find work while keeping the Sabbath. They were farmers so her father could only pluck chickens and he was allergic to feathers. HIAS (Hebrew International Aid Society) helped them go to New Jersey and recommended they look at poultry farms. At high school in New Jersey, there was little academics and lots of social life. Her life was strange but freer. Jill's father would not permit her to participate in social activities as it was foreign to him. She regrets not attending a university as her parents preferred she go to work. From 1952 until 1964 her father had a big cattle business with his brother. Jill's father got sick at age 62 and in '65 died from leukemia. He received a pension from Germany and they all got restitution from Germany for their property. They sold the farm in '65 and bought a house in Vineland.

Jill believes that the intensity of observance by her family is the glue that got them through all the troubles. Her mother was very observant and set her a marvelous example. Jill had a terrific marriage with Kirk. She was unable to complete a pregnancy so adopted two children who she found had problems. Jill and Kirk are happy with their grandchildren. After high school, Jill attended business school and obtained several secretarial positions which she disliked and went to New York. She met Kirk and they married and lived with his mother who had emotional problems. Then she went to the

University of Maryland to study real estate and got her license and worked 15 years in the field. She developed migraines and stopped working and volunteered for the National Holocaust Memorial Museum. Now that the husband has retired, she is happy they can spend time together. She enjoys teaching young people at the Museum and contributing artifacts to the Museum in memory of those who died.

Summary

- 00:00 The interviewer has seen Jill's video interview from February 20, 1997 for the Shoah organization. The following is solely Jill's post-Holocaust experiences. She was born Giza Malinowski (?) on May 1, 1933 in Cologne, Germany. She traveled to Kenya, arriving by ship in June 1936 at the port city of Mombasa. She came with 10 family members including her parents, her sister and her brother. A first cousin was already living in Kenya so they had a reunion. It was hot in Mombasa. She traveled to Kenya, arriving by ship in June 1936 at the port city of Mombasa. She came with 10 family members including her parents, her sister and her brother. A first cousin was already living in It was a wonderful trip where you could see wild animals from the train. It was an overnight trip. The Jewish committee in Nairobi helped the family. They enabled them to buy a large house. Though they were from a rural area of Krefeld, they acclimated to city life. Her grandmother had a large family. They were non-intellectual as not college educated. Her father's brother, Hyman went into business with her father and they became very wealthy. The family lived comfortably. They would be considered millionaires today. They were clever people. On May 1, 1933 they smuggled their money into Holland.
- 05:00 There were four men in business plus the grandfather. They pooled their money and smuggled it out. That is the money that saved them. Her father's mother, Clara Dafitsburg (?) who came from Krefeld, was brilliant. She was 12 when her father died and was poor. She became a milkmaid and at 4 AM carried milk before school. She saved to have a dowry to marry well and married Jill's grandpa who already was comfortable financially. After 1930 the grandmother did not put her money into a bank. All money that was taxed was put into the bank and the rest was hidden. Her mother's brother went with her mother's sister's husband to Holland in 1937. The mother's brother was clever although had little education. He made arrangements from Holland to get 17 family members along with the money to Kenya. Kenya was the only country that would take them. Hammond Strauss, a cousin on her mother's side had studied law in England and lived in Kenya and succeeded in getting them 17 passports. At the Holocaust Museum Jill read about a man who went from Vienna to Kenya. Jill's family had to pay 50 pounds to the British for each person. When War broke out, the price went up to 250 pounds per person.

- 10:00 The last group from Holland came in 1941 and must have paid about 250 pounds. It was a fortune. By then, there was little money left. All properties and money in banks were left behind. Jews were allowed to take ten marks out of Germany so they bought an enormous amount of antiques and china and shipped them out of Germany. They left some money for the families left behind in Germany. The money they carried was often stolen. An aunt in Cologne had saved up 200,000 marks and it was all lost. In '37, '38 and '39, even if one had money, there was no place to go. Having a relative in Kenya saved them. The Kenya experience was a high level. It was a different culture, a strange land where they only spoke English and Swahili. They had little money so took out a mortgage to buy a business. They bought a 300 acre farm with two houses and another acre for farming so it was sufficient for all of them. Her grandfather was 80 years old and afraid they would get bankrupt so took out a mortgage. It was tough for three months as they did not know the language and they tried to use animal husbandry they used in Germany on the Kenyan animals. The animals died and they had to replace a 1500 pound cow which had to be imported. The family had to change their methodology. Her father was excellent in veterinary matters. Lord Napier (?) helped them to learn the Kenyan methods.
- 15:00 They had to learn the language to deal with the Blacks who did the farming. They set up an orthodox kibbutz on the highlands. Schooling was a problem but it worked out. There were medical and health changes as it was a different climate with different diseases. The appropriate physician to treat the diseases was not available. After the three months of hardship, all improved. The farm produced and they made money and recouped money. They had no information on what was happening in Europe at the time. They had no electricity for eight years but had a generator and petrol. They had a tremendous social life with all the Jews in Nairobi. They came to their farm as they were strictly kosher, had fabulous cooking and liked people. They became a bed and breakfast which paid for her education. They left at the end of the war as there was no communal orthodox life and they wanted Jill and her sister to marry someone of their level.
- 20:00 It was a mistake to leave as they lacked formal education and worldliness. Two of the men should have come to the US to see where it would be best to fit in. There were suitable areas with less stress such as California which has good weather for cattle farming. Her father traveled to New Hampshire as he loved the mountains. Kenya was mountainous so her father picked Vermont as it was mountainous but there was no Jewish life there. Within three months, the entire family came. Her family was the second group to come. They came to the US for orthodoxy and Yiddishkeit as wanted a traditional orthodox life like they had before the war. They wanted kosher food and to be able to walk to school and synagogue as in Germany. They thought the US was the golden heaven. Her father loved the Black people as they were kind and bonded with them but he was miserably mistaken. They beat and killed each other. Palestine was not

Israel yet and her father's brother was against going there so they did not think to go there. Palestine was an unsettled situation before the '48 War. Nevertheless, most of the Kenyan Jews went there. Her father did not want to go to South Africa as thought that things would change for the Blacks as they would not be downtrodden forever. It would not be the life for them.

25:00 They went from Kenya to New York City as they had relatives there. Cousins of the mother's uncle lived there with his two sons. They sent them visas. The family had sufficient money to travel there. The aunt and uncle helped them get established but they were old and only had a one-bedroom apartment. The aunt was 62 years old and worked full-time. Her son had a restaurant in Manhattan but they could not work there as it was open on the Sabbath. It was a great cultural change for them. The German Jews were very insular and would not integrate with the Russian and Czech Jews. They only went to the German synagogue. They were not adaptable to Jews praying differently. They had integrated beautifully with all the Jews in Kenya although they were all different. They felt like a fish out of water. They were farmers so her father could only pluck chickens and he was allergic to feathers. They were only able to secure an apartment if they paid under the table. They had to live in two rented rooms. Her father became insecure and frightened so held on to his money. The seven families all lived in New York. Those with the least money stayed a year. The uncle got a job in the restaurant and the aunt was heartbroken as he worked on the Sabbath. The other uncle arrived rich and did not know at age 57 how to live. The aunt was 46 years old. They had \$30,000 which in '47 was a lot of money.

30:00 They went into business with an acquaintance from Germany in the warehousing business. The man took the money and said he put it into warehouses. They went to Bayonne, New Jersey and saw nothing as he had taken their money and bought nothing. They were robbed. They got an apartment by borrowing money from Jill's father. The aunt was fancy in Germany as she was spoiled. She got a job working for a jeweler in Manhattan which she still holds today. Jill's father bought a farm in Vineland, New Jersey. After six weeks, the uncle got a job as a farm manager in Elmer, New Jersey. He rented a large house and asked the landlord if Jill's family could live with him and they did. HIAS (Hebrew International Aid Society) helped them go to New Jersey and recommended they look at poultry farms. After six weeks in New York, they felt like leaving. They were told to go to Lakewood or Vineland and look for a farm. They were not given any money nor did they need it. Attending school in New York was traumatic for Jill as she did not understand her teacher's southern English as British English was all she knew. The school in New York seemed strange compared to her private elite English School in Kenya.

35:00 She had matriculated school in Kenya and was accepted at Oxford and Cambridge. In Jackson Heights, New York, she was placed in 8th grade. It was cold. She did not learn

anything. Jill did not adjust well. **Tape 1, Side B.** They could just stay in Elmer temporarily. Her uncle had trained as an orthodox butcher and was unable to find a job where he could observe the Sabbath and Holidays. He took a job as a manager so he could make his own hours. He replaced a severe epileptic. Jill was 14 and her cousin was 5 and they all lived in the same house. The children were mortified when the attacks occurred. Her father helped the uncle. It was a traumatic experience and she did not know what to do. She would have someone watch the door when she went to the bathroom. Her family went into chicken farming which they had no knowledge. They got a nice home which was one mile to the synagogue. It was a poor social environment. They lived 12 miles from town. There were other refugee families there, mostly German Jews. She made friends. She was demoted to 8th grade for a year but was an honor student. They lived in the Grotenville part of Vineland and she attended the Elmer School for a year.

40:00 Jill went from an elite school system to a country school where the girls ran around with the boys. The teacher took them skating once a week. There was little academics and lots of social life. The teenagers had a sexual life. Life was strange but freer. Jill went to school without difficult teachers putting pressure on her so she had time to blossom and get into a curriculum that she enjoyed. She sat next to Black children for the first time. There were Jews and non-Jews and one anti-Semitic girl who Jill hit. She chased Tootsie until she stopped teasing her. They did not wear a uniform. They went to school by bus where they socialized. Jill did not mind the freer environment. Her father would not permit her to participate in social activities as it was foreign to him. She felt that she was demoted and concerned with education and confused. There was discrimination in Kenya. Her school was insufficiently academic. It was not as good as the one in Kenya but she had the opportunity to develop. She was always restrained as she was a Sabbath observer.

45:00 The following year she attended Vineland High School where there were lots of Jewish children and Jewish organizations. She was orthodox so could not participate in the Friday night and Saturday activities. All the children worked and she could only babysit on Saturday. She had some orthodox girl friends who had similar experiences. They were poor as only had \$20 to buy food for the week. The poultry industry was in trouble. There was overproduction of the Jewish farms. One year the chickens laid eggs and the price was low and the next year there were no eggs and the price was high. Most of the farmers were in debt. Her family was very conservative. They paid all their debts so had no money left. During her four years in high school, she had two skirts and a pair of shoes. When she was 17, she was allowed to get a dress for the B'nai B'rith dance. She was envious as she understood what was happening which had an emotional affect on her. She did not do as well in high school as she should have. Jill was envious of the children born in the US as they only had to think about doing well in school and having a

good time. She had to worry about keeping kosher and keeping the Sabbath. Her husband focused in school and did better.

- 50:00 Jill feels that her father hurt her sister and herself as he was confused about their role in life. He did not think they needed college as they were just going to get married. Her friends took the academics so they could go to college. Her parents felt they could not afford to send her to college so she does not need to take the academics. Jill thought she would attend Secretarial School. Her sister was ready to go to Columbia as she had matriculated at Oxford and Cambridge but their father made her work to earn \$20 a week rather than apply to college. Their father was too troubled and too worried to realize the damage he caused. Her sister did not go to Vineland but remained in New York and went to business school for a year while living with aunt and uncle so she could be a secretary. She was 17 years old. The family was troubled trying to make a living. Jill's mother now lives in Rockville. She was a sanguine homemaker. Everything was done manually those days. She was not tough and should have worked and paid someone to do her cleaning. The family would have survived more easily. Jill's mother only did housework and Jill's father would not permit her to do such work for others as it would be too demeaning. He had a rich mindset which was a mistake.
- 55:00 Those immigrants who came straight from Europe had an easier time adjusting. Her father was 50 years old and her mother 47 when they arrived. It was devastating for them to start over a second time. They had a softer life in Africa. The 1952 Hurricane Hazel blew away the chickens and the coops. They were insured and had their house left. Her father told his brother that he was not going back to the chicken business. He bought a cow and until 1964 had a big cattle business with his brother. They bought property next to each other and had hired help. They had 100 head of cattle when they sold out. They traded and milked and turned the two chicken farms into the cattle business. They made a living but Jill's father got sick at age 62 and three years later got a pension from Germany and they all got restitution from Germany for their property. They had money to live on and back pay. They sold the farm in '65 and bought a house in Vineland and her father died from leukemia.
- 60:00 Jill's father adjusted to life here when he got his cattle farm. He had grandchildren. Jill's sister and brother-in-law lived across the street. Her father was still an immigrant when Jill's sister got married. Jill's father's brother George had a magnificent horse and established a synagogue in their house and people came from far. Jill and her sister did not have Jewish schools to attend but they know Hebrew like their children. They had little religious training as Kenyan teachers could not teach the Hebrew alphabet. Most of their Jewish training they got from their farm in Kenya. They got no Jewish training in Vineland.. They went to the next town, Norma, to get some Jewish training for a few years. Norma was a vibrant town. Jill went several times a week but did not care for the teachers. She read a lot and took courses. Jill keeps a kosher home. Her uncle was

trained as a shochet (kosher animal killer) so they always had kosher meat. They were country people so grew their own food. All the Jewish holidays and observances centered around the kitchen including Succoth and Passover. They obtained matzo and some oil from South Africa. They made their own cheese. In Vineland it was easier to buy items from New York. Philadelphia had some orthodoxy. Jill could have been sent to day school but for girls with her background, education was secondary. It would have been expensive to send her to Hebrew School in Philadelphia and she did not think to ask for a scholarship. Jill regrets not attending a university as she was forced to work for \$20 a week. She did attend business school which was her wish. She refused to take business courses in high school as she wanted a liberal education without stenography or typing. Jill was good in home economics as she was a good sewer. Her sister is four years older than her. Her mother wanted her sister to graduate from high school but not persist with higher education. Jill could have gone to Glassboro Teachers College for free. Those days one became a nurse, teacher or secretary. She did not want to be a nurse. She should have gone four years to college and then do something else with the education. Counselors were good with honors students. Jill might have had a problem being observant at Glassboro College as it might have been hard to get home on time for the Sabbath.

70:00 Jill did not go as she was pressured to go to work and take care of herself.

Jill Pauly

Tape 2, Side A

February 27, 1998

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Abstract

Jill believes that the intensity of observance by her family is the glue that got them through all the troubles. Her mother was very observant and set her a marvelous example. Jill had a terrific marriage with Kirk. She was unable to complete a pregnancy so adopted two children who she found had problems. Jill and Kirk are happy with their grandchildren. After high school, Jill attended business school and obtained several secretarial positions which she disliked and went to New York. She met Kirk and they married and lived with his mother who had emotional problems. Then she went to the University of Maryland to study real estate and got her license and worked 15 years in the field. She developed migraines and stopped working and volunteered for the National Holocaust Memorial Museum. Now that the husband has retired, she is happy they can spend time together. She enjoys teaching young people at the Museum and contributing artifacts to the Museum in memory of those who died.

Summary

- 00:00 Her immigrant experience in the US due to her being a survivor of the Nazis and an orthodox Jew is her key subject. The intensity of observance by her family is the glue that got them through all the troubles. She was born before the Nuremberg rules which prohibited kosher killing which the Jews obeyed. Her family would not give one inch up of their religion for Hitler. They did not realize how dangerous that was though they knew that if they got caught kosher killing, they would be sent to prison. Non-Jews helped them so they could be observant. Her grandfather would not budge an inch. He would not leave Italy on the ship as he would not eat non-kosher food and almost got them all murdered. They did not know that the camps were coming. They hoped their children would be observant. Whether they were rich or poor, they were always observant. They always had food on the table for the holidays. Now they are wardens of religion and faith. Jill does not know if it is genetic or faith as some members of the family are very religious and some are not. They were all brought up with the Jewish religion and some do not feel the faith. Both Jill and her mother had faith. Her mother taught her faith as she was strict and not flexible and set a marvelous example.
- 05:00 The school in Kenya was not kosher so she boarded with a family who did not give them any non-kosher food. The sisters got faith from their mother who depended on G-d for everything. Her mother prayed three times a day, did the required 632 good deeds, was kind and a supportive parent. She loved all the family members and was devoted to them. In Germany her mother had a load of work to do and withstood so much which set the pattern for the family. Jill's mother was the centrifugal point for all the family. She was bright and strong, and kind to all and all loved her. She had difficulty with Jill's father in the US with the economic survival but held onto G-d with a rope and pulled herself through. Jill and her sister are similar to their mother but they do things differently. Jill saw many miracles by G-d's hand. She was pregnant four times and never gave birth to a child which was horrendous. They did not know what was wrong. She would conceive and after a few months had a miscarriage. Her husband, Kirk, wanted children, too. They lost so many relatives, especially on her husband's side, that they wanted children so much that they adopted them.
- 10:00 They are thrilled with their children though both were extremely difficult to raise. They brought baggage with them and Jill, her husband and professionals could not understand the baggage. It was difficult to work with their problems. The oldest child never expressed his feelings or talked until he married. Now he expresses his feelings. You had to guess his thoughts. Her younger child, a girl, was more expressive but had many problems. They had both happiness and difficulty with the children but are grateful to G-d they had them and love the grandchildren. It was overwhelming and wonderful. There is little they can do that they would say they cannot do. She wants to make her grandchildren happy. She wants to be the same to them as her grandparents were to her.

Her father's mother lived with them and was very good to them. Her grandchildren live far away and they visit them and spend on them and enjoy them. The children are a happy part of her life now. She had a terrific marriage so was able to get through the problems with the children. Jill learned from her mother that the first thing is G-d, second is her husband and third are the children.

- 15:00 Faith and support from the community helped. She has not submitted faith to her children as much as her mother transmitted it to her. After she graduated from high school, she went to the Pierce School of Business in Philadelphia. It was a very hard school and she did not want to be a secretary. She was studying stenography, typing, business, economics, psychology and English so that when she graduates, she would be a top notch secretary. She left school six weeks before graduation as the final exam was costly. Jill boarded in a girl's dorm in Philadelphia and her father paid. She had a good time and got along with the girls. She provided her own kosher food and went home a lot. She would eat out fish and vegetarian. Jill started dating. She only went out with Jewish boys but some were not orthodox. Jill enjoyed herself in Philadelphia and honed her musical and artistic skills by going to concerts two to three times a week as they were inexpensive. Her mother encouraged her by taking her to the theatre when she lived in Vineland. She took up dancing for 13 months. She had a good time and looked for a job with Friday afternoon and Saturday off so that she could observe the Sabbath. She earned \$42.50 a week working for the Quakers.
- 20:00 Others made more as they worked until five on Fridays. For six months Jill worked five minutes from home so walked home. Then she decided to work for the synagogue office but hated secretarial work. After a year, her father said she should return to Vineland and take a job at home. He wanted her to save money for when she marries. She was not happy in Philadelphia and not happy in Vineland as wanted a more observant environment. She enjoyed going to school in Philadelphia but not working there. She wanted to go to New York. Vineland was boring. After nine months of boring jobs and saving money, her father agreed that it was not for her and she could go to New York to live. All the frum (observant) girls had to find a niche where they can socialize. She lived with an aunt in New York and got a good job but it was not the right religious environment. She dated and had friends. When she was 23, she came home to Vineland on vacation and a friend introduced her to Kirk. He had serious family problems all his life as his mother was a depressive. Jill recognized it and lived with it for 20 years. She was a survivor and loved everyone.
- 25:00 She believes that her mother-in-law was manic. It was hard on her and Kirk. They coped as Kirk supported her. Her mother-in-law died in 1978. Her children's adolescence was difficult for six years but she had faith and goals which kept them together. In 1978 Jill studied at the University of Maryland and got a real estate license. She had retired from secretarial work 15 years before when she adopted the children. She took a three day a

week administrative job but could not do it. She thought she would learn how to buy and sell a house. Jill was good at negotiating, buying and selling, skills that came from her family. It was genetic, like her sister and niece and loved it. Jill worked hard as she did not have a college degree and was out of the work world for 15 years. Jill took the four hour real estate exam a few times. She failed by two points the first time, inverted everything the second time and the third time took 1 and ½ hours to complete it. She had to learn law to write her own contracts. One does not know how to apply the methodology until you assist a broker for three years. Her first year she made \$12,000 to \$13,000. She was 15 years in real estate. Jill had two weak years but most of the time made money. She stopped working when she got migraine headaches. She was worn down from the legal material as it required to be fully entwined.

30:00 She had to fill out the contracts and affidavits. There were 16 to 20 papers for each deal. It was detail work, pressure and driving people around in the hot summer was difficult with her headaches. Kirk retired and she did not want to remain and not achieve so she stopped working December '93 as the work could not be done part-time. She likes retirement as she does what she wants when she wants. She is together with her husband. They want to work at the Holocaust Museum as consider it one of her big charities to life as memorialize those who died. She wants to teach decent people from all over the world how they can change their lives. She could install direction in young people how to think for themselves and achieve something. She was four years in Visitor Service greeting guests, directing them and working on posts. Her migraines made it hard for her to stand four hours. She decided to work for Martin Goldman's Office for Survivor Relations that he started. Tape 2, Side B.

35:00. Jill sets up programs at the Holocaust Museum. When the Kovno Ghetto exhibit opened, survivors were invited and she went to welcome the guests. She has been absent a few months but hopes to return in a week. She attends meetings and uses the computer and whatever else needs to be done at the Office for Survivor Relations. The office was set up six months ago. She likes to relate with the Thursday afternoon group. She meets interesting people. They have funny, serious and annoying experiences. Her background can be helpful to the permanent staff in running the museum as she had experiences that they never had. A year ago a group of Israelis came who have an abrasive way of speaking to Americans. Young people in the museum are resistant to them. She understands and talks to them pleasantly and they see her Hebrew name on her tag so they feel empathy with her. It is hard for them to realize that it is not a Jewish museum but actually a US government museum about Jewish history as they come from a country which is predominantly Jewish. It is hard for Americans to understand that. Jill sent them to the Pass Desk to pick up their tickets which their guide reserved for them. An hour later when Jill took her turn at the Pass Desk she found out that no tickets had been reserved for them.

- 40:00 It was crowded in the museum and the Israelis were told that there were no tickets left. They could not or would not understand. They were frustrated as they came from Israel to honor their dead and their tour guide neglected to reserve their tickets. Jill felt it was wrong to keep them out of the museum. She thought there was always a block of tickets for problems like theirs. She called a staffer from the desk aside and asked what is the problem. She replied that their tour guide lied and she won't permit the 15 people to enter. Jill felt that it was not right to punish them as they came from half a world away. The staffer insisted that there were no spare tickets. Jill spoke to another volunteer who said she would call upstairs and will get tickets as she is a major donor. She called upstairs and succeeded in obtaining the tickets. The staffer reported the incident to the donor and said she had no right to obtain the tickets. The next day Jill told her supervisor that the woman did nothing wrong as the occurrence is unacceptable and the staffer should have called in someone. Jill realized that she is also a special donor as she gave artifacts to the Museum and when friends need tickets, she obtains them.
- 45:00 She felt the Israelis should have been permitted admittance even if rude and the museum should accommodate young people so they can learn. Also, she felt they should not have been turned away due to problems with the tour guide. Many people lie and the museum is crowded and they say their plane leaves soon. One person attacked her and screamed at her which frightened her and she did not want to distribute the tickets. Jill believes that it is an issue the museum must work on with experienced volunteers and survivors. She feels that if Germans ages 25 to 35 came with no tickets, they should be permitted to enter. Jill believes that no one should be left out. She feels that it is terrible that thousands are turned away as they don't realize you need tickets. Jill gave artifacts to the Museum including her German passport, a Nazi symbol which is being used on a National Brochure and some pieces of sterling silver given to her mother-in-law by Ann Frank's grandmother for their wedding. She thought it would be suitable for Ann Frank's exhibit. Another item she donated was from Henrietta, from a family that died out. It was an album belonging to Hammond Merge and Sol Meyer, her husband. The sole survivor was their son, Harvey who went to Rutland, Vermont.
- 50:00 He came eight years before Jill. He became the manager of Puritan clothing chain. Her cousin died young and inherited the picture album among other items. It holds the story of both families going back to 1922. Jill had the album for twenty years and brought it to the Museum. It showed the family had a wonderful life. She received a letter from the Museum for permission to place the family photo on a website for Jewish education about German families in the early 20s. It is a contribution to education. It indicated the genealogy of the grandmother with a grave from 1725. Jill wants to continue contributing.

53:00