

A journal of Jewish genealogical
information from the

Kielce and Radom

Special Interest Group

Volume 1, Number 1

Winter 1997

Orlando, Fla., U.S.A.

Published quarterly,
covering the Gubernias of
Kielce and Radom
of the Kingdom of Poland
as defined by the boundaries
as they existed, 1867-1917

IN THIS ISSUE . . .

- KIELCE & RADOM GUBERNIAS --
HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY
by Warren Blatt 3
- AN UNFORGETTABLE JOURNEY
THROUGH POLAND
by Betty Provizer Starkman 9
- SZYDŁOWIEC IN PEACEFUL TIMES
from the Szydłowiec Memorial Book 13
- SURNAMES FROM EASTERN RADOM
compiled by Alexander Beider 17
- THE POWER OF EXTRACTS
by Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis 25
- KIELCE-RADOM RESEARCH
PROJECTS
by Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis 30
- OCCUPATION DEFINITIONS
by Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis 31
- SOBKÓW MARRIAGES AND BANNES,
1810-1838
by Warren Blatt 33
- ✓ RADOM DEATH INDEX, 1874-1877
by Lowell Ackerman 43
- CHECINY JEWISH BIRTH RECORD
EXTRACTIONS, 1810-1825
*by Warren Blatt and Lauren B.
Eisenberg Davis* 47
- MISCELLANY:
- | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Maps | | 8, 39 |
| Book Review | | 24 |
| News of Interest | | 24 |
| Letters and Comments | | 63 |
| Glossary | | 64 |
| Polish Pronunciation | | 64 |

A journal of information from the

Kielce
and

Radom

Special Interest Group

is published quarterly by the
KIELCE and RADOM
Special Interest Group

a non-profit, informal world-wide
body of individuals interested in
Jewish genealogical research from
Kielce and Radom, two gubernias in
the Kingdom of Poland as defined by
the boundaries as they existed from
1867-1917.

ADVISORY GROUP:

Warren Blatt

Lauren Davis

Gene Starn, Coordinator

All correspondence, manuscripts,
requests for information, dues,
membership questions, etc. should be
directed to:

KIELCE-RADOM SIG,
Gene Starn, Coordinator
P.O. Box 520583
Longwood, FL 32752 U.S.A.

E-mail: genes@iag.net
Phone: (407) 788-3898

Membership in the K-R SIG includes
all quarterly publications for the
calendar year.

Annual dues (U.S. funds) are:
\$24.00 for U.S., Canada and Mexico
\$30.00 for all others

... but first a word from your coordinator

Of course, we first want to welcome all of you to this inaugural issue of our journal. It has been an enormous effort by a few people, but now that it's in your hands, we hope you see that there is plenty of room for YOUR contribution to these pages in coming issues.

Being a contributory publication means that we ALL have to pitch in and help. We want to know of your successes and how you attained them; the value of the extracts and indices, the articles, what other information you'd like to see, etc. We need your help, too, in translating or transliterating those pesky, sometimes illegible Cyrillic characters found on the LDS films, or by indexing names from synagogue documents or Yizkor books or other publications that give evidence that our relatives once lived in the area. It is this sharing that will bring us closer to our goal of discovering the world of our elders from Kielce and Radom.

We want to learn as much as possible--from the beginning of time to the present--about the Jewish people who lived in the area called Kielce and Radom, two southern gubernias of the Kingdom of Poland that existed between 1867-1917. Warren Blatt's history and geography of the area in our opening article explains it well.

We are extremely pleased that Alexander Beider has agreed to provide a series of articles for our journal. His two recent books about Russian and Polish Jewish surnames have made a stellar contribution to Jewish genealogical research. His pages of information are a notable addition to this publication.

In this and future issues you will find extractions from archival records to be of premier use to your research. Lauren Davis's explanation in this issue, together with her collaboration with Warren on the births in Chęciny, Warren's on marriages in Sobkow and Lowell Ackerman's Radom death index, should all be invaluable to those researching those areas. That's a start, and with your help, we may eventually transcribe ALL the LDS records into language that we can understand and make use of.

When we heard that Betty Provizer Starkman had been to Radom this past summer, we quickly asked her to tell us what she discovered. Her story and photos may appall you.

Also among these pages you will find other items that may tickle your fancy or provide you with an unexpected hint or direction toward your genealogical goals...

In any case, this issue is yours to peruse at your pleasure and leisure.

And we want to hear from you, whether by letter or e-mail. We are open to all comments, criticism and suggestions. Or if you have some particular question about the region, a puzzler in your own research, please let us know. We can't do your research but maybe we can send you in the right direction.

Gene Starn

Kielce and Radom Gubernias — Geographic History

by Warren Blatt

Kielce and Radom gubernias were two of the ten *gubernias* (provinces) of the Kingdom of Poland (Russian Poland) from 1867 to 1917. It is the area between the Pilica and Wisła rivers. Today, this region corresponds roughly to south-central Poland, much of the area between Warsaw and Kraków.

This area has been in many different political jurisdictions over time. For the purposes of this Special Interest Group, we are defining "Kielce and Radom gubernias" using the borders that were in place from 1867 to 1917, since that is the period during which the majority of our ancestors emigrated from the region.

During the 1867-1917 period, Kielce and Radom gubernias were bordered on the north, east, and west by other gubernias of the Kingdom of Poland:

- on the east by Lublin and Siedlce gubernias
 - on the north by Warszawa gubernia
 - on the west by Piotrków gubernia
- and was bordered on the south by Galicia (Austrian Poland).

The gubernias were each divided into districts (Polish *powiat*, Russian *уезд uezd*). Kielce and Radom gubernias each contained seven districts:

Kielce:

- Kielce
- Włoszczowa
- Jędrzejów
- Pińczów
- Stopnica
- Miechów
- Olkusz

Radom:

- Radom
- Kozienice
- Opoczno
- Końskie
- Ilża
- Opatów
- Sandomierz

A list of the major towns with Jewish communities in the region and their districts appears on the following pages.

History

During the First Polish Republic (1569-1795), this area was known as Cracow and Sandomierz palatinates. Between 1772 and 1795 Poland was partitioned between the three neighboring European Empires: Russia, Prussia and Austria. In the first partition of 1772, one third of Poland's territory was taken. The area occupied by Austria was given the name of Galicia. In the second partition of 1793, Russia obtained one half on the remaining territory of Poland, while Prussia took the province of Poznań.

The third and final partition occurred in 1795, as the remnants of Poland were divided amongst Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Poland ceased to exist as a political entity. It disappeared from the map of Europe for over 100 years, not to reappear until after World War I. In the third partition, Austria annexed the large area between the Bug and Pilica rivers, including the Kielce-Radom area. Austria named this area New or West Galicia; the area that had been taken in 1772 was renamed East Galicia. West Galicia and East Galicia were merged into the single province of Galicia in 1803.

The Duchy of Warsaw

In 1807, after Napoleon defeated the Prussians, he established the Duchy of Warsaw as a French protectorate, using the territory which Prussia had taken during the partitions. In 1809, after Napoleon defeated Austria, the Schönbrunn Peace Treaty added the former Austrian West Galicia (including the Kielce-Radom area) to the Duchy. Political subdivisions were the *departments* of Kraków, Sandomierz, and Lublin. After Napoleon's disastrous Moscow campaign, the Duchy of Warsaw was occupied by the Russians in 1813. Napoleon's duchy lasted only six years (and the Kielce-Radom region was part of it for only four years),

but it left behind a legacy of progressive social and economic reforms, including the beginning of civil registration.

The Kingdom of Poland

After Napoleon's defeat, in 1815 the Congress of Vienna redistributed the partitioned Polish territory. Prussia received the provinces of Poznań and West Prussia in the west and north, and Austria took Galicia in the south. The city of Kraków became an independent free city. Most of the Duchy of Warsaw was given to Russia. This area was given the official name of the Kingdom of Poland (*Tsarstvo Pol'skoe* in Russian, *Królestwo Polskie* in Polish); or Congress Poland (named after the Congress of Vienna), known in Polish as *Kongresówka*. The area was colloquially known as "Russian Poland".

The Kingdom of Poland was established in November of 1815 as a pseudo-independent kingdom, under the rule of the Czar of Russia. The Kingdom was divided into eight provinces or voivodeships (Polish *województwa*): Augustów, Kalisz, Kraków, Lublin, Mazovia, Płock, Podlasia and Sandomierz. Each province was divided into districts (*obwód* in Polish), which were in turn divided into subdistricts (*powiat*). Sandomierz voivodeship was the area that would become the future Radom gubernia. Kraków voivodeship included the area that would become Kielce gubernia (it also included the Będzin area). Despite the name of this province, the city of Kraków was not included; it was an independent city until 1846.

As a result of the Polish insurrection of 1831, the territory of the Kingdom of Poland was divided in another way in 1844. Voivodeships were abolished and replaced with five губерния gubernias (the Russian word for province): Warszawa, Augustów, Płock, Radom, and Lublin. Radom gubernia was formed from the former Sandomierz and Kraków voivodeships, and contained eight districts: Radom, Opatów, Opoczno, Sandomierz, Kielce, Miechów, Olkusz and Stopnica.

In 1867 another redistricting took place. Ten gubernias replaced the previous five: Kalisz, Kielce, Łomża, Lublin, Piotrków, Płock, Radom, Siedlce, Suwałki and Warszawa. The old Radom gubernia was split in two, forming Kielce and Radom gubernias. These borders remained in place until 1917, and it is these borders that we are using for the definition of our SIG.

The gubernias were divided into districts (Polish *powiat*), which were further divided into subdistricts (Polish *gmina*). There were 84 districts in the ten gubernias of the Kingdom of Poland in 1867. The districts of Kielce and Radom gubernias are listed on the previous page.

Poland Reborn

Following World War I and the Treaty of Versailles, Poland was re-established as an independent nation after more than 100 years. This Second Polish Republic (1918-1939) included most of the Kingdom of Poland, plus much additional territory. It was divided into seventeen provinces, once again called *województwa*. The former Kielce and Radom gubernias all became part of Kielce province. This republic lasted little more than twenty years, as the Nazis occupied the area.

After World War II, the Third Polish Republic was established, with vastly different borders — the entire country was shifted west. The country was subdivided into seventeen *województwa* between 1945 and 1975. The area of the former Kielce and Radom gubernias mostly became part of Kielce province, though small parts were now in the provinces of Kraków, Katowice, and Lublin.

In 1975 Poland's internal jurisdictions were changed, with the country divided into 49 administrative districts, which are used today. The area of the former Kielce and Radom gubernias are today in the administrative districts of Radom, Kielce, Piotrków Trybunalski, Częstochowa, Katowice, Kraków and Tarnobrzeg. □

The table on the following two pages lists the major Jewish communities in Kielce and Radom gubernias.

Town - Name of the town, in the current Polish spelling.

District - Name of the district (Polish *powiat*) that the town was in, during the 1867-1917 period. Source: *Atlas geograficzny illustrowany Królestwa Polskiego*, edited by J. M. Bazewicz (Warszawa: [1907]).

1897 Pop. - Jewish population in 1897, according to the All-Empire Census, as cited in *Еврейская Энциклопедия* [*Evreiskaia Entsiklopediia = Jewish Encyclopedia*] (St. Petersburg: Brokhaus-Efron, 1906-1913). Articles on "Kielce Gubernia" (Vol. IX, cols. 949-951) and "Radom Gubernia" (Vol. XIII, cols. 268-271) contain population statistics for all towns with a Jewish population of over 500. If this column is blank, that indicates a Jewish population of less than 500 in 1897.

1897 %Jew - Percentage of the town that was Jewish in 1897, calculated from the population tables in *Evreiskaia Entsiklopediia*.

1931 Pop. - Jewish population in 1931, according to the second national census of Poland of 1931. These figures are taken from *Black Book of Localities Whose Jewish Population was Exterminated by the Nazis* (Jerusalem: Yad Vashem, 1965); which in turn are taken from *Drugi powszechny spis ludności z dnia 9 grudnia 1931 r.* (Warszawa: Główny Urząd Statystyczny, 1934-1938).

Lat./Long. - The town's latitude and longitude. Positions are taken from the JewishGen *ShtetlSeeker* (<http://www1.jewishgen.org/locmenu.htm>); which is based upon the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) database: *Gazetteer of Poland*. 2nd edition (Washington: Defense Mapping Agency, 1988).

FHL microfilms - Years for which Jewish vital records (births, marriages and deaths) have been microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah (the microfilming arm of the LDS Family History Library). Source: *Family History Library Catalog*, 1996 microfiche edition. See the FHLC Locality section under the headings "POLAND, [Province], [Town] - JEWISH RECORDS" for details and microfilm ordering numbers.

Provinces: The FHLC uses Poland's 1945-1975 provincial borders. Most of the old Kielce and Radom gubernias (1867-1917) are covered by the 1945-1975 province of Kielce. However, the borders do not overlap exactly, and some areas are covered by neighboring provinces: Kraków province in the southwest (parts of old Olkusz and Miechów districts); Katowice province (part of old Olkusz district); and Lublin province in the northeast (part of old Kozienice district).

The notation "RC" indicates that there are civil transcripts of Roman Catholic vital records listed in the FHLC for the 1810-1825 period. It is during this period that the Roman Catholic civil transcripts included Jewish registrations. Separate records were kept by each religious community beginning in 1826.

There were thousands of other smaller villages in the Kielce-Radom region, which are not listed here. Their vital records are included amongst those of a neighboring larger town. To determine the location of a village, you can consult the JewishGen *ShtetlSeeker* at <<http://www1.jewishgen.org/locmenu.htm>>, or the U.S. Board on Geographic Names database, available as *Gazetteer of Central and Eastern Europe* on microfiche from Avotaynu, Inc.

Towns in Kielce and Radom Gubernias:

<u>Town</u>	<u>District</u>	1897 <u>Pop.</u>	1897 <u>%Jew</u>	1931 <u>Pop.</u>	<u>Lat./Long.</u>	<u>FHL microfilms</u>
Białaczów	Opoczno			166	51°18'/20°18'	RC
Białobrzegi	Radom	1,534	66%	2,200	51°39'/20°57'	1862-1877, RC
Bodzentyn	Kielce	1,472	44%	934	50°57'/20°58'	1869-1884, RC
Bogoria	Sandomierz	575	48%	-	50°40'/21°16'	1826-1884, RC
Brzesko	Miechów			1,935	49°58'/20°37'	1849-1886
Busko-Zdrój	Stopnica	895	41%	1,464	50°28'/20°43'	
Chęciny	Kielce	4,361	71%	2,825	50°48'/20°27'	1826-1884, RC
Chmielnik	Stopnica	5,671	82%	5,908	50°38'/20°45'	1876-1884
Ciepielów	Iłża			339	51°15'/21°34'	1826-1877
Cmielów	Opatów	587	30%	664	50°53'/21°31'	
Daleszyce	Kielce			306	50°49'/20°48'	1826-1870, RC
Drzewica	Opoczno	855	63%	1,013	51°27'/20°29'	RC
Działoszyce	Pińczów	3,526	77%	5,618	50°22'/20°21'	1826-1865, RC
Gielniów	Opoczno			3,500	51°24'/20°29'	RC
Główaczów	Kozienice	1,109	62%	1,411	51°38'/21°19'	RC
Gniewoszów	Kozienice	523	49%	3,500	51°28'/21°48'	1826-1877
Gowarczów	Końskie	681	45%	508	51°17'/20°26'	1826-1859, RC
Granica	Kozienice	1,213	78%	-	51°28'/21°49'	1826-1877
Iłża	Iłża	2,069	49%	1,545	51°10'/21°15'	1850-1877, RC
Iwaniska	Opatów	1,996	83%	1,518	50°44'/21°17'	
Janowiec [nad Wisla]	Kozienice			261	51°20'/21°53'	1817-1878, RC
Jedlinisk	Radom	622	46%	762	51°31'/21°07'	RC
Jędrzejów	Jędrzejów	2,050	43%	4,585	50°38'/20°18'	1875-1884, RC
Kazanów	Iłża	816	61%	336	51°17'/21°28'	1828-1877, RC
Kazimierza Wielka	Pińczów			293	50°16'/20°29'	RC
Kielce	Kielce	6,399	28%	15,530	50°52'/20°37'	1868-1884, RC
Klimontów	Sandomierz	2,443	72%	2,652	50°40'/21°27'	1826-1887, RC
Klwów	Opoczno			297	51°32'/20°38'	1851-1877, RC
Końskie	Końskie	4,453	55%	5,037	51°12'/20°25'	1826-1884. RC
Koprzywnica	Sandomierz	836	39%	812	50°35'/21°35'	1857-1884, RC
Koszyce	Pińczów			678	50°10'/20°34'	RC
Kozienice	Kozienice	3,790	55%	3,811	51°35'/21°34'	1826-1877, RC
Kromołów	Olkusz			275	50°29'/19°31'	1826-1854, RC
Książ Wielki	Miechów	729	52%	852	50°26'/20°08'	
Kunów	Opatów			510	50°57'/21°17'	
Kurozwęki	Stopnica			224	50°35'/21°06'	1875-1884
Kurzelów	Włoszczowa			191	50°53'/19°53'	RC
Łagów	Opatów	1,233	51%	1,269	50°47'/21°05'	
Lasocin	Opatów			123	50°54'/21°45'	
Lelów	Włoszczowa	720	58%	638	50°41'/19°37'	1873-1884
Lipsko	Iłża	1,468	60%	1,376	51°10'/21°39'	1826-1877, RC
Łopuszno	Kielce			397	50°57'/20°15'	RC
Magnuszew	Kozienice	771	47%	731	51°46'/21°24'	1826-1876, RC
Maleniec	Opoczno			185	51°11'/20°11'	
Małogoszcz	Jędrzejów			415	50°49'/20°17'	1826-1867, RC
Miechów	Miechów	1,436	34%	2,383	50°22'/20°02'	
Nowa Tymienica	Iłża			-	51°17'/21°41'	
Nowy Korczyn	Stopnica	2,781	73%	2,478	50°18'/20°49'	1826-1884
Odrzywół	Opoczno			389	51°32'/20°33'	RC
Olkusz	Olkusz	1,840	53%	2,707	50°17'/19°34'	1827-1870, RC
Opatów	Opatów	4,138	63%	5,462	50°48'/21°26'	1835-1884

Opoczno	Opoczno	2,425	40%	3,376	51°22'/20°17'	1866-1887, RC
Osieck	Sandomierz	590	41%	539	50°31'/21°27'	RC
Ostrowiec [-Święto.]	Opatów	6,146	63%	10,095	50°56'/21°24'	
Ożarów	Opatów	2,557	77%	2,258	50°53'/21°40'	1826-1884
Pacanów	Stopnica	1,520	62%	1,689	50°24'/21°03'	1875-1877
Pierzchnica	Stopnica			180	50°42'/20°45'	
Pilica	Olkusz	2,688	68%	1,877	50°28'/19°39'	1826-1870, RC
Pińczów	Pińczów	5,194	57%	4,324	50°32'/20°32'	1810-1884
Piotrkowice	Stopnica			248	50°40'/20°41'	
Połaniec	Sandomierz	1,221	47%	1,025	50°26'/21°17'	1826-1884, RC
Proszowice	Miechów			1,307	50°12'/20°18'	
Przedbórz	Końskie	4,089	69%	3,749	51°05'/19°53'	1826-1886, RC
Przysucha	Opoczno	2,168	75%	2,153	51°22'/20°37'	1826-1877, RC
Przytyk	Radom	1,504	83%	1,852	51°28'/20°54'	1826-1877, RC
Radom	Radom	11,277	38%	24,465	51°25'/21°09'	1827-1877, RC
Radoszyce	Końskie	1,728	49%	1,278	51°05'/20°14'	1826-1884, RC
Raków	Opatów	1,263	60%	1,112	50°41'/21°03'	
Ryczywół	Kozińce			82	51°41'/21°26'	1826-1877, RC
Sandomierz	Sandomierz	2,163	33%	2,641	50°41'/21°45'	1826-1886, RC
Secemin	Włoszczowa			224	50°46'/19°50'	1826-1869, RC
Sędziszów	Jędrzejów			448	50°35'/20°04'	RC
Sieciechów	Kozińce			118	51°33'/21°45'	RC
Sienno	Ilża	1,059	55%	735	51°05'/21°28'	1826-1877, RC
Skała	Olkusz			604	50°54'/21°33'	RC
Skalbmierz	Pińczów			700	50°20'/20°25'	RC
Skaryszew	Radom	775	44%	820	51°19'/21°15'	RC
Skarżysko-Kamienna	Końskie			1,590	51°07'/20°54'	
Skrzynno	Opoczno			191	51°22'/20°43'	
Sławków	Olkusz	714	17%	610	50°18'/19°24'	RC
Słomniki	Miechów	904	24%	1,460	50°15'/20°06'	
Stupia [Nowa]	Kielce	1,038	62%	956	50°52'/21°06'	RC
Sobków	Jędrzejów	646	58%	400	50°42'/20°28'	1826-1884, RC
Solec	Ilża	829	32%	898	51°08'/21°46'	
Starachowice	Ilża			2,159	51°04'/21°04'	RC
Staszów	Sandomierz	4,903	56%	4,704	50°33'/21°10'	1826-1880, RC
Stopnica	Stopnica	3,134	71%	3,328	50°26'/20°57'	1875-1884
Stromiec	Radom			189	51°39'/21°06'	
Suchedniów	Kielce			912	51°04'/20°50'	RC
Szczerkociny	Włoszczowa			2,532	50°38'/19°50	1826-1884, RC
Szydłów	Stopnica	867	37%	660	50°36'/21°00'	1854-1884
Szydłowiec	Końskie	5,298	71%	5,501	51°14'/20°51'	1826-1877, RC
Tarłów	Ilża	1,210	63%	1,052	51°00'/21°43'	1826-1884, RC
Wąchock	Ilża	638	30%	468	51°04'/21°01'	RC
Waśniów	Opatów			191	50°54'/21°13'	
Wierzbnik	Ilża	975	55%	2,159	51°03'/21°05'	
Wiślica	Pińczów	1,755	70%	1,341	50°21'/20°41'	1826-1875, RC
Włoszczowa	Włoszczowa	2,530	68%	2,910	50°52'/19°58'	1823-1884, RC
Wodzisław	Jędrzejów	2,667	74%	2,839	50°32'/20°12'	1826-1884, RC
Wolanów	Radom			318	51°23'/20°58'	1826-1877, RC
Wolbrom	Olkusz	2,901	60%	4,276	50°22'/19°46'	1826-1870, RC
Wyśmierzyce	Radom			109	51°37'/20°50'	
Żarnów	Opoczno	1,171	58%	919	51°15'/20°11'	1826-1873, RC
Żarnowiec	Olkusz	1,412	57%	946	50°29'/19°52'	1811-1870, RC
Zawichost	Sandomierz	1,680	66%	2,000	50°48'/21°51'	1826-1892, RC
Zwoleń	Kozińce	3,242	54%	3,787	51°21'/21°36'	1826-1877, RC

Kielce and Radom Gubernias with Powiat Divisions and Towns of Interest



Kingdom of Poland
with Radom and
Kielce gubernias
shaded.

An Unforgettable Journey Through Poland and Eastern Europe

by Betty Provizer Starkman

July 1996

This was an extraordinary sad journey, a journey through hell. We walked in the footsteps of our brethren murdered in World War II. We followed the paths from their innocent villages and simple homes, down the roads into forests and camps and road sides where they were tortured and murdered or shipped to concentration camps.

We questioned the residents of their former homes and learned when, where, how and by whom they were slaughtered. Everywhere we saw evidence of the once vibrant communities that had composed Jewish Eastern Europe: a torn Torah scrap, a synagogue wall, a theater, hotel or library lodged in a former synagogue, blackened Shabbat candles, hand made in the Kovno Ghetto, cemetery remnants where cattle grazed and where swastikas were painted upon the remaining tombstones of the dead, an aged wine cup long hidden, a Chanukah lamp. We wept and said *Kaddish* over their bones and ashes in Babi Yar, Belzec, Majdanek and Ponar. We lit Memorial candles and vowed to tell our children and our children's children so that this horror, this barbarity, will never be forgotten. In the words of Elie Weisel, "We are all survivors and must remember and tell the tale."

On July 7, 1996, my travels began in Kiev, then across the Ukraine from west to east to Lviv (Lvov-Lemberg). Eight days were spent on research in the Ukraine. From Lviv, a three hour train ride took me to Przemysl in eastern Poland where a prearranged car, driver and translator awaited me.

After the Ukraine, Poland seemed almost civilized and comfortable. This was my third trip to Poland and the changes were amazing. There is an air of prosperity in this country. Homes and churches are being built.

The roads and facilities had improved beyond recognition. The entry and exit to the country, which was once a nightmare, was smooth and efficient. The hotels, even in small towns, were clean and modern. All evidence of the former Police State was absent, with the exception of access to archives, which we will later discuss. The former Jewish communities, the *shtetlech*, however, remain almost the same--with one exception--no Jew lives there any more. The journey emphasized to me something that I think I had always known--that the local populous of every village, hamlet and town in eastern Europe benefitted greatly by our demise. They live in our former homes, run our former businesses, use our communal buildings and in most instances deny that we ever lived here.

The first three days in Poland were spent doing research on my maternal Bodenstein, Beilin ancestors in eastern Poland. We passed American fast



Street scene, Ilża, summer 1996

food restaurants and signs advertising new products, beautiful forests and wild flowers and suddenly we were in the town of Belzec. Nearby is the site of the former Belzec Concentration Camp. It is unbelievable to me that in this lovely pristine setting over 100,000 of our people were murdered 55 years ago. Nothing remains of the camp. However there are many memorials put up by survivors and family of those killed. I am sure that my distant relatives from this area died here. Once again I said *Kaddish* and lit a memorial candle. Not far away, on the edge of Lublin, is Majdanek Concentration Camp, where perhaps one million people were gassed and burned. I cannot find words to describe this horror. When I returned from my first visit to Poland, I wrote an article called *Shoes, Shoes, Shoes* which was published by the Detroit News. All I can remember are the baby shoes, ballet slippers and ashes. Once again *Kaddish*. We visited the towns of Tomaszow Lubelski, Lublin,

Zamosc, Bilgoraj, Tyszowce, Siemnice and Josefow. I will not go into details at this time since this is a group devoted to research in the Kielce-Radom area.

On the way to towns in Kielce-Radom we did research in Tarnobrzeg and Sandomierz. Sandomierz, I believe, is one of the most beautiful towns in Poland. It was once a private fortified city and the town center is surrounded by old guild halls. There are art shops and sidewalk cafes and a charming town square (rynek) with a medieval tall watch tower and an ancient clock. This was also a city of Jewish residences

and a pyramid of old broken cracked Jewish tombstones has been erected in the former Jewish cemetery. The nearest decent hotel is, believe it or not, The Hotel Ostrowiec in Ostrowiec. The hotel is lovely and we spent two nights there. Unfortunately there is not time to explore the town.

Opatow (Apt) is also a beautiful walled city which was once privately owned by Polish royalty. We went at once to the archives where I was searching for Sztarkman records from the town of Iwaniska. We were told in Sandomierz (previously having been informed that Iwaniska records were here) that the records are in Opatow. They were most uncooperative at the archives (our experience throughout the Ukraine and Poland). They claimed to have no inventory of records, no records of Iwaniska or any pre World War II Jewish records. When asked where they might be, they said that perhaps they were destroyed by the Germans. Even our translator, Alex, a physics professor at Warsaw University, became annoyed with them to no avail. We then visited the five acre Jewish Cemetery of this once



Opatow City Hall

well known Jewish community. The area is now a park where boys play ball. It is partially fenced and we discovered eight restored tombstone shards covered with anti-Semitic words and pictures. There is also a Jewish tombstone made into a park bench.

Our next stop was Bodzentyn, where I had hoped to find records of the families Prowizor, Samet, Davidow and Goldfarb. On our way there we passed green rural old country areas, reminiscent of Michigan farmland, old wooden low houses, green mountains, farms going up hills, small plots. The town lies in a valley surrounded by steep hills. A river runs through it. These were real peasants, I discovered. The streets were cobbled and the town was dull, primitive, shabby, old and poor. Once again the archives have little information for me. I was told that the records are in Kielce. I did learn, however, that some of the Starkman family lived here and were land owners. I was able to briefly peruse 1925 land records. There I discovered that Szlama and Szmuel Starkman were owners of the Motorized Water Mill and that Moshe Starkman was the co-owner of a building proposed for a future post office and head of the Ryczywole and Sitkah Water Mill. We were then directed to the home of a very elderly man who had done a study of the Jews of Bodzentyn. He

had worked in the archives during the Russian period and probably kept some of the Jewish records when the Russians left. The study is about 25 typewritten pages in

Polish. He charged me \$100.00 for a copy, an outrageous amount of money in Poland. However, I wanted it. A copy has been given to the Michigan Holocaust Museum but I have not had time to personally study it. This man then led us up a very steep hill to locate a hidden Jewish cemetery. Homes were beginning to infringe on the area. How long will this ancient cemetery survive? We walked through a forest of beautiful wild flowers and wild raspberries and



A street in Bodzentyn

discovered 81 unmolested old tombstones. It is truly a miracle that this cemetery has survived. It is one of the few that I have discovered in its natural state. The



The Ilża Synagogue
being destroyed

mosquitoes are vicious and the area is, of course, uncared for, full of thorns and weeds. It was impossible to begin to find the graves of my ancestors in this brief time. So once again I said *Kaddish* and lit a memorial candle and shed tears.

The following day was July 18, my birthday. How strange that I should be in Ilża, the place of my father's birth on my birthday. This is a beautiful town located in a valley surrounded by high hills. On the crest of one hill is the Zomax (castle ruins). Ilża (Driltch) means "tears" and it was raining tears in my *shtetl*.. We roamed the streets and found my grandparent's house. It is located on the town square (rynek), the only house with a wrought iron balcony. The lower floor is now used as a business and perhaps four families live in the divided upper floors. My grandmother, Gitel Rifka Samet Prowizor, was born in this house as were my father and five of his siblings. I have traced the Samet family to 1789 Ilża, where the men were always the record keepers of the Jewish community. The town has grown since my last visit; however, it has also become shabby.



Author says
kaddish
at Ilża
shul;
Yizkor
candle is on
the
floor

People were not as friendly as before. There was an air of curiosity and perhaps hostility as we wandered the town. Drunks lay on cement benches in the rynek, drinking and staring at us. We visit the office of the mayor who was very much a peasant. We presented him with a letter from my senator, Carl Levin, photos of Jewish Ilża for his archives and a watch (I took 40 with me). He asked if we can perhaps obtain some business contacts for Ilża since there is much unemployment. I asked for vital records, land records, tax records, etc. for the families of Prowizor, Samet, Goldfarb. He sent his secretary in search and she returned with promises of sending such records to me. I have never received them.

It was a dreary, wet, sad day. I imagined how my ancestors walked these same streets. I think of grandmother living here as a child and dying here at the age of 32. Would she ever have dreamt that I, her namesake, would return to pay homage to her? I imagined how the Jewish residents were gathered here in the rynek on October 22, 1941, and shipped to Treblinka where most perished. I took one last look at the synagogue, since I will probably never return. I walked through the rynek and saw the bridge so often described to me by father. The bridge traverses a small river next to the synagogue.

Something is different here. I paused. They were making and selling Christian tombstones between the river and the synagogue. As I approached the front of the synagogue I saw that it was being demolished,

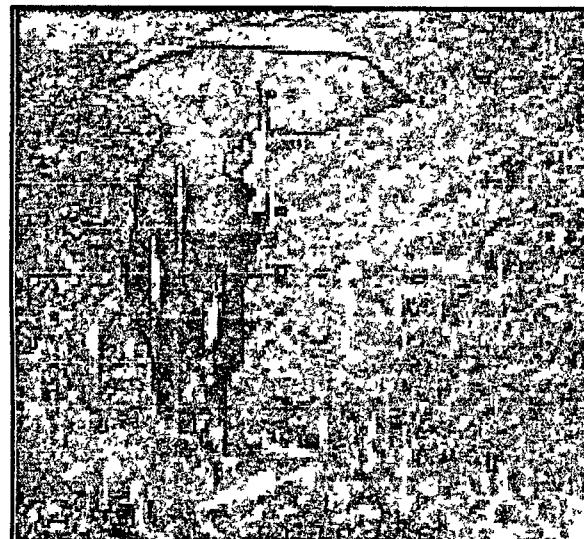


destroyed, knocked down; contrary to Polish law. I was in a state of shock. The workmen began to shout at me as I entered the ruins and took photographs. Alex, my translator spoke to them in Polish as they waved fists at me. I gathered three beige glazed bricks from the *pripitchuk*, the hearth, and carried them back to the car weeping. The rain continued in torrents as I placed my "treasure" in the trunk and picked up a *yiskor* candle and my prayer book. I returned and again entered the synagogue. Bricks were falling all about me. Polish workmen, peasants, were shouting insults as I lit the candle

and said *Kaddish* for the lost synagogue, the lost little *shtetl*, the lost way of life. I am the last Jew to ever be in the synagogue in Ilża. I continued on to say *Kaddish* to the nonexistent Jewish cemetery where my ancestors were buried for over two hundred years and left Ilża for the last time.

Later that same day I traveled on to Mogielnica, home of the Prowizor and Borenstein families since 1746. Again *Kaddish* was said in the nonexistent Jewish cemetery, where children were picking raspberries and mushrooms. I was able to identify some of the former Prowizor homes, which are now businesses or apartments. All of grandfather's aunts, uncles and cousins from this town were killed in the Holocaust. The site of the former famous wooden synagogue is now a parking lot for trucks. I did not check the archives here because I have all possible data from previous research and I was too emotionally drained from my visit to Ilża.

Perhaps all this has been too negative. In Nowe Miasto, Warsaw Province, I had great success in the archives by hiring an extraordinary Polish researcher, Krysztof Maczewski. This was for research I was doing for a legal firm that did not mind the additional expense. I spoke to Chris several times by telephone before my arrival so that he would be prepared. When we arrived



The author says *kaddish* for her ancestors in a nonexistent cemetery

in Nowe Miasto, he was expected at the archives and was handed piles of Jewish vital records. We spent two days studying them. I must add, however, that this was the first time in all my experience that this has happened.

I have always believed, and I mention this when I lecture, that it is easier to do research from the United States. The archives in Warsaw have always been most cooperative, and via mail I have received almost all documents not discovered in the Mormon Family History Library. It is, however, a deeply emotional experience to walk in the footsteps of our ancestors, to see where and how they lived, to visit the synagogues where they worshiped, to pay respect at their graves. It is an experience, though difficult, that I highly recommend.

Since my return, I have pondered the events and experiences of those 24 days. Most of Eastern European Jewry, along with their institutions and customs, their art and literature, were totally destroyed. The remnants and ashes of the six million now fertilize the fields of Poland, Germany, the Ukraine, Lithuania and Latvia. They continue to live only in the combined memories of the few survivors, their children ... and we genealogists. Only wisdom and bravery of our parents and grandparents saved us from the agony that was Eastern Europe. Their flight from Europe not only gave us life, but also gave life to the future generations, our children, grandchildren and their children. Did these brave souls know, did they dream that their difficult journey would insure the continuity of the Jewish People? Is it all a trick of fate, an illusion, a part of the heart, a part of being Jewish?

Betty Provizor Starkman is a professional genealogist and family historian who resides at 1290 Stuyvesant Rd., Bloomfield Hills, MI 48301. (810) 646-0332. E-mail: Bettejoy@aol.com.

PLEASE LET US KNOW ...

if you have found records for our region in other gubernias. This happens from time to time for various reasons, but we are trying to compile such a list as an important addition to our publication

The Szydłowiec Memorial Book: An Excerpt

Szydłowiec in Peaceful Times

by the late Motl Eisenberg, translated from the Yiddish by Max Rosenfeld

Szydłowiec was a typical Jewish shtetl, like hundreds in Poland. The Jews there felt they had roots in the town going back many many generations. At the outskirts of Szydłowiec lived the Poles, about 20% of the population, who earned their livelihood from the Jews.

Szydłowiec had three large marketplaces, which the people called Upper Market, Lower Market and Upper Highway. The Upper Market was the "fashionable" part of town, containing the City Hall and an ancient historical building with a high tower. Living in the Lower Market were mainly the Jewish poor, the handcraftsmen and the small shopkeepers. In the very center of this market was a large circular building, also historical, which the Jews called "*Di Bodns*". This contained only stores.

The Lower Market was the main center of the town. On Fridays a fishmarket, which supplied Jews with fish for Shabbos, was located here. Here also were the guest-houses where strangers and poor visitors found food and shelter. Here friends met, here people made business deals, talked politics. The place was always busy and noisy. On one side of the Lower Market was a small street that led to the "Big Bes-Medresh" and the "Little Bes-Medresh," and to the large, beautiful synagogue behind which were the old and new cemeteries.

The Upper Highway was settled mostly by Jewish wagondrivers, blacksmiths, carpenters, petty traders and some Polish families. Close to the road was Lazer Redlich's button factory which employed a large number of Jewish girls, most of whom also took work home—sewing buttons on cards. The Upper Highway was the "port" from which every morning wagons, buses and buggies carried freight and passengers to Radom and Warsaw.

Gravestones in Szydłowiec testified to a Jewish presence there going back at least 480 years. Life in the town flowed smoothly, with no upheavals, and it never occurred to anyone that this would ever change.

Religious life was dominant, forcing its ironclad rules and customs on everyone, regulating the personal and social life of every Jew in town. Woe to him or her who deviated from the established order. The synagogue, the *bes-medresh*, the *shtibl*—these were a second home to every Jew. Some men came in the morning, davened at top speed, and ran off to their occupations. Others, who came very early, would sit down at the open *gemoras* and "learn" with great zeal until late in the day.

Shabbos and holidays all the houses of worship were packed. Young and old, in their best clothes, would hurry to services. Everything stopped—all the stores were closed, all the workshops idle, the marketplaces empty. A reverent holiday atmosphere rested over all the Jewish homes.

The living standard of the Jews in Szydłowiec was very low. Most people were poor. From early morning to late at

night they worked hard to support their families. Very important to Jewish livelihoods were the weekly fairs that took place every Wednesday. All three markets filled up with wagons loaded with products brought by the peasants from surrounding villages.

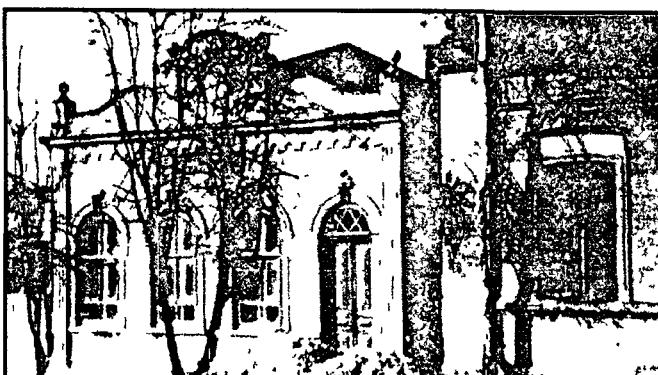
Jewish blacksmiths, their toolboxes hanging from their shoulders, circulated among the horses, and the peasants would hire them to put new shoes on their animals. The peasants—men and women—besieged the food stores, buying or trading kerosene, salt, sugar, herrings, dry goods. Tailoring and hatmaker shops were crowded with peasants measuring sizes or choosing colors.

The six-thousand Jews in Szydłowiec were about 80% of the total population. Mostly they were self-employed handcraftsmen and shopkeepers with a small class of manufacturers and entrepreneurs, and a small number of proletarians, employed mostly in the Jewish shoe-and-leather factories. There were twelve mechanized leather factories in the town, a good number of smaller shoe factories, several stone-quarries, a larger



One of the markets

mechanized mill, two Jewish cooperative banks, two button factories, a brewery, an iron foundry, and a sawmill. Considering the size of the population, Szydłowiec's economic life was very dynamic.



The Shul of Note Eisenberg

The leather industry in our town was the nerve center of the economy, providing a livelihood for about 200 workers as well as dealers who traveled throughout Poland and brought back freight cars of the rawhide; dealers in coal, kindling, chemicals, lime; shipping clerks at the railroad station; porters who unloaded the wagons; rivers for transporting the goods; brokers who dealt with out-of-town buyers for the leather; brokers who loaned money at interest.

Szydłowiec was well known in the Hassidic world. It was the home of the famous Rebbe Nathan David, who started a dynasty of great *rebbeim*. On every holiday, hassidim came to Szydłowiec to see him and later his successor.

Our town was distinguished for the "sheyne yidn"—scholars, communal leaders, philanthropists, shrewd Hassidim, neatly dressed and with well kept beards. All of them enjoyed the great respect of the Jewish population. The religious leaders were carefully chosen men, renowned scholars. The rabbi and the dayanim arbitrated all religious and communal disagreements among Jews. Whenever two parties could not settle their differences between them, they arranged a *din-torah*; the *beth-din* was binding.

That was Jewish life in Szydłowiec. It was slow, calm, without upheavals. Generations came and went, neither wars nor historic events changed the old way of life. Everyone conducted his modest life at his workbench or counter, lived out his years in the circle of his family and friends. Everyone knew everyone else. People wished each other a good morning. Whenever things were going bad for someone, or if someone was ill, the news spread quickly and then

hundreds of Jews, men and women, were concerned, interested, and whenever necessary, they helped in a material way. Everyone's private life was an open book, a family affair.

It was around 1910-11 that I joined the circle of young readers of Yiddish books. And since I lived in my own small "apartment" in a quiet corner of our factory building, with a separate entrance, I became the keeper of our new books. Members of the circle used to come and borrow books, and in this way I made many friends. In time the circle expanded. Young fellows and girls from well-to-do homes used to sneak very cautiously into my apartment to borrow books.

At one of our meetings we voted to set up a secret library in my apartment. Each member pledged to donate his own books. The books were sorted, catalogued and numbered. It was the first library ever created in Szydłowiec.

One day we received a new book that had just been published in Vilna. It was called *Yiddisher Bibloteker* and contained a call to establish libraries in every town. It also had a form for a petition, in Russian, addressed to the Governor of the respective region; it was to be signed by two house-holders in whose name the permit would be issued. We found two such people — Yehiel Dimont, who hated the Hassidim, and Aaron Fisher, the town feldsher, and the only Jew in Szydłowiec who wore a short jacket and a short beard. Fisher considered himself a modern progressive man.



Workshop of women tailors

Some time later—much to our surprise—the permit for the library arrived. In those days, under Tsarist rule, this was a great victory. We made every effort to find a place and finally succeeded in getting two large rooms in the home of a Pole. Some of our members who were

carpenters built a bookcase, tables and chairs. The news about the opening of this place where young people could gather to read books spread like wildfire. It created both a sensation and a storm of protest. Meetings were called. The decision of the *bet-din* was that on Friday evening after services this matter would be discussed publicly in the synagogue and the *bes-medresh* and that the Jews of Szydlowiec would be warned against this threat to Yiddishkeit, and that everyone would be instructed to keep their sons and daughters out of that forbidden place. Furthermore, the leaders of this movement would be placed in *herem*—excommunicated.

Many in our circle were intimidated by this storm and withdrew, leaving only a few determined, fearless individuals who held fast to their position. A delegation of three—Beynisch Tenenbaum, Yerakhmiel Greenberg and myself—reported to Rabbi Eleazar, head of the *beth-din*, that we were not going to take this provocation lying down, that we would protest the *herem*, that we had founded our library with the Governor's permission and that no one had the right to obstruct us. Rabbi Eleazar did not take our warning lightly.

But our work suffered. The young people had been frightened away from us. Then, in the summer of 1914, when the war broke out, Russian soldiers were billeted in Szydlowiec and all available space was requisitioned for the military, including our library. Our activity was thus effectively halted for a long time.

The outbreak of the war brought troubled times for the Jewish population. Russian armies marching through the countryside terrorized the civilian population, especially the Jews. Jewish livelihoods were disrupted. The whole economy was paralyzed. A typical wartime business developed.

After several turns of military fortune our town was occupied by the Austrian army. The Jews breathed more easily, happy to rid of the Russian satraps under whose rule they were not certain of their lives. Friendly relationships developed with the Austriaan occupation authorities. A new era of political and culturl freedom, opened for the Jews. The young people started meeting again, openly. Interest in cultural matters rose. The

reading circle grew. At its first general meeting we decided to set ourselves up as an independent organization named KULTURA, for the dissemination of education and culture. An executive committee was elected consisting of Reuben and Israel Zucker, Berish and Joseph Tenenbaum, and myself.

A feverish cultural activity began. We recruited young people from well-to-do homes, from poor homes, from religiously observant homes. The drive for knowledge and education was irresistible. Our library was always busy. Hundreds of readers borrowed books.

The reading room—it contained Yiddish newspapers and magazines—was full every evening. We arranged lectures on political, literary and social topics, by our own and outside speakers. At these discussions everyone was free to express his or her own opinion.

In order to raise funds for our every-increasing activities we organized dramatic groups that presented

works by famous Yiddish playwrights. This activity too brought us both funds and new members.

Years passed. The big world outside was astir with great events. Problems ripened whose solution would bring about great changes in the world. Mighty empires were threatened with collapse. Small peoples demanded independence. Old regimes fell. Revolution in Russia. The Balfour Declaration aroused great hopes among Jews, a new interest in world political events.

At a general meeting of the KULTURA we adopted a proposal to change our society into a general Zionist organization. Our circle lost its previous independent character and became a political institution. Aa number of prominent members left our ranks because of their opposition to Zionism.

All our youthful ardor was now turned to Zionist activity. And there was plenty of work to do: maintaining the normal activity of our library, readings and discussions every Saturday, organizing young people to be halutzim, meetings to raise funds for Keren Kayemet and Keren Hayesod. The political work for the Zionist organization in Poland demanded great effort from us: participation in the hehilos that were then



The Cultural Club

being organized on a democratic basis, getting into the city council, leading the election campaign to the Polish parliament (Sejm).

At that time a Mizrachi group was also organized under the leadership of Yerakhmiel Haim Blizinski. It attracted many of the older generation--middle class people, artisans, small merchants and just plain people who sympathized with the Zionist vision and were hostile to the authoritative Hassidic leaders who had dominated Jewish life up to that point.

There was also an active group of young people around *Betar*, who were followers of Jabotinsky's political ideas.

A strong Bundist movement attracted workers and handcraftsmen. It opened a library, organized trade unions, led strikes, arranged lectures and in general conducted an active program that had its effect in the town.

The Orthodox circles, organized in Agudas Israel, were also a strong force in Szydłowiec. The communal leaders—Hassidim, scholars, people who had always influenced religious matters and enjoyed the respect of the masses of Jews—belonged to Aguda.

All these activities, political and cultural, gradually changed the appearance of the town and give it a new coloration. In Shlomo Eisenberg's house a "kino" was opened which showed better films and occasional stage plays.

In the elections to Szydłowiec's city council, out of 14 Jewish councilmen, three Zionists were elected: Yerakhmiel Greenberg, Pinkert and myself. Out of 24 councilmen, the Jews had a majority. At their first meeting, the newly elected councilmen chose an executive consisting of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor and two alderman. The Jews voted for a list which nominated Pinkert for Deputy Mayor and one Jewish alderman, so that out of four members of the city administration, two were Jews. The Polish councilmen were incensed by this and protested vehemently to the Jewish councilmen: it was simply unthinkable that a Jew should be elected Deputy Mayor in a Polish city. All the Polish councilmen formed a united front around this issue, including the National Democrats, the Socialists and two Communists.

The anti-Semitic mood in Poland was growing more acute, enveloping broader and broader circles of the people. The political parties competed against each other in propagating Jew hatred. A mass psychosis developed. The government began following a policy which ruined the economic life of Polish Jewry. The impoverishment of the Jews deepened. Competition was fierce; merchants sold their wares at a loss. Bankruptcies mounted. Jewish workers and handcraftsmen worked for starvation wages. A movement started to open a cooperative bank to help the Jewish small businessmen with loans and credits. The Bank Ludowi (Peoples Bank) proved so useful and popular that another cooperative bank was established, Bank Kupietski (Commercial Bank). Both of these Jewish banks were always busy. The need for credit

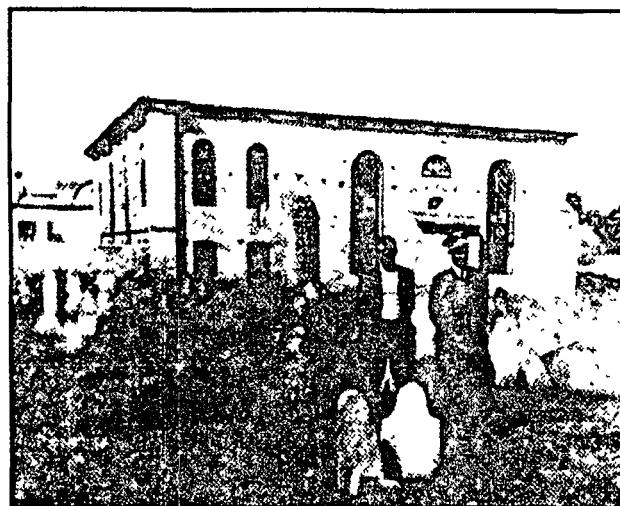
was urgent. A large selection of the population was living from trade and manufacturing.

With Hitler's rise to power in Germany, economic woes took second place. Now the primary concern was for sheer survival. In mid-1939 this concern reached a high point—the air smelled more and more of gunpowder. Very soon—in mid-August 1939—gunpowder exploded: Hitler attacked Poland.

The panic among the Jews was awful. But not one of us even imagined at that time how cruel a fate the Nazi murderers were preparing for the Jews.

This excerpt from the Szydłowiec Memorial Book has been published with the permission of the Shidlowtzer Society, who holds the copyright on all of this material. It was made available to the Kielce-Radom SIG by Sid Davis, program director of the Voice of America, whose mother's family emigrated from Szydłowiec.

A few copies of the English version of the yizkor book are still available at reasonable prices by writing to A.B. Rosenbaum, Chairman, The Shidlowtzer Benevolent Society, 2949 - 137th St., Flushing, NY 11354.



The Eastern Wall of the Shul

SURNAMES FROM EASTERN RADOM GUBERNIA

*Compiled by Alexander Beider
Introduction edited by Warren Blatt*

When working on my book *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Kingdom of Poland* (Avotaynu, 1996), I used many sources to discover Polish Jewish surnames. The most important sources were the voter lists for the Государственная Дума (*Gosudarstvennaya Duma* — the Russian parliament), the yizkor books, and the civil records. For my research, only the surnames from these sources were computerized; no given names were extracted.

Voter Lists

The lists of voters were published in 1906, 1907 and 1912 in the Russian language official newspapers for each gubernia. Those authorized to participate in the elections consisted of men twenty-five years and older who met certain economic requirements: revenues, property, occupation, and taxes on their industrial activities or homes.

Only a small percentage of the Jewish population was listed in the voter lists. Since half of the population was female, and 60% of the population was under age twenty-five, calculating from population figures yields that about 20% of the Jewish males over age twenty-five are contained in these voter lists.

The voter lists contain the surname and given name of each voter. Patronymics (the father's given name) are present in most of these lists as well. The age of voters is given only in the lists compiled in 1912 for Łomża gubernia, while the lists for all other gubernias give no age.

Yizkor Books

Many yizkor books have lists of Holocaust victims included. For the Kielce-Radom area, this is the case for the yizkor books of

Chmielnik, Działoszyce, Gniewoszów, Jędrzejów, Koprzywnica, Koziennice, Miechów, Olkusz, Pińczów, Przedborz, Przytyk, Staszów, Szczekociny, Szydłowiec, Wiślica, Wodzisław, and Zwoleń. Other books have no list of victims, for example, the yizkor books of Kielce, Opatów, Ostrowiec, Radom, Skarżysko-Kamienna. The book of Wierzbnik-Starachowice includes the list of Jews who were deported during the Second World War to the local camp from different regions.

Editor's Notes:

Listed below are the surnames from the four eastern districts of Radom gubernia: Iłża, Opatów, Sandomierz and Koziennice, surnames extracted from the voter lists, along with the total number of voters bearing each surname; and surnames extracted from the yizkor books. Dr. Beider has graciously shared the sources of his research with the Kielce-Radom SIG. Data for the other districts of Radom and Kielce will appear in future issues of this journal.

All these names were transliterated into a standard contemporary Polish spelling, from either Russian (voter lists), or from Yiddish or Hebrew (yizkor books). All the letters in the names below should be read as in Polish. For example, we spell "Frydman" instead of more familiar English spelling of "Friedman", "Rozensztejn" instead of "Rosenstein", "Kac" instead of "Katz", etc.

Dr. Beider is offering a research service. He will return to you the complete entries for a surname from the original voter lists (given names and patronymics), at a cost of \$21 per name per district. Write to: Alexander Beider, 8 rue du Dauphiné, 91300 Massy, France. Make checks payable to "Avotaynu, Inc."

**ŁÓŻA
DISTRICT:**

Ybw = Yizkor book
of Wierzbnik

[Other important towns Ciepielów,
Grabowiec,
Kazanów, Lipsko,
Nowa Tymienica,
Sienno, Solec,
Starachowice,
Tarłów, Wąchock]

Abramowicz (Ybw)
Ajdelkopf (Ybw)
Ajzenman (3 v, Ybw)
Ajzensztat (1 v)
Altmann (1 v, Ybw)
Anielewicz (1 v, Ybw)
Awenos (1 v)
Baranek (Ybw)
Bekiermaszny (Ybw)
Bichman (1 v)
Biderman (Ybw)
Binsztok (3 v, Ybw)
Birenbaum (1 v, Ybw)
Birencwajg (1 v,
Ybw)
Blatman (1 v, Ybw)
Blikzylberg (1 v)
Bluman (4 v, Ybw)
Blumenfeld (1 v,
Ybw)
Bojmalgryn (1 v)
Bomsztajn (1 v, Ybw)
Borensztajn (3 v,
Ybw)
Borówka (Ybw)
Brandwajn (2 v)
Brodbekier (3 v, Ybw)
Bromberg (1 v, Ybw)
Brukirer (1 v)
Bryks (1 v)
Bryt (Ybw)
Buchbinder (1 v)
Chajton (Ybw)
Ciepy (1 v, Ybw)
Cukier (6 v, Ybw)
Cukierman (4 v, Ybw)
Cukiert (1 v)
Cwilew (1 v)
Cymerman (1 v, Ybw)
Cytryn (Ybw)
Cytrynbaum (Ybw)
Dawidowicz (1 v,
Ybw)
Delewkowicz (Ybw)
Drajnudel (Ybw)
Dreksler (1 v, Ybw)
Dynerman (1 v)
Ejnesman (1 v, Ybw)
Elencwajg (1 v)
Engiel (1 v)
Enisman (Ybw)
Erlich (1 v)
Erlichman (Ybw)
Erlichson (Ybw)
Fajgjenbaum (Ybw)
Farbman (Ybw)

Feldman (1 v, Ybw)
Feldpicer (Ybw)
Fersztendyk (1 v)
Finkelsztajn (Ybw)
Fiszman (2 v, Ybw)
Flancenbaum (Ybw)
Frochtmann (1 v, Ybw)
Fryde (1 v)
Frydman (1 v, Ybw)
Frymel (1 v, Ybw)
Frymerman (1 v,
Ybw)
Funk (Ybw)
Furman (Ybw)
Gierszterman (1 v)
Glat (1 v, Ybw)
Glazer (Ybw)
Gold (1 v, Ybw)
Goldberg (1 v, Ybw)
Goldfarb (7 v, Ybw)
Goldfingier (1 v)
Goldgrub (Ybw)
Goldman (8 v, Ybw)
Goldsznit (1 v)
Goldsztajn (1 v, Ybw)
Gołębowski (2 v,
Ybw)
Gotlib (2 v, Ybw)
Grober (Ybw)
Grojsman (1 v)
Grofszternd (1 v)
Gryner (1 v, Ybw)
Grynglas (1 v)
Grynhaut (Ybw)
Grynszpan (1 v, Ybw)
Guterman (Ybw)
Gutman (1 v, Ybw)
Hajblum (Ybw)
Heler (2 v, Ybw)
Helsztajn (Ybw)
Herblum (4 v, Ybw)
Hercyg (Ybw)
Herling (Ybw)
Herszenhorn (2 v,
Ybw)
Hershman (Ybw)
Hilf (Ybw)
Himelgryn (1 v, Ybw)
Hirszberg (1 v)
Hochbaum (1 v)
Hochmuc (Ybw)
Hofman (1 v)
Honigbojm (1 v)
Honigman (1 v, Ybw)
Honigsberg (1 v,
Ybw)
Horowicz (1 v, Ybw)
Horwacz (1 v)
Iser (Ybw)
Ismach (1 v)
Iwry (1 v)
James (1 v)
Janower (1 v)
Kac (1 v, Ybw)
Kacenelebenbogen (1 v)
Kaciala (Ybw)
Kadysiewicz (1 v,
Ybw)
Kalikwaser (Ybw)
Kampf (1 v, Ybw)

Kaufman (1 v, Ybw)
Kazumienski (Ybw)
Kierbel (Ybw)
Kierszenbaum (2 v,
Ybw)
Kierszenblat (2 v,
Ybw)
Kierszenblum (1 v,
Ybw)
Kieselbrener (1 v)
Kiesterberg (1 v,
Ybw)
Kiwowicz (1 v)
Klajnbaum (2 v)
Klajnman (Ybw)
Klikwaser (Ybw)
Kogut (Ybw)
Komarowski (Ybw)
Konowiecki (Ybw)
Kopf (Ybw)
Koralnik (Ybw)
Korenwaser (3 v,
Ybw)
Korman (1 v)
Korta (Ybw)
Kosman (3 v)
Krauzman (Ybw)
Krysztal (2 v, Ybw)
Kuclowicz or
 Kocelowicz (Ybw)
Kumec (1 v, Ybw)
Kuncman (2 v)
Kuperberg (3 v, Ybw)
Kuperszmudt (1 v)
Kuperszmuit (1 v)
Kurnowski (Ybw)
Kuszerman (1 v)
Laks (1 v, Ybw)
Landau (1 v)
Langier (3 v, Ybw)
Lecht (1 v)
Lerman (Ybw)
Lerner (1 v, Ybw)
Lewi (1 v, Ybw)
Lewinson (Ybw)
Liberman (1 v, Ybw)
Lichtenstajn (1 v,
Ybw)
Lipski (Ybw)
Lipsztajn (Ybw)
Lipszyc (1 v, Ybw)
Lis (Ybw)
Listyg (1 v)
Majzels (1 v, Ybw)
Makierowicz (Ybw)
Mafach (1 v)
Malech (1 v)
Mandelzys (1 v, Ybw)
Manela (Ybw)
Maslowicz (2 v, Ybw)
Mecherowski (1 v)
Melamed (Ybw)
Mesenberg (2 v)
Milgram (1 v)
Milman (Ybw)
Milrad (2 v)
Milsztajn (1 v)
Mincberg (1 v, Ybw)
Minkowski (Ybw)
Mor or Mur (Ybw)
Morder (1 v)

Morgiensiern (Ybw)
Mysliborski (1 v)
Najman (1 v, Ybw)
Najnudel (1 v, Ybw)
Nemed (Ybw)
Nisenbaum (3 v, Ybw)
Niskier (1 v, Ybw)
Nudelman (Ybw)
Ofman (1 v, Ybw)
Oracz (1 v)
Orenbach (1 v)
Pasternak (Ybw)
Pawlener (Ybw)
Pflichtentrain (Ybw)
Plichtentrain (1 v)
Pochaczewski (Ybw)
Pozner (1 v, Ybw)
Pracownik (1 v)
Prowizor (1 v)
Przytycki (Ybw)
Puterman (1 v, Ybw)
Rabinowicz (Ybw)
Rajchcajg (Ybw)
Rajs (3 v, Ybw)
Rajzler (Ybw)
Rajzlik (Ybw)
Rajzman (Ybw)
Reznik (1 v)
Rochwerg (1 v)
Rolnicki (Ybw)
Rotszyld (Ybw)
Rozenbaum (1 v)
Rozenberg (2 v, Ybw)
Rozember (1 v)
Rozental (2 v, Ybw)
Rozenwald (Ybw)
Rubinfajer (1 v)
Rubinowicz (2 v)
Rubinsztajn (3 v,
Ybw)
Rutman (3 v, Ybw)
Rutmanowicz (Ybw)
Rybak (Ybw)
Samet (Ybw)
Szachtmann (1 v)
Szafir (1 v, Ybw)
Szajn (1 v, Ybw)
Szajner (Ybw)
Szajnfeld (1 v)
Szarfer (Ybw)
Szarfharc (Ybw)
Szechman (Ybw)
Szmedra (1 v)
Szpagat (Ybw)
Szpjazer (Ybw)
Szpjzman (1 v)
Szapiro (1 v, Ybw)
Sztajman (5 v, Ybw)
Sztajtn (1 v)
Sztajnbaum (Ybw)
Sztajnhart (Ybw)
Sztajnsztander (1 v)
Sztkerman (6 v, Ybw)
Szterenkanc (Ybw)
Sztern (Ybw)
Sztrajtmann (Ybw)
Szuch (1 v, Ybw)
Szwarcberg (3 v,
Ybw)
Szyfman (1 v, Ybw)
Szylkrot (1 v)

Tajchman (3 v, Ybw)
Tauman (Ybw)
Tencer (Ybw)
Tenenbaum (2 v,
Ybw)
Tenenwurcel (1 v)
Tobman (Ybw)
Trope (2 v, Ybw)
Turkeltaub (Ybw)
Ungier (Ybw)
Wajc_handler (Ybw)
Wajchman (2 v)
Wajcman (Ybw)
Wajgienszperk (Ybw)
Wajman (1 v)
Wajmberg (1 v)
Wajngarten (1 v)
Wajnryb (1 v, Ybw)
Wajnsztok (1 v, Ybw)
Wajntraub (Ybw)
Wajsberg (1 v, Ybw)
Wajsblum (Ybw)
Wajsfeld (1 v)
Wajsman (2 v)
Wajzer (1 v, Ybw)
Warszawski (2 v,
Ybw)
Waserman (1 v, Ybw)
Wekselman (1 v,
Ybw)
Werber (Ybw)
Wiecznik (Ybw)
Wilencyk (Ybw)
Winograd (Ybw)
Żabner (Ybw)
Zachciński (Ybw)
Zajfman (Ybw)
Zalcman (1 v, Ybw)
Zalsztajn (1 v)
Zelcer (Ybw)
Zoberman (1 v, Ybw)
Zulcer or Zolcer
 (Ybw)
Zylberman (2 v, Ybw)
Zylbersztajn (Ybw)
Zysapsi or Zysafsi
 (Ybw)
Zysholc (1 v)
Zyskind (Ybw)

KOZIENICE DISTRICT:

Ybk = Yizkor book of Kozielice,
Ybg = Yizkor book of Gniewoszów,
Ybz = Yizkor book of Zwolen

[Other important towns Głowaczów,
Granica,
Magnuszew,
Ryczywół]

Abramowicz (1 v,
Ybk)
Adler (3 v, Ybk)
Ajchenbaum (Ybk)
Ajdelman (3 v)
Ajdenbaum (Ybk)
Ajdenberg (3 v)
Ajlenberg (1 v)
Ajlman (Ybz)
Ajnsznydler (Ybk)
Ajzenbaum (1 v, Ybk)
Ajzenberg (4 v, Ybk)
Ajzenmeser (Ybk)
Ajzman (Ybz)
Akierman (2 v)
Alperman (1 v, Ybk)
Alterlajb (Ybk)
Altman (2 v, Ybg)
Angleiter (1 v, Ybk)
Angleter (Ybg)
Arbajtman (1 v, Ybk)
Awenzstern (6 v, Ybk)
Baginski (Ybk)
Bajer (2 v, Ybk)
Bandman (Ybk)
Baran (Ybk)
Batyst (Ybk)
Bekierman (Ybg)
Bendelman (Ybz)
Bendler (Ybk)
Bentman (Ybk)
Bergier (Ybk)
Berkman (1 v, Ybz)
Berkowicz (1 v)
Berman (Ybk)
Berneman (6 v, Ybk)
Bersztel (Ybz)
Bertmanowicz (Ybz)
Berunad (Ybk)
Berynman (Ybz)
Bichman (Ybz)
Bieganiec (Ybk)
Binem (1 v)
Binental (Ybk)
Birenbaum (11 v,
Ybk)
Birman (Ybg)
Biter (1 v)
Blatman (3 v, Ybz)
Blejchman (Ybz)
Blisko (1 v)
Blumencwajg (1 v,
Ybk)
Bojmaj (Ybk)
Bojmal (3 v)
Bojmałgry (3 v)
Bojman (1 v)
Borensztajn (15 v,
Ybk)
Borer (1 v)
Brajntuch (Ybz)
Brajtman (Ybk)
Bratzstajn (Ybk)
Brandszaft (Ybk)
Brandszpigel (2 v)
Braun (3 v, Ybk)
Brod (1 v)
Bronsztajn (Ybk)
Brontfan (Ybz)
Bronzaft (2 v)
Brzozowski (Ybk)

Samelson (2 v)
Sanek (1 v, Ybg)
Sapirsztajn (Ybk)
Silman (1 v)
Sirota (Ybk)
Sitkowski (1 v)
Soból (2 v, Ybk)
Sochaczewski (Ybk)
Spirytyus (1 v)
Stokfisz (Ybk)
Sukno (Ybk)
Symenhausz (1 v, Ybk)
Szabason (3 v, Ybk)
Szabezon (Ybg)
Szac (1 v)
Szaf (Ybk)
Szafirsztajn (4 v)
Szafranski (2 v)
Szajer (Ybg)
Szajerman (2 v)
Szajn (2 v)
Szajnfeld (Ybk)
Szames (11 v)
Szapiro (1 v)
Szarfarc (Ybg)
Szawelzon (1 v)
Szepsel (2 v)
Szerer (1 v)
Szermajster (Ybk)
Szerman (4 v, Ybg)
Szlaferman (Ybz)
Szluftman (1 v)
Szlukier (1 v)
Szmajser (1 v, Ybk)
Sznajder (3 v)
Sznajderman (1 v)
Sznol (Ybz)
Szpjazer (1 v)
Szpjazman (2 v)
Szpigiel (1 v, Ybk)
Szpigielman (2 v, Ybk)
Szpilberg (Ybg)
Szpira (1 v, Ybk)
Sztajman (1 v)
Sztajnsbaum (Ybk)
Sztajnkok (Ybk)
Sztajnfeld (Ybg)
Sztajhoren (1 v)
Sztajhorn (Ybz)
Sztajnrod (2 v)
Sztajnrot (Ybk)
Sztajnszajder (1 v, Ybg)
Sztamfater (Ybg)
Sztarkman (Ybk)
Sztatwojner (1 v, Ybk)
Szstatyner (Ybk)
Sztekier (Ybk)
Sztelman (1 v)
Sztern (1 v, Ybz)
Szternfeld (1 v)
Szternsztajn (Ybk)
Sztrajman (Ybk)
Sztylman (2 v)
Szuch (Ybk)
Szwarcbard (3 v)
Szwarcberg (2 v, Ybz)
Szwarcman (2 v, Ybk)
Szwarcwort (1 v)
Szwer (Ybg)

Szyldkrojt (Ybz)
Szylter (1 v)
Szylman (1 v)
Szyper (2 v)
Tabacznik (1 v, Ybk)
Tajtelbaum (4 v, Ybk)
Tanachowicz (Ybz)
Taube (1 v)
Tenenbaum (3 v, Ybk)
Tener (Ybg)
Teper (1 v, Ybk)
Teperman (Ybk)
Tochterman (Ybk)
Topol (Ybg)
Torenglejn (1 v)
Triangiel (Ybk)
Tuchman (Ybk)
Turek (2 v)
Tyrangiel (1 v, Ybk)
Tyszman (Ybk)
Ubogi (1 v)
Uczen (1 v)
Urbach (1 v)
Urtregier (1 v)
Wajcman (3 v, Ybk)
Wajnberg (13 v, Ybk)
Wajnfeld (2 v)
Wajngarten (Ybk)
Wajnman (1 v)
Wajnryb (Ybg)
Wajnsztok (2 v, Ybk)
Wajntraub (2 v, Ybk)
Wajntrob (2 v)
Wajnworce (1 v)
Wajsband (Ybz)
Wajsberg (2 v, Ybk)
Wajsbor (3 v)
Wajsbrot (Ybk)
Wajzman (Ybg)
Wajzburg (1 v)
Waksman (1 v, Ybk)
Walman (1 v)
Warecki (Ybk)
Waserman (8 v, Ybz)
Wasermis (1 v)
Wegman (Ybz)
Weltman (Ybg)
Werber (Ybk)
Wertman (3 v, Ybk)
Wierzbicki (Ybg)
Wilczek (1 v, Ybk)
Wilczkowski (2 v)
Wildenberg (3 v, Ybk)
Wildman (1 v, Ybk)
Winer (1 v)
Winerlak (1 v)
Winograd (Ybk)
Wizenberg (Ybz)
Wolberg (2 v, Ybk)
Wolfszrand (Ybk)
Wolman (1 v, Ybz)
Wulf (1 v)
Wulfman (1 v)
Zachorowicz (1 v)
Zajac (1 v)
Zajdenbaum (Ybz)
Zajdenworm (1 v)
Zajfman (1 v)
Arbes (1 v)
Arbus (1 v, Ybos)
Aufman (2 v)
Zalcman (1 v, Ybk)
Ausdajcer (1 v)

Zamojski (Ybk)
Zaterman (1 v, Ybk)
Zębel (1 v)
Zeman (Ybk)
Złotogóra (Ybg)
Zomberg (Ybg)
Żurkowski (1 v)
Zyferman (3 v, Ybk)
Zygielman (1 v)
Zygierman (1 v)
Zylber (Ybz)
Zylberberg (9 v, Ybk)
Zylberfarb (1 v)
Zylberknop (1 v, Ybk)
Zylberman (7 v, Ybk)
Zylberszporn (2 v)
Zylbersztajn (3 v, Ybk)
Turek (2 v)
Tyrangiel (1 v, Ybk)
Tyszman (Ybk)
Ubogi (1 v)
Uczen (1 v)
Zyberman (Ybz)

OPATÓW DISTRICT:
Ybop = Yizkor book of Opatów,
Ybos = Yizkor book of Ostrowiec
[Other important towns Cmielów, Iwaniska, Kunów, Lagów, Lasocin, Ozarów, Raków, Wasnio]

Bader (1 v, Ybop)
Baharier (Ybos)
Bajczer (1 v)
Bajgelman (2 v, Ybos)
Bajneman (2 v, Ybos)
Bajrych (Ybos)
Bakalar or Bekler (Ybos)
Bal (Ybop)
Balter (1 v, Ybop, Ybos)
Band (4 v)
Bankier (1 v)
Baranowski (1 v)
Baum (1 v)
Baumfeld (1 v)
Baumsztajn (1 v, Ybos)
Zyman (1 v, Ybk)
Bekiel (Ybos)
Bekier (1 v)
Benkier (Ybos)
Berenbaum (1 v)
Berencwajg (Ybop)
Berensztajn (1 v)
Bergier (2 v, Ybos)
Berliner (1 v)
Berman (3 v, Ybos)
Berson (1 v)
Beser (1 v)
Beserman (2 v)
Biderman (Ybos)
Biezonkski (Ybos)
Birenbaum (2 v)
Birencwajg (Ybop, Ybos)
Blachman (4 v)
Blajberg (1 v, Ybos)
Blankman (Ybos)
Blitental (2 v, Ybop)
Bluer (2 v, Ybop)
Blum (Ybos)
Bluman (1 v)
Blumenfeld (3 v, Ybos)
Blumensztok (1 v, Ybos)
Ajdelkopf (1 v)
Ajjgier (Ybos)
Ajjhorn (1 v)
Ajlkichen (Ybos)
Ajzenbach (1 v)
Ajzenberg (1 v)
Ajzenman (7 v)
Ajzensztat (1 v)
Albus (1 v)
Aleksandrowicz (1 v, Ybos)
Algazy (Ybop)
Alhazen (1 v)
Alkichen (1 v)
Alter (Ybos)
Alterman (1 v)
Altersman (1 v)
Bromberg (3 v, Ybop, Ybos)
Broncher (1 v)
Brons (3 v)
Brukiew (1 v)
Brukurer (Ybos)
Brykman (4 v, Ybop, Ybos)
Apelbaum (8 v, Ybos)
Arbjman (1 v)
Arbes (1 v)
Arbus (1 v, Ybos)
Aufman (2 v)
Bulka (1 v, Ybos)
Ausdajcer (1 v)

Bursztyn (1 v)
Calichman or Celichman (Ybos)
Chęciński (Ybos)
Chmielewski (1 v)
Chunefeld (H (1 v)
Cukier (3 v, Ybos)
Cukier_zaft (1 v)
Cukierfajn (1 v, Ybos)
Cwajgenbok (3 v)
Cwajgman (2 v, Ybos)
Cymer (1 v)
Cyberman (3 v)
Cymrot (Ybos)
Cytryn (1 v, Ybos)
Czarnocha (1 v)
Czernikowski (8 v, Ybop, Ybos)
Daches (1 v)
Dajcz (Ybos)
Dales (Ybos)
Damski (1 v, Ybop, Ybos)
Darmgrosz or Dramegrosz (Ybos)
Dawidowicz (2 v)
Dębszewski (Ybos)
Dębski (1 v)
Dodels (1 v)
Dorobecki (1 v)
Drepta (1 v)
Dychter (Ybop, Ybos)
Dykierman (Ybop)
Dyner (1 v)
Dziadek (1 v)
Dziadoszycki (Ybop)
Echt (1 v)
Edelman (1 v)
Ejnysman (1 v)
Ejzykowicz (1 v)
Eiwing (Ybos)
Ender (1 v)
Engiel (Ybop)
Engielender (2 v, Ybos)
Epsztajn (1 v)
Erenberg (2 v, Ybop)
Erlich (2 v, Ybos)
Erlichman (3 v, Ybop)
Erman (3 v, Ybop)
Bojm (1 v)
Bolesławski (1 v)
Bomsztyk (1 v)
Borensztajn (3 v, Ybos)
Brafman (Ybos)
Bratjel (1 v)
Brakarz (2 v)
Brochsztajn (Ybos)
Brodbekier (1 v)
Bronberg (3 v, Ybop, Ybos)
Fachler (3 v, Ybop)
Fajfkopf (Ybos)
Faktor (1 v)
Farbman (Ybos)
Fęczok or Piencio (Ybos)
Federkol (1 v)
Fefer (1 v, Ybos)
Feldberg (Ybos)
Feldblum (1 v, Ybos)
Feldman (6 v, Ybos)
Fercyk or Parcik (Ybos)
Fersztendyk (1 v)
Fidler (Ybos)
Finkelsztajn (2 v)
Fisz (8 v, Ybos)
Fiszabajn (1 v, Ybos)
Fiszendler (1 v)
Fiszer (Ybos)

Fiszhandler (Ybos)
Fiszman (2 v)
Flajszer (Ybos)
Flajszman (10 v, Ybos)
Flederwaser (1 v)
Fligelman (Ybop)
Flikier (1 v)
Fliktentraj (1 v)
Fogiel (Ybop)
Frachtman (1 v)
Frajberg (2 v)
Frejman (1 v)
Frenkel (2 v, Ybos)
Frochtman (1 v)
Fruchtgarten (2 v)
Fruchtmann (Ybop)
Frydenberg (1 v)
Frydental (Ybos)
Frydland (4 v, Ybos)
Frydlewski (1 v, Ybos)
Frydman (11 v)
Frydrych (Ybos)
Frymerman (Ybop)
Fuks (2 v, Ybos)
Gajst (1 v, Ybos)
Garfinkel (1 v)
Gdal (1 v)
Gdalewicz (2 v, Ybop)
Gdanski (Ybos)
Giefen or Gapan (Ybos)
Gielbaum (1 v)
Gielberg (Ybos)
Gielbojm (1 v)
Giersztajn (1 v, Ybos)
Giertner (1 v, Ybos)
Giewaltman (1 v)
Giewerc (1 v)
Ginsberg (1 v)
Ginsburg (2 v)
Glanc (1 v)
Glat (6 v, Ybop, Ybos)
Glazman (4 v, Ybop)
Glinowiecki (1 v)
Glibutszer (Ybos)
Goldbach (1 v, Ybop)
Goldbart (1 v)
Goldberg (4 v)
Goldblum (3 v)
Goldcekier (1 v, Ybop)
Goldcykier (Ybos)
Goldfarb (5 v)
Goldfinger (2 v, Ybos)
Goldgrub (1 v)
Goldhaar (1 v)
Goldman (12 v)
Goldmic (1 v)
Goldrajch (Ybos)
Goldszlegier (1 v, Ybos)
Goldsztajn (4 v)
Goldwaser (4 v, Ybop, Ybos)
Goldys (1 v)
Goldzac (1 v, Ybos)

Holocaust orphan seeks help in locating her biological parents

A 54-year-old Jewish orphan of the Holocaust has asked for help in locating her birth parents.

It seems that Pnina Gutman, at age 2-1/2, was left in an abandoned railway cart outside Warsaw in 1944. She was just 2-1/2 years old.

Pnina was handed over to a Polish family named Kaczmarek by a Red Cross messenger. She lived with this family in the town of Zyradow, close to Warsaw, till the end of the war when they moved to their home town of Bierakow, close to the town of Poznan.

In 1949 she was placed in the Jewish orphanage just outside Warsaw. In September of that year a Jewish family named Himmel adopted her. She became Pnina Himmel and moved to Israel with the family.

Pnina writes:

"My adopting parents did not talk either about my adoption or my past. To them I was their only beloved child. My adopting mother used always to say, 'A mother is the one who cares for the child, not the one delivered it.' Only now, after their death, I began to look for my biological family."

In her quest she found the documents which threw light on the early part of her past.

Just this past June she met the son and daughter of the Polish family Kaczmarek in a moving, friendly

meeting, but learned little more about her past..

She has learned that she told authorities when she was found:

"My name is Barbara Rebuhn (Rebhun). I live in Aleje Jerusalimakie (a street by this name existed only in Warsaw). I am 2-1/2 years old. I talk Polish and German."

So her real name is Barbara Rebhun. A quick telephone check shows more than 100 listings in the U.S. alone.

There was one other very important fact that Pnina mentioned.

"According to the documents in the Zydowski Instytut Historyczny, in 1948 a certain family named Rebhun from Krakow came looking for a Barbara Rebhun..."

That was nearly 50 years ago and, as genealogists realize, time has a way of erasing so much. Pnina, or Barbara, says she has written to many people and institutions around the world asking for help. So far she has had no results.

If anyone reading this has any clues, or has any suggestions for Pnina to follow, please write to us. We'll get word to her immediately.

A new BOOK about Poland

Hamburg Passengers from the Kingdom of Poland and the Russian Empire, Indirect Passage to New York: 1855-June 1873, by Geraldine Moser and Marlene Silverman, published by Landsmen Press, 1996; 194 pp. Soft cover.

The passenger lists preserved by the police authorities in Hamburg, Germany (1850-1934) are one of the best sources of information on the town of origin of our ancestors. There are Direct Lists (those going direct to their port of destination) and indirect lists (passage to an intermediate port and then to the final destination.)

This book indexes passengers from Hamburg who took the indirect route to New York from 1855 through June, 1873, and came from the Kingdom of Poland or the Russian Empire. There are no indirect lists for 1868, or the first three months of 1870.

Of the 12,593 passengers found by these criteria, the Jewish proportion was estimated to be about from 65 to 80 percent for various time periods.

All data in the Hamburg lists are given in the

Alphabetical Index of this book for each passenger, except occupation. It is arranged alphabetically by surname and includes given name, age, sex, ship, date, page in the actual lists, town and country. There is a one page "Quick Use Guide" and a narrative for further guidance.

The *Index of Passengers in Order of Appearance on the Lists* in the second part of the book gives the full name, town and date for each passenger, ordered by page number and placement in the actual lists. Thus, it affords a quick picture of an emigrant's possible traveling companions. Although proximity on the lists does not *per se* imply a familial or personal relationship, people originating in the same area often arrived in Hamburg on the same overland transport. As the dates get later, the "landsman" groups grow larger. And over time the emigration increasingly becomes a movement of whole families, making the Hamburg lists a rather valuable genealogical resource.

Ordering Information. Total cost, postpaid, is \$26 in the U.S.; \$27 Canada and Mexico; all other countries, \$30. Make check payable to LANDSMEN PRESS, mail to LANDSMEN PRESS, Box 228, 3701 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20008.

The Power of Extracts

Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis

The unfortunate reality of our genealogy quests is that we must work with documents we don't necessarily understand. The Kingdom of Poland's Napoleonic format of vital civil registrations, which records statistic events, is not columnar with headings. They can appear formidable, with extensive text in either Polish or Russian, depending on the year. Don't be intimidated; anyone can master these records. I did. The complexity of this paragraph style format may appear to be a curse, but it is a blessing in disguise: a great deal of information is buried in these records, mysteries that are not apparent from only looking at the indices. The challenge is not so much how to decipher individual records, but to be able to tie records together to form a family.

Format of the Records

Each original record book contains birth, marriage and/or death records for a particular town for a specific span of years. Most years were indexed by the original clerk. The reels of films are typically arranged as follows: for a specific year, birth records are followed by the birth index, marriage records followed by the marriage index, then death records followed by the death index. Occasionally I've noticed that an index is out of place. The years are usually delimited by some type of header frame on the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS) microfilms of the original record books. Typically a marriage record will fill a page; birth and death records are usually two per page, although I have seen as many as seven.

Over the course of time, I learned that a standard method of genealogy research was insufficient to produce a comprehensive picture. Searching index lists of vital event registrations, and then examining those records, was simply not good enough. Too many important pieces of the puzzle were slipping through the cracks.

Under the tutelage of Warren Blatt, I'd learned the importance of extracting basic facts from every record for an entire town in order to

study the pre-surname period (1810 to 1820, and often beyond). I began to realize that this was a necessary technique for a much wider range of years: the full scope of the LDS microfilms of the Jewish vital records for the nineteenth century.

My original research in Krasnystaw, Poland (Lublin gubernia) yielded a handful of ancestors for my tree. Once I studied every record for the whole town, I realized that nearly ten percent of all vital events registered in Krasnystaw were for my family! Many of the connections were difficult to discern. A lengthy analysis process slowly helped me to identify large undiscovered factions of my family.

I expanded my extractions to encompass Radom, Turobin and Izbica as well (I had previously worked on Chęciny with Warren Blatt). In doing so, I was able to make some meaningful observations about certain aspects of life in my ancestral towns: juvenile deaths, occupation distributions, naming patterns, cousin marriages, literacy rates. I could see how the trends and patterns differed from town to town.

What Are Extracts?

Vital record extractions are the isolation of crucial facts from vital statistic records. Often, the fields extracted include name, parents, ages, occupations and towns. It is very useful to have this summary of a whole town's records available for genealogical research. A full set of extracts can reveal solutions to mysteries that might otherwise remain buried. Often the only way to get such extractions is to perform them yourself. A cooperative research group such as the Kielce-Radom SIG is a good means of pooling our efforts.

Why Do Extracts?

Why should we perform vital record extractions when we can simply access the index of civil registrations in the LDS microfilms for our towns? The answer is many faceted, and often complex.

On the most basic level, many films are not completely indexed. Some events/years have no index at all. Sometimes marriages are indexed only by groom. The alphabetical order of an index can be misleading. Most indices are semi-alphabetical: alphabetical by the first letter of the surname, then chronological within that letter. However, some indices are not alphabetized at all, but are chronological, and those that are alphabetical may be ordered by given name rather than surname, or a mix of both. A few items may be misplaced within an alphabetical listing, such as the name Goldberg in the midst of the "M" section, or a few 'leftovers' appended to the end of the alphabetized index.

The index is often not an accurate reflection of the simple facts transcribed from the records. The very name of the person whose event is the subject of the registration may be misidentified on the index due to clerical error made over 100 years ago. An index is simply not a primary source document.

Patronymics

The most crucial reason to perform complete vital record extractions is to be able to use data from the pre-surname period. Prior to the Russian surname mandate in the Kingdom of Poland, and on a limited basis for several years beyond 1821, most Jews registered only by patronymic names (identification by father's given name). The Polish notations for patronymics are the following suffixes:

- wicz, meaning 'son of'
- owna, meaning 'daughter of'
- owa, meaning 'wife of', and is often seen on death records of married women.

It is impossible to identify your ancestors from a patronymic entry on an index, unless the given names are such an unusual pairing, such as perhaps Sumer Elkon Tanchumowicz, and even such an unusual combination of names in one town could be quite common in another. There are simply too many Abram Szmulowiczs to identify which is yours without further study. In some towns, patronymics are used as part of a full name even after the surname mandate. Hence you may see Abram Szmulowicz Cukierman. Szmulowicz is neither a middle name, nor part of a multiple surname. It simply means that Abram Cukierman was the son of Szmul.

A confusing issue in working with pre-surname records is the way in which the patronymics were recorded. Sometimes the patronymic used in a registration was the father's name, and sometimes the grandfather's name. Naturally, this may be inconsistent across multiple registrations in a nuclear family. Consider the following family:

- Child*: Jankiel
- Father*: Icyk
- Child's paternal grandfather*: Berek
- Father's paternal grandfather*: Szlama

The index entry for this birth might read *Ickowicz, Jankiel* or *Berkowicz, Jankiel*. Similarly, the record itself may identify the father as either *Icyk Berkowicz* or *Icyk Szlamowicz*. It is impossible to analyze the value of these records at a glance.

Technically, when a girl or woman is identified as *Hana Dawidowiczowna*, it should mean Hana, daughter of the son of Dawid, making Dawid Hana's paternal grandfather. In reality, this expression was often used erroneously as a synonym for *Hana Dawidowna* in vital records. Similarly, a married woman identified as *Sura Moskowiczowa* should be Sura, wife of the son of Moszek; Moszek should be Sura's father-in-law. Again, examples can be found for the incorrect use of this phrase to denote Sura, wife of Moszek. You must consider multiple records of a family to unravel this situation.

Additionally, many records contain names that are difficult to discern between surnames and patronymics (or sometimes even occupations), such as *Berkowicz* and *Abramowicz*. In Chęciny, for example, *Manelowicz* represents both the surname *Manela* and a patronymic for the *Gnat* family, whose patriarch had the given name *Manela*. Too hasty a decision might cause a researcher to connect these two distinct families without realizing the different connotations of *Manelowicz*.

Maiden names are not usually reflected on the index. There are a few exceptions to this, but very few. If you are tracing the descendants of a woman whose marriage you cannot find, you will not know her married name, and hence will not be able to find the birth and death records of her descendants, nor even her own death record.

Often, towns do not list women by maiden surname, but by patronymic. This clouds the issue even further. By extracting the records and studying the extractions, it is possible to assign maiden surnames to women by identifying other records in their families: their birth and/or marriage records which would indicate the formal family surname. Once a woman's birth family is identified, her ancestors (and lateral relatives as well) may be traced.

Conjectural Surnames

Analyzing record extracts can result in assignments of conjectural surnames. This means that it is possible to determine what surname a family later acquired, although they were not identified by a surname at the time of the earlier records. By comparing families for similar characteristics, such as names, patronymics, ages and occupations, it is often possible to identify later records for the same family: records for events registered after the family adoption of a formal surname. For example, an 1820 birth record for a Liba Laia, daughter of Herszek Fiszlowicz, cap maker, and Marya Peręcow[na] might be paired with an 1822 death record for a Liba Laia Zaiąć, age 2, daughter of Herszek Zaiąć, cap maker, and Marya Rozenwald. Hence, a researcher could conjecture that Herszek Fiszlowicz took on the surname Zaiąć, and that Marya Peręcowna's father and/or brothers acquired the surname Rozenwald. This is not a 100% guarantee. It is always possible that the death record is from another family of similar characteristics. Unusual names and occupations make conjectures more probable. Ages, if available, should be taken into account, but realize that ages were often inexact as reported at the time of registration, and that spelling of all names varied from record to record, or even within a single document. It is conventional for conjectural surnames to appear in square brackets in published extracts. These names do not appear in the original records.

Surname Mandates

A very confusing issue, when working with 19th century Jewish records from this region, is that even once surnames were adopted, they were not fixed or permanent in the way we think of them today. See the article "Alternate Surnames in Russian Poland" from the Summer 1996 issue of *Avotaynu: The International Review*

of *Jewish Genealogy* (XII:2). Perhaps your family name changed over time. This was fairly common early in the process of surname adoption. This is a major consideration for the Kielce and Radom gubernias, which were once included in West Galicia. The Russian surname mandate was imposed on the Jews of the Kingdom of Poland in 1821, but these Jews had experienced a prior surname edict in 1805, under the auspices of the Austrian controlled West Galicia. From 1810, when the Russians gained control, through part of 1821, surnames were not required at all in this region. Consequently, at the time of the 1821 mandate, many families chose different surnames than they'd had earlier, or different branches of a family would make diverse decisions regarding retention of the 1805 surname versus adopting a new one. Siblings may have acquired different surnames. You can identify the multiple surnames used by a single family from studying a large set of records. Extraction makes this easier.

Town of origin is an important fact in extractions. Towns are usually listed on marriage registrations and occasionally on birth and death records as well. A marriage record also identifies towns where the bride and groom were born or resided, as well as the towns where the banns were read. Banns are documents of intent to marry. Be careful in your interpretation of banns, if they are available (banns were often not filmed for many towns), in the absence of other supporting evidence of the marriage. On rare occasion, the marriage never took place.

Typically there were two banns per marriage. When the bride and groom were from different towns, banns were written in each town; hence, if the marriage took place in another town, there will be no corresponding marriage registration in one of the towns where the banns were registered. Banns usually contain the same basic name, age, parent and residence information as the marriage record. Consequently, it offers another opportunity to verify such facts if the information is illegible on the marriage registration itself. Additionally, if one party was from a small village and the marriage record doesn't indicate where that village is, the place where the banns were written is a good indication of the location of that village.

The towns embedded in the registrations are a crucial clue if your family came from a different town than the one you are studying. An

unusual and poignant example is the high percentage of deaths at the Radom hospital in the 1848 cholera epidemic, where many of the victims were not only from other towns, but also from other powiat (districts) and even other gubernias (provinces).

What makes the toil of extracting worthwhile? You may argue that you can peruse all the records for your town without the additional work of extracting records that bear no resemblance to your family. However, in order to be thoroughly analyzed, the data must be studied, not perused, and studied repeatedly. While this may seem like an inordinate amount of work to reap a few extra benefits, consider the key pieces of information that you may uncover, or the sheer volume of relatives that may surface.

Examples

Following are a few examples of situations in which full town extractions can solve puzzling mysteries:

- Once multiple towns for a region are extracted, it is possible to find records of a single family in different towns, as people migrated and married out of the confines of their own villages. Take, for example, the case of the Manela family in Chęciny. Warren Blatt's early Chęciny extracts contain information from an 1811 marriage record for Szajndla, daughter of Luka Szlamowicz (Luka, son of Szlama) and Sora Berków (Sora, daughter of Berek). Later registrations chronicle the births of children to this same woman, Szajndla Manela, and her husband Icek Rozenwald. During this same era, births were registered to a Szlama Manela and Gitla Jankłów in Chęciny, but no marriage registration surfaced for this couple. An 1819 marriage record in Sobków, also extracted by Warren Blatt, describes a groom named Szlama, son of Luka Szlamowicz and Sora Berków, and a bride named Gitla, daughter of Jankiel. This discovery, in the extractions of a neighboring town, provided the connection between the brother and sister pair of Szajndla and Szlama Manela.
- Another example is Warren Blatt's Mydlo family. His great-great-great-grandfather, Zysman Mydlo, born circa 1791, lived in

Chęciny. He knew from records there that Zysman's father's name was Joel. In performing extracts of nearby Sobków, he discovered the 1817 marriage of Zysman's brother Icek, who married a bride from Sobków. The marriage registration listed the groom's father with a patronymic, Joel Jaskowicz. Thus, Warren uncovered another generation of direct ancestry! The registration also listed Warren's great-great-great-grandfather as a witness: "Zysman Joelowicz, age 26, of Chęciny, brother of the groom." Without extracts, Warren would never have discovered this. There were no surnames in this registration. Other examples abound. The key is to find matches based on given names, in order to assign the conjectural surnames.

- I found a birth record for a baby, listed in an index with a surname I was searching in a town I was heavily interested in, whose mother was a widow and whose father was not identified at all. I'd never come across any other records for this family. In cases like this, sometimes the record will identify the widowed mother by married surname and sometimes by maiden name. In the latter case, the baby is actually assigned an incorrect surname.

Extractions may provide mothers' maiden names, if available on the original records, and you can search to see if the surname for the baby was the mother's or father's name. In my case, it was the maiden name of the mother, and brought a whole new branch onto my tree.

- Although Krasnystaw is outside of the Kielce-Radom jurisdiction, the next example is generic enough to apply to any research in the Kingdom of Poland, and is important enough to merit discussion. My great-great-grandparents, Wolf Cukierman and Bajla Bark (sometimes identified as Sura Bajla Bark on later records), were married in 1846 in Krasnystaw. I traced the Cukierman family to the 1700s, but could find only a couple of registrations for a Bark family, and the time frame was much too late to be applicable for Sura Bajla's birth.

From the 1846 marriage record, I learned that [Sura] Bajla was 19 years old, born in Krasnystaw, and was the daughter of Herszek,

deceased at the time of the marriage, and Hana Bark. The very first record in the Jewish register, 1826 birth #1, was for a Sura Bajla Libman, daughter of Herszek Libman and Chana Rappaport. This record caught my eye for two reasons:

1) Except for the surname, all the details mirrored those of Sura Bajla Bark, my great-great-grandmother.

2) The maternal grandparents were listed: Fałek and Laia Rappaport. This was highly unusual.

Through the process of extraction, I was able to determine that Herszek Libman had died around 1835 (although I was unable to locate his death registration due to a gap in the records filmed by the LDS), and that Chana Rappaport had subsequently married a man named Jankiel Bark [Bargman], with whom she raised additional children. Sura Baila and her sister Chaia took on their stepfather's surname. This brought me additional direct ancestors: Fałek and Laia Rappaport, plus Laia's father and Herszek's parents from the 1825 marriage of Herszek Libman and Chana Rappaport.

Yet the 1826 birth would have remained undiscovered, or at least unsolved, without the extractions. The key piece to the puzzle was the marriage of Jankiel and Chana Bark's daughter Tema Bergman (a variant of Bark) which actually listed Chana's maiden name, yielding positive identification.

- For an example of a very different nature, my great-great-grandfather, Gimpel Mandelman of Radom, could not sign his name. All records on which he was a declarant were marked OOO. Is this unusual? While performing extractions, you can note the absence or presence of signatures. In Radom, illiteracy among fathers of newborns was fairly common. In other towns, however, it was quite rare. This may not seem like a gem of genealogical information, but remember that we are studying people, not data. Our ancestors were much more than merely a collection of names, dates and places.
- Another interesting example of the value of extracted data for all residents of a town can

be found in the article "*Who was Brayny Beyli Wigdorow? . . . The Problem, and a Solution*" by Judith Allison Walters, in *Toledot* (II:2, pages 12-13). This article chronicles the author's search for the ancestors of a woman identified only by patronymic in all records available.

Primary vs. Secondary Source Data

When dealing with extraction documents, it is crucial to bear in mind the nature of the material we are dealing with. There are differing styles of record extraction. It is possible to create an extraction document simply from names and parents. Some researchers extract as much information as possible from each record, including house number (for early records which include such a field), date of the event, time of day, witnesses, occupations, and who signed the document.

Some of the data is subject to error, either in the clerk's original transcription, or interpretation of the handwriting from the poor quality of the microfilms and original record books. Many of the ambiguities may be resolved as the researcher becomes familiar with the residents of the town. As always, it is prudent for the researcher, when using secondary source data such as extractions, to examine the primary source data (original records) for final verification. It is always best for the genealogist to view the actual records pertaining to his/her family to verify the interpretation and glean additional facts.

Full extraction was an important jump for me. My research had taken on new dimensions, new proportions of importance. I not only knew who my ancestors were, but had gained a clearer picture of their way of life. Town extracts provide a window through which to look beyond the simple confines of one's own family, to life in the shtetl as a whole, the very environment in which our ancestors lived. Only when considering as many clues as possible can we realistically compile a cohesive and comprehensive family tree.

Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis is a senior systems analyst and served as research project coordinator for the 15th Summer Seminar on Jewish Genealogy in Boston last summer.

Kielce-Radom Gubernia Research Projects Inventory

There has been an informal team of Kielce-Radom research coordination for the past year, prior to the formation of the formal Kielce-Radom SIG. We have pooled our resources, shared our finds, and helped each other along. We have found our families in each others' projects in neighboring towns. There was a fair amount of internal migration in Congress Poland last century.

Join our team. The current projects listed below cover only a small portion of our area of interest. It is crucial to maintain a central inventory of Kielce-Radom research projects currently underway or planned, in order to avoid duplication of effort. Together we can find the missing links in our trees.

Contact Lauren Davis to register a project or for information on how to start one: PO Box 784, Reisterstown, MD 21136, United States of America or via E-mail at <merlyn@access.digex.net>.

For copies of the film inventory documents, send a large self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Warren Blatt, 27-1 Georgetown Drive, Framingham, MA 01701, United States of America. All other projects listed here are scheduled for serialization in this journal.

Vital Statistic Record Extractions

Chęciny 1810-1825

Warren Blatt and Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis

Kielce 1868-1884

Dolores Ring

Malagoszcz 1826-1843

Michael Tobias

Olkusz 1810-

Robert Heyman

Radom 1827-1841

Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis

Sobków 1810-1838

Warren Blatt

Włoszczowa 1823, 1832, 1836, 1853

David Zakai

Film Inventories

Chęciny Jewish Records

Warren Blatt

Chmielnik Jewish Records

Warren Blatt

Gnojno Jewish Records

Warren Blatt

LDS Index Projects

Chęciny 1826-1834

Embellished with information from the
1810-1825 extraction project.

Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis

Kielce 1868-1884

Transliteration from Cyrillic
David Zakai

Końskie

Transliteration from Cyrillic
David Zakai

Ozarów 1858-1867

Daniel Wagner

Pilica

Jackie Wasserstein

Przedborz 1879-1886

Transliteration from Cyrillic
Daniel Wagner

Radom 1868-1877

Transliteration from Cyrillic
Lowell Ackerman

Włoszczowa

David Zakai

Occupation Definitions

Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis

Polish-English Rough Translations

It is difficult to interpret the occupations mentioned in 19th century Russian Poland Jewish vital statistics records in the context of 19th century Jewish life. These occupation definitions were gleaned from a variety of dictionaries, using either the full word or similar root words, and by consultation with other dedicated genealogists researching the region. A few of the occupations are sometimes spelled irregularly. They appear in this list with multiple spellings. Some words on the list are not actual occupations, but descriptive words found with the occupations, such as a specific type of peddler.

The prefix phrase "mayster kunszu" means a master in the art of a given profession, typically an artisan or craftsman such as tailor, glazier, goldsmith. "Mayster profesyi" is a master in the profession of a given area of specialty, such as a butcher. These masters may sometimes be identified with an apprentice, for example a groom on a marriage registration who is an apprentice (*czeladnik*) to a master craftsman.

Special thanks to Warren Blatt, Michael Tobias, Alexander Beider and Maria Binder Greber for their contributions to this occupations list.

akuszerca	midwife	faktor	broker
aptekarz	dispensing chemist, pharmacist	felczer	assistant surgeon
arędarz, arendarz	lease-holder, innkeeper	fornal	stable hand, groom
artysta	artist	fryzjer	barber
aresztant	prisoner	furman	cart-driver
baca	shepherd	galanternik	outfitter, seller of fancy goods
bakalarz	teacher	garbarz	tanner
bankier	banker	garncarz	potter
barkarz	barge-master, boatman	golarz	barber
belfer	assistant melamed in cheder	gorzelnik	alcohol distiller
blacharz	plumber, tinker, tinsmith	gospodarz	farm-owner
browarnik	brewer	górnik	miner
brukarz	paver	grabarz	grave-digger
brygadista	forman, overseer	grzebienniarz	comb maker
bufetowy	bartender	handlarz	peddler, shopkeeper, tradesman
burmistrz	mayor	handlarz bydło	cattle tradesman
ceglarz	brickmaker	handlarz chmiel	hops tradesman
chandlarz	<i>alternate spelling</i> <i>of handlarz</i>	handlarz drzewa	wood tradesman
chazan	cantor	handlarz zboża	corn/grain tradesman
cieśla	carpenter	introligator	bookbinder
cyrulik	barber-surgeon	jalmużnik	alms giver
czapnik	cap-maker	kahalny	senior Kahal member (Jewish self-administration)
czarownik	medicine man	kamieniarz	stone cutter, stone mason
czeladnik	journeyman, apprentice	kantor	cantor
człowiek studiujący	student	kapeluszniak	hatter
doktor	doctor	karabelnik	hawker, peddler
domokrażca	peddler, hawker	karczmarz	innkeeper
domu czynszowego	landlord	kołodziej	wheelwright
dozorca bożnicny	synagogue caretaker, shammes	kominiarz	chimney-sweep
drobny kupiec	chandler	komarnik	cottager
drukarz	printer	koniarz	horse breeder
duchowny	clergyman	korzenny	grocer
dziedzic	landlord	koszykarz	basket maker
dzierżawca	tenant, lease-holder	kotlarz	coppersmith, brazier
ekonomia	bailiff, land-steward	kowal	blacksmith
farbiarz	dyer	kramarz	stall-keeper (storefront)
fabrykant	manufacturer, factory owner	krawiec	tailor
		krawiec damski	dressmaker
		krawcowa	dressmaker

kreślarz	draftsman	rzeźak	mohel
krochmalnik	starch maker or merchant	rzeźbalarz	sculptor
krupiarz	dealer in groats/barley	rzeźnik	butcher, shochet
kucharz	cook	sklepikarz	shop keeper, tradesman
kupczyk	commercial clerk	skórnik	tanner
kupiec	merchant, grocer	słodownik	maltster
kuśnierz	furrier	służący, służby	servant
ładiwacz	loader, heaver	smolarz	pitch-burner
latarnik	lamplighter	snycerz	wood carver
laznik	bath attendant	solarz	salt dealer
lekierz	physician	solny	salt
leśnik	forester	sprzątauz	street sweeper
listonosz	postman	stelmach	cart/wheel maker
mączarz	flour muller	stolarz	carpenter
malarz	painter	straganiarz	huckster
meblarz	furniture/cabinet maker	strajenny	stable boy
metalowiec	metal worker	strażnik, stróż	doorkeeper, watchman, guardian
mleczarz	dairyman	stypendysta	scholar
młyńcarz	muller	sukiennik	clothier, draper
mosiężnik	brass worker, brazier	szewc	shoemaker
mularz, murarz	mason	szklarz	glazier
muzykant	musician	szkolnik	synagogue sexton
mydlarz	soap-maker	szmuklerz	lace maker, haberdasher
nadzorca	supervisor, overseer	szpalernik	tapestry maker
najemnik	day laborer	szpektor	teacher's assistant
nauczyciel	teacher, schoolmaster	szpitalnik	hospital worker
oberzysta	tavern keeper	szpekulant	money-lender
ogrodnik	farmer, gardener	sztycharz	engraver
pachciarz	tenant	sztygar	miner
palacz	stoker/fireman or distiller	szwaczca	seamstress
parobek	farmhand	szynkarz	innkeeper
piekarz	baker	ślusarz	locksmith, ironsmith
pienikarz	gingerbread maker	tapicer	upholsterer
pisarz	author	targownik	peddler
piwowar	brewer	terminator	apprentice
podkahalny	lesser Kahal member	tkacz	weaver
podrabin	assistant rabbi	tokarz	turner (lathe)
poeta	poet	towar	goods, merchandise
pogrzebacz	poker, grave digger	uczeń	student, apprentice
policjant	policeman	uczony	scholar
posługacz	servant, porter	urzедnik	clerk
producent	manufacturer	waciarz	quilt maker
przekupień	peddler, dealer, huckster	wapniarz	lime burner
przemysłowiec	industrialist	wędzарь	smoker (of fish, meat)
przewoznik	ferryman, carrier, boatman	wiernik	trustee
przybion	outfit, equipment, fittings	wikliniarz	basket weaver
rabin	rabbi	winnik, winiarz	wine maker, wine merchant
radzorca	overseer	własciciel	proprietor, owner
radca	advisor	włościanin	peasant
rekrut	recruit	wyrobnička	day-laborer, charwoman
rewizor	controller, inspector	wyrobnik	day-laborer
robotnik	worker	wyszyńkarz	innkeeper
robotnik rolny	farmhand	wytwarzca	manufacturer
rolnik	farmer	zajazd utrzymywający	inn keeper
rozny	diverse	żebraw	beggar
rybak	fisherman	zegarmistrz	watchmaker
rymarz	saddler, harness maker	zeżnik	<i>alternate spelling</i>
rysownik	draftsman	złotnik	<i>of rzeźnik</i>
rzemieślnik	artisan	znachor	goldsmith
		żniwiarz	medicine man
		żołnierz	reaper
			soldier

Sobków Marriages 1810 - 1838

by Warren Blatt

The following information has been extracted from the LDS microfilms of the civil registration in Sobków, Poland. This abstract includes information about all Jewish marriage and bann registrations for the years 1810 to 1838, from FHL microfilms #715,869 (1811-1818), #715,870 (1819-1825), #715,872 (1810, 1820, 1826-1853). Names in square brackets [] are extractor's conjectures; they do not appear in the original record.

<u>Act</u>	<u>Surname</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>Place Living/Born</u>
1810					
1	-	Herszla	24	Wolf	
	-	Rachel Laia	20	Abram	
2	-	Szula	20	Szulm	
	-	Edla	22	Berk	
1811					
4	-	Litman	26	Giersce Jckowicz	Chęciny
(7)	-			Rywka z Abramow	
(8)	-	Mindla	21	Szlama Leybusia	Sobków
				Ester z Efraimow	
8	-	Aaron	23	Szula Abramowicz	S
(15)	-			Esterka z Habelow	
(16)	-	Esterka	27	Jck	S
				Laja z Urynow	
10	-	Mosiek	35	Guther Moszkowicz?	Pelice?
(19)	-			Sora z Urynow	
(20)	-	Haja	24	Szai Melochowicz	S
				Rayzla z Szymonowicz	
1812					
5	[ROTENSZTEIN]	Mortka	25	Moszka Lewkowicz	S
	-	Dwora	22	Laja z Izraelow	
				Lewka Wolfowicz (dec.)	Chęciny
				Leyba z Michlow, of Zarnow	
1813					
3	[WARSZAWSKI]	Mosiek	23	Kalma Chaimowicz	S
	[CHLEBODAWCA]	Hewa	21	Zysla z Dawidow	
				Herszl Leyzorowicz	
				Esterka z Lewkow	
4	-	Lipman	33	Abel Lipman	Pińczów
	-			Cyria z Abramow	
		Henkla	22	Herszla Mendlowicz	
				Joida? z Tobiaszow	S
1814					
1	MILWOCH	Abram	27	Szaia	Kromołów (pow. Pilaki)
	[KOLTONSKI]	Braydla	24	Hana z Mośkowiczow	
				Wolf Lewkowicz	S
				[Malka z Herszl]	
2	SZRAYBERSDORF	Jakob	-	Herszla	Pińczów
	[SZENKIER]	Mindla	19	Estera z BOCHEŃSKI	
				Salomon Jakobowicz	
				Razla z Lewkowiczowna	S
1815					
2	-	Aaron	22	Zelman Aaronowicz	S
	-	Symche	19	Beniamin Beniusowicz	S
				Bassa z Lewkow	
4	-	Josek	18	Smul Efraimowicz	S
	-	Fajgiel	19	Hana z Eliaszow	
				Lewka Herslowicz	Chmielnik
				Haja z Muchlowiczow	(pow. Szydłów)
7	-	Wolf	30	Osier Wolfowicz	Chmielnik
	-	Hanna	19	Malka z Luzerowicz	
				Zysma Abramowicz	S

1816

13	-	Hersl	18	Lewka Herslowicz Peysla z Jakobowiczow Szmol Moskowicz Gitla z Judkow	Pierzchnica
	[GRANDMAN]	Perla Pesla	20		S
16	-	Wolf Ber	25	Jakob Sendra Hane z Lewkowiczow	Pińczów
	-	Etla	22	Jck Ptachetki? Laia z Juskow	S
17	-	Mosiek	24	Dawid Mortkowicz Cypa z Saygow	Pińczów
	[MENDELSKI]	Sura	20	Lewka Aaronowicz Kiela z Avzykow	S

1817

6	[LACHETA]	Wolf (wid.)	31	Mędl	S
	-	Hindla	21	Jaska Synowicz Rywka z Szmolow	S
7	[KAUFMAN]	Szmol Berek	16	Hercka Eliaszowicz Sara z Szmolow	S
	-	Pesla	17	Wolf Abellowicz Małka z Callowiczow	Chmielnik
11	[MYDLO]	Jcek	22	Joel Joskowicz Hana z Herslowiczow	Chęciny
	[PASTERNAK]	Tauba	24	Abram Szulimowicz Syme z Aaronowiczow	S

1818

8	[SOBKOWSKI]	Leybus	18	Jck Lupka [z Josek] Sura z Fislow	S
	[LUSTYG]	Blima	17	Wolf Hinda z Jakubowiczow	Pińczów
10	OSSIYA	Jck	19	Boruch Gitla z Jakubow	S
	-	Marya	18	Zyzma Pelta? z Fislowiczow	
17	-	Jcek	23	Szlama Herslowicz	Chęciny
	[GODELEWSKI]	Braindla	19	Leybusia Szulimowicz Rochla z Szulimowiczow	S
18	[KAUFMAN]	Meloch	18	Aaron Eliaszowicz	S
	-	Rochla	20	Zelik Szlumkowicz	Pińczów

1819

11	[CUKIERMAN]	Scharya	27	Leyzer Royzla	Chęciny
	[KAUFMAN]	Gitla	35	Aaron Eliaszowicz	S
12	PASTERNAK	Berk	23	Abram	Chęciny
	[KOLTONSKI]	Jtla	21	Wolf Lewkowicz [Malka z Herszl]	S
19	[MANELA / KWART / GOLDRAT]	Szlama	16	Luka Szlamowiczow Sura z Berk	Chęciny
	-	Gitli	20	Jankel Pesla Nocjymowiczowna	S

1820

13	[SOBKOWSKI]	Icek Leybus	20	Icek Lipka [z Josek] Sora z Fiszl	S
	-	Rywka	18	Lewka Malka z Szmulów Herslowiczówna	Chęciny

1821

5	-	Pinkus	26	Wolf Joelowicz Brandla z Dynowicz	Chmielnik
	-	Kraindli	19	Haym Maierkowicz <u>Malka z Herszkow</u>	S
6	WOLTMAN	Beniamin	38	-	Chęciny
	[BLAUMSZTEIN]	Sore Marie	19	Jasklu Effraymowicz	S
7	[ZEMELMAN]	Leybus	21	Herszl Mortkowicz	S
	-	Rayzla	19	Dobrys z Mędlow Leybuś Jaskowicz	S
				Hasa z Joskow	
10	-	Izaak (wid.)	48	Abram Berkowicz	S
	[PIOTRKOWSKI]	Micha	20	Jakob Szaykowicz <u>Krysa z Boruchow</u>	S
17	[MENDELSKI]	Aaron (wid.)	31	Lewka Aaronowicz	S
	-	Porye	20	Kayli z Hayzykowicz Jck Azyzkowicz	Chęciny
18	PINDRYCH	Joska	20	Mortka	S
	-	Ester	18	Sora z Leyzerowicz Leyzor Jakobowicz Sora z Dawidowiczow	S

1822

8	[SZENKIER]	Urym	20	Leybus Salomonowicz	S
	[GRANDMAN]	Kayla	22	Szmol Moskowicz <u>Gitla [z Hersll</u>	S
9	[KACHMAN]	Dawid	21	Herszk	S
	EYPSTEIN	Mindla	19	Sora Eliaszowicz Berk Dwora	Wodzisław (pow. Jedrzejów)
10	[GODELEWSKI]	Abel	22	Leybus [Szulimowicz]	S
	[WEYNSTAT]	Dwoyra	20	Rochla Szulimowicz Mortka Sora Abelowicz	S
11	-	Jakob	23	Leybus	S
	[ZEMELMAN]	Brandla	19	Haia Jaskowiczow Herszla <u>Dobrys Mortkowiczow</u>	S
13	[FLAYSZKIEN]	Cynet	22	Boruch Ossiej	S
	-	Ichet	22	Frayndla z Jakobowiczow Szmol Maiorkowicz <u>Czerwa z Herszlow</u>	Wodzisław (pow. Jedrzejów)
14	[TENENBAUM?]	Boruch	20	Naftali Boruchowicz	Chęciny
	SCHEF	Gitli	17	Pesla z Szmolow Szmol <u>Bawa z Berkow</u>	Pińczów
17	WEYNDBLATT [cf SZPILBERG]	Slama	25	Wolf Jakobowicz	S
	SERWIESKI [cf GRANEK]	Malka	16	Rywka Lewka Moszkowicz <u>Bljima z Berkowiczow</u>	S
19	WAYMAN	Izrael	20	Dawid	Gowarczów
	-	Gitla	16	Laia Zelman Szymonowicz Sora	(pow. Końcicki, obw. Oponenski, woj. Radomski)
20	[ZEMELMAN]	Jasek	18	Herszl Mortkowicz (dec.)	S
	TODOROWICZ	Royze	16	Dobrys z LACHETOW Zysma Leyzorowicz (dec.) <u>Perla z Jakobowicz</u>	S

21	[GARCINSKI]	Josek	33	Leybus Joskowicz Haia z Jaskowicz	S
	[OBICKI]	Ester	19	Kiwa Lewkowicz Gitla z Hiesylow	S
1823					
15	BLADY	Leybus (wid.)	36	Jakob Dawidowicz Faygla z Lewkow	Chęciny
	[POTAZNICKI]	Sora	18	Moska Habki Ryfka z Dawid	S
1824					
1	-	Nuta	23	Lewka Koplowicz Gitla z Moskowicz	Pińczów
	MENDELSKI	Blime	22	Lewka Aaronowicz Kayla z Ayzykow	S
7	KOCHANSKI	Dawid	22	Jck (dec.) Rochla Jasklerowicz (dec.)	-
		Perla	18	Szulim Jckowicz (dec.) Cerkla z Lewkowicz	Pierzchnica
10	BORKOWSKI	Mosiek	23	Joska Jckowicz Mindla z Lewkow	S
	WAYNSZTEYN	Malka	19	Wolf (dec.) Laia z Kalman	Pińczów
17	KRAWCZYNSKI	Nuta (wid.)	36	Eliasz Haynowicz Ester z Jckowiczow	S
	WAYS	Ester	22	Lucheta WAYS ? (rybek) Ryfka z Berkowiczow	S
1825					
	No marriages on microfilm, Bans only (partial)				
1826					
1	SPIZERMAN	Szmul	19	Pinkus (wieś Lukowa) Faygla Szmulowna	wieś Dembski Wola (pow. Szydłów)
	KRAWIEC ?	Malka	17	Jck Sora Kayla Josefowna	Chmielnik (pow. Szydłów)
2	HELFTON	Kopel (wid.)	37	Herszl (wieś Marzys) Pesla Lewkowna	Pierzchnica
	OBICKI	Elka	19	Kiwa [Lewkowicz] Cerla Moszkowna	wieś Bozykow S (pow. Szydłów)
3	-	Berk	24	Leyzor Berkowicz (dec.) Beyla Leyzorowna (dec.)	Wielkie Xięzie (obw. Miechowski)
		Frayda (wid.)	25	Isser Berkowicz (dec.) Hinda Morkowna (dec.) (widow of Haim)	wieś Gozny (gm. Hawa?, pow. Jedrzejów)
4	CHMIELNICKI	Jck (wid.)	38	Hilel Herszkowicz (dec.) Sora Abramowna (dec.)	S
	SOKOLOWSKI [cf. WAJNGROT]	Laja (wid.)	36	Zelka [Dawidowicz] Judeса Szymkowna (widow of Heynoch)	wieś Sokolow (pow. Szydłów)
1827					
1	KAUFMAN	Moszk	23	Aron Ruchla Kalmowna (dec.)	S
	WORZAG ?	Justyna	20	Herszl Rayzla Herszlowna	S
2	GARBARSKI	Abus	24	Rywen (dec.) Bayla Mortkowiczow (dec.)	Patana?, Austria
		Fraydla	22	Jankl Szmulowicz (dec.) Malka/Nacha? Jckowna	wieś Dębski Wola
3	UNIKOWSKI	Uryn	18	Berk Mortkowicz Hana Lewkowna	wieś Unikowie (pow. Szydłów)
	KAUFMAN	Haia Rochla	18	Herszka Sora z Kolomkow	S [Banns in S and Pińczów]
1828 Volume not on microfilm					

1829

1	ROZENHOL	Tobiasz	21	Tobiasz (dec.) Szaywa Herszk <u>Reyza Cherszkowicz</u>	Staszow (woj. Sandomierz) wieś Chalupki (pow. Szydłow)
2	OBICKI	Joska	24	Kiwa [z Lewka], age 84	S
-		Faygla	22	Cerla [z Moszk] Lewka (dec.) <u>Marya Lewkowiczow (dec.)</u>	Działoszyce
3	LEDERMAN	Mendel	22	Szmul Gencier (dec.) Bayla z Jckowiczow	Zarnowie (obw. Obkuski, woj. Kraków)
	KOLTOŃSKI	Cywia	21	Wolf [z Lewka] (dec.) <u>Malka [z Herszl]</u>	S

1830

1	HERMAN	Leon	22	Abram (dec.) Frayda FRYZERMAN (dec.)	S
	SZANCER	Brygida	18	Mendel Sora [SOBKOWSKI (dec.)]	S

1831 No marriages in book

1832

1	GOLDBERG	Herszl	21	Izrael [z Szymon] Frymet [z Herszl]	S
	GUTMAN	Jenta	18	Wolf [Lejb] Hinda	S

1833

1	SOBKOWSKI	Joel	22	Jck [Lipka z Josek] Sora [z Fisz]	S
	GOLDBERG	Haia	18	Izrael [z Szymon] Frymet [z Hersz] (dec.)	S

1834

1	KAUFSMAN	Mośka	25	Herszka	S
	BLAUSZTAJN	Hinda	20	Sora Jaskiel [z Effraym] Dwora [z Nutow]	S
2	BLAUSZTAJN	Nachym (wid.)	40	Efraym (dec.)	S
	ROTENSZTAJN	Cypa (wid.)	40	Haia Nuta TENENBAUM Serla	Pińczów
3	EJZYK	Abram	20	Efroim Gitla	S
	GRANDMAN	Hana	18	Szmul [Moszkowicz] (dec.) Gitla [Herszowna]	S

1835

1	GOTLIB	Szymon	20	Joska Ber (dec.)	wieś Bielni (woj. Sandomierz)
	WISNICKI	Tyla	18	Dwora z Moszk (dec.) Herszl [z Herszl] Ryfka z Szymon	S (Banns in S & Raków)
2	SZENKIER	Jck (wid.)	28	Salomon z Jakob (dec.)	S
	SZLAMAWICZ ?	Judes Ester	20	Rayzla [z Leibus] Abraam Marym	Szczerkociny

1836

1	WARSZAWSKI	Mośka (wid.)	40	Kalma (dec.) Zysla (dec.)	S
	FREYMAN	Maryja (wid.)	36	Mośka LEWKOWICZ (dec.) Ruchla (dec.)	Działoszyce
2	KAPEL	Lejzer	24	Lejbuś Haia	S (signs in Yiddish: "KAPELMAYSTER")
	KRAWCZYŃSKI	Brajndla (wid.)	30	GRANEK (dec.) - (dec.)	S
3	PASTERNAK	Dawid	22	Lewka (dec.) Haia z Dawid	Daleszyce
	MORAWIECKI	Maryja	20	Zyskind Sora z Kiwa	wieś Obicki

4	KSIEZKI	Jck (wid.)	30	Jankiel (dec.) Ewa (dec.)	S
	HAIMOWICZ	Hana	24	Haim (dec.) <u>Ruchla</u>	Chęciny
5	JAKOBOWICZ	Herszl	21	Jakob Malka	S
	WAJNGROT [cf SOKOLOWSKI]	Golda	20	Zelik [Dawidowicz] Idessa [Szymkowna]	wieś Sokolow Dolny
6	GELTNER	Fiszl (wid.)	53	Lewka (dec.) Tauba z Mośka (dec.)	wieś Poręby Dzierzna
	-	Frajndla	24	Szul/Salomon (dec.) Sora (dec.)	S (Banns in S & Woloron)
7	USIROWICZ	Nuta Lejb	28	Menes Hacha z Boruchowicz	wieś Lurowiznie
	-	Malka	22	Szabsa Krajzla	S
8	BERNHARDT	Adolf	35	Loebl Herszel	Warszaw
	MAJZEL	Brygida	20	Ester z ...FERDNER (dec.) Anszelm, 50 Tekla z Pinkus	wieś Morawie (all signed in Polish)
1837					
1	ZYLBERBERG	Pinkus	19	Judka ?	Szydlow
	GUTMAN	Hana	18	Wolf Lejb Hinda	S
2	SZTEJNFELD	Lejbus (wid.)	36	Berk Jckowicz (dec.) Zlata z Lewkow (dec.)	Korczyn
	WAJNSTAT	Sara (wid.)	30	Frojma (dec.) Haja (dec.)	S
3	-	Michl	22	Lejzor (dec.) Hana Herszkowiczow (dec.)	wieś Wolica
	LEWKOWICZ	Michla	18	Jckla (dec.) Rywka (dec.)	wieś Dębski Wola
4	MIERZYŃSKI	Dawid (wid.)	34	Haskla (dec.) Cierna z Jckowiczow (dec.)	Przedborz
	JAKUBOWICZ ?	Hentsza	22	Jankl (dec.) Michla (dec.)	wieś Dębski Wola
5	KRAKOWSKI	Lejzer Lejb (wid.)	30	Wolf Malka	S
	KAUFMAN	Perla	20	Eliasz, of Działoszyce Marya	S
6	BLAUSTEJN	Hil Frojm	20	Jaskla [z Effroym] Dwora [z Nuta]	S
	-	Jentla	19	Lejbus (dec.) Szandla	wieś Stawi, (parafi Wodzisławski)
7	KONIK	Jck	18	Moszka (dec.) Ester Laia (dec.)	Końskie (gub. Sandomierz)
	WAJNSTAT	Haja Laja	18	Josek Fajglia [Leybusowna]	S
1838					
1	MIERNICKI	Anzelm	28	Judka Zlota	Chęciny
	KAPELMAJSTER	Jtla	27	Lejbus Haia	S
2	SIEDLICKI	Izrael	24	Lejbus Laia	S
	WAJNBERG	Gitla Brajdla	18	Abram Hudes	S
3	DROCHEWSKI	Mendel	30	Szymcha Liwsa/Liwia? (dec.)	wieś Drochowie
	[SOBKOWSKI?]	Rywka (wid.)	30	Lewka -	S

4	STROŽOWSKI	Herszla	20	Moška [z Dawid] Rywka [z Berk]	S
	KOTLICKI	Frajdla	19	Aron (dec.) Itla (dec.)	S
5	HARENDOV	Herszla	28	Mordka	wieś Wolica
	KOTLICKI	Rochla Laja	24	Rochl Aron (dec.) Golda (dec.)	wieś Kotlicki
6	RAKOWSKI	Szlama (wid.)	50	Jakob Markowicz (dec.)	S
	SZMULOWICZ	Frajdla	32	Laia z Jckowicuw (dec.) Kiwa (dec.) Szaydla z Joskowicuw	Daleszyce
7	GOLDSZTAYN	Izrael	21	Mojžesz	wieś Truskolasi (obw. Wielunski,
	GRINBAUM	Fajgla (wid.)	42	Rebekka Abram Malka	S gub. Kaliski)
8	WAJNRYB	Mendel	20	Abram	S
	CUKIERMAN	Ruda	18	Basa z Elasz Zachariasz [Leyzorowicz] Jtka z Aron [KAUFMAN]	S
9	LUPKA	Jankiel	26	Jck Zelmanowicz	Chmielnik
	KIERSZENCWAJG	Rochla	19	Malka z Dawid Szmul [z Aron] Rywka z Szlama [BORKOWSKI]	S

NOTE: The geographic names in parenthesis following the place name in the "Place Living/Born" column are the jurisdictions for that locality, as transcribed from the original records. "wieś" means "village". All of the other places were identified as towns. There were various administrative subdivisions at various times.

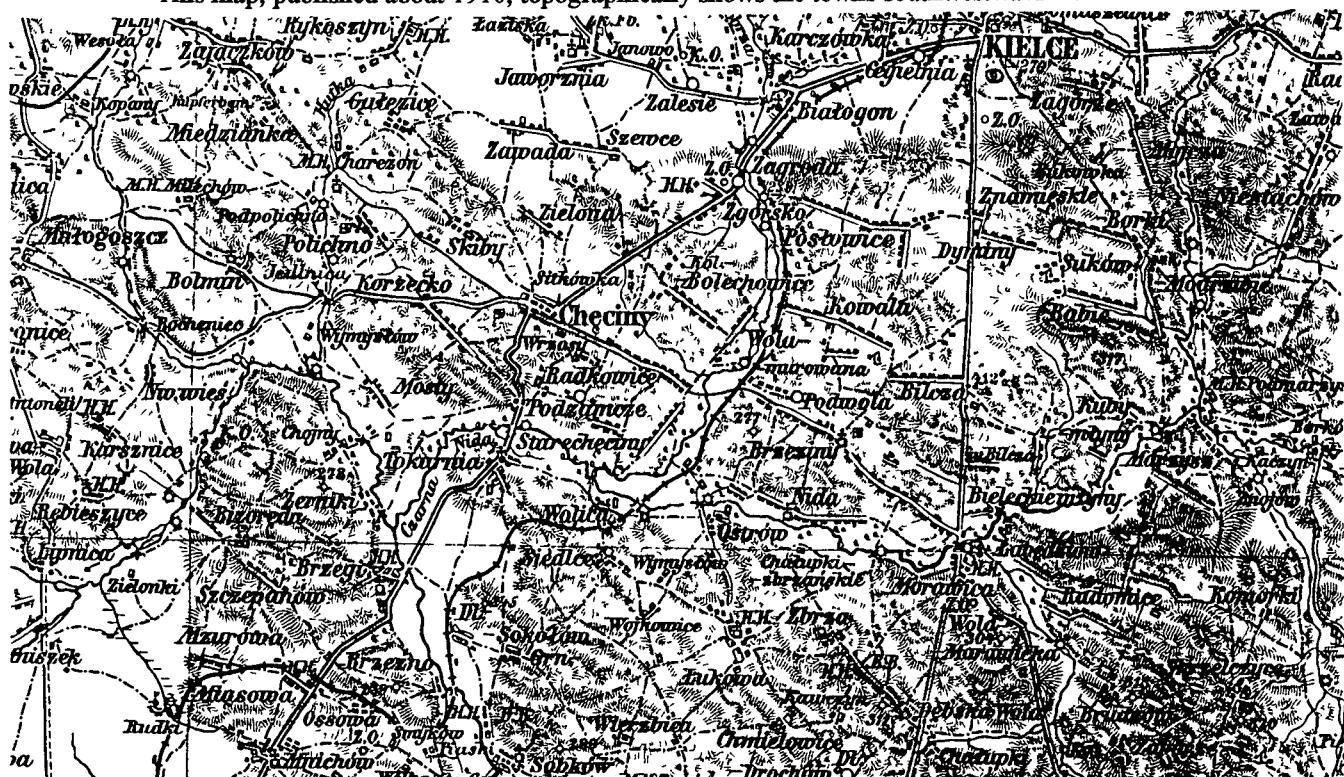
Abbreviations:

gub. = gubernia = province
 woj. = województwo = province
 pow. = powiat = district

obw. = obwód = district
 par. = parafi = parish
 gm. = gmina = county

SOUTHWESTWARD FROM KIELCE

This map, published about 1910, topographically shows the towns southwestward from Kielce.



Banns:

<u>Act</u>	<u>Surname</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Parents</u>	<u>Place Living/Born</u>
1816	Identical to 1816 Marriage records				
1817	Identical to 1817 Marriage records				
1818					
8	[SOBKOWSKI]	Leybus	18	Jck Lupka [z Josek] Sura [z Fisl] Wolf Abram Hinda z Jakubowiczow	Sobkow
	LUSTYG	Blima	17		Pińczów
10	OSSIYA	Jck	19	Boruch Gitla z Jakubow	S
		Marien?	18	- Pelta? z Zyzmona	
17	-	Jck	23	Szlama Herslowicz	Chęciny
	[GODELEWSKI]	Braindla	19	Leybusia Szulimowicz Rochla z Szulimowiczow	S
18	[KAUFMAN]	Meloch	18	Aaron Eliasowicz	S
		Rochla	20	Zelik Szlamkowicz	Pińczów
1819					
11	[CUKIERMAN]	Scharys	27	-	Chęciny
	[KAUFMAN]	Gitla	35	Raysla Aaron Eliasowicz	Sobkow
12	PASTERNAK	Berk	23	Abram	Chęciny
	[KOLTONSKI]	Jtla	21	Wolf Lewkowicz [Malka z Herszl]	S
19	[MANELA / KWART / GOLDRAT]	Slama	16	Luka Slamowicz	Chęciny
		Gitla	20	Sora z Berk Jankl Pesla Nochymowiczow	S
1820					
5	-	Moska	22	Janos Ayzykowicz	Chęciny
		Faygla	19	Salomon Jakobowicz	S
13	[SOBKOWSKI]	Joska / Lejbus	20	Jck Lupka [z Josek] Sora z Fiszlow	S
		Rywka	18	Lewka Sora z Szmulow Herszkowiczow	Chęciny
1821					
5	-	Pinkus	26	Wolf Joelowicz	Chmielnik
		Kraindla	19	Brandla z Dynowicz Haym Maierkowicz Malka z Herszkow	S
6	WOLFMAN	Beniamin	38	-	Chęciny
	[BLAUMSZTEIN]	Sore Marie	19	Jasklu Effraymowicz	S
7	[ZEMELMAN]	Leybus	21	Herszl Mortkowicz	S
		Rayzla	19	Dobrys z Mędlow [LACHETA] Leybuś Jaskowicz Hasa z Joskow	S
10	-	Izaak (wid.)	48	-	S
	[PIOTRKOWSKI]	Micha	20	Jakob Szaykowicz Krysa z Boruchow	S

17	[MENDELSKI]	Aaron (wid.) Porye	31 20	Lewka Aaronowicz Kayla z Hayzykowicz Jck Ayzykowicz	S Chęciny
18	PINDRYCH	Joska	20	Mortka	S
		Ester	18	Sora z Leyzerowicz Leyzor Jakobowicz Sora z Dawidowiczow	S
1822					
8	[SZENKIER]	Uryn	20	Leybus Salomonowicz Malka	S
	[GRANDMAN]	Kayla	22	Szmul Moskowicz Gitla [z Hersz]	S
9	[KACHMAN]	Dawid	21	Herck	S
	[EYPSTEIN]	Minda	19	Sore Eliaszowiczow Berk Bwora	Wodzilów (woj. Jedrzejów)
10	[GODELEWSKI]	Abel	22	Leybus [Szulimowicz] Rochla Szulimowiczow	S
	[WEYNSTAT]	Dwoyra	20	Mortka Sora Abelowicz	S
11	-	Jakl	23	Leybus Hana? Jaskowicz?	S
	[ZEMELMAN]	Brandla	19	Hersl Mortkowicz (dec.) Dobrys [z Medl LACHETA]	-
13	[FLAYSZKEIN]	Cyne	22	Boruch Ossyi	S
		Jachet	22	Grynella z Jakowiczow Szmul Maiorowicz Czena? z Herslowicz	Wodzilów (pow. Jedrzejów)
16	GOLDBERG	Faywel	18	Izrael Szymonowicz	S
	[SAX]	Laia	18	Frymet z Herszlowicz Ayzyk Judkowicz Hench Zelmenowicz	Chęciny
17	WAYNBLATT [cf SZPILBERG]	Slama	25	Wolf Jakowicz	S
	SERWICKI [cf GRANEK]	Malka	16	Rywka Lewka Moskowicz Blima Berkowiczow	S
20	WAYMAN	Izrael	20	Dawid	Gowierczow
		Gitla	16	Leija z Peltow Zelman Szymonowicz Sora	(pow. Koncie, S obw. Opoczyn, woj. Radom)
21	[ZEMELMAN]	Joska	18	Herszl Mortkowicz (dec.)	S
		Royze	16	Dobry z Lachetow Jaklewiecowey Zyzmy Leyzerowicz (dec.) Perla z Jakobowicz Todorowiczowey	S
22	[GARCINSKI]	Joska	33	Leybus Jaskowicz Kopelmayster	S
	OBICKI	Ester	19	Haie z Jaskowiczow Kiwa Lewowicz Gitla z Hasztow?	S
1823					
25	EBERSMAN	Salomon	19	Joska [z Wolf] (kupca)	S
26	ROSENGART	Dwora	19	Brandla z Juliniwicz? Josef (rolnik) Hana z Hayzykow	wieś Poręba (gm. Ciągowa, pow. Piliski, obw. Olkuski)
31	BLADY	Leybus (wid.)	36	Jakob Dawidowicz (dec.)	Chęciny
32	POTAZNICKI	Sora	18	Fayglia z Lewkow (dec.) Moska Habki Ryfka z Dawidowicz	S
1824					
1	-	Nuta	23	Lewka Koplowicz Gitla z Moskowicz	Pińczów
2	MENDELSKI	Blima	22	Lewka Aaronowicz Kayla z Ayzykow	S

13	KOHANSKI	Dawid	22	Jck Jasklowicz (dec.) Ruchla (dec.)	S
14	-	Perla	18	Szulim Jckowicz (dec.) <u>Cerka z Lewkow</u>	Pińczów
19	BORKOWSKI	Mosk	21	Joska Jckowicz	S
20	WEINSSTEYN	Malka	19	Mindla z Lewkow Wolf (felczer) (dec.) <u>Laja z Kalmow</u>	Pińczów
33	KRAWCZYNSKI	Nuta (wid.)	36	Eliasz Haymowicz	-
34	WAYS	Ester	22	Ester z Jckowicz Rybek Lacheta Ways ?? Rywka z Berkowiczow	S
1825					
32	-	Abuś	26	Rubin (dec.)	S #77
36	-	Sora	24	Baila Moszkowiczow (dec.) Jankl (dec.) <u>Mechla Joszkowicz</u>	S #83
33	POPŁONKI	Berk	25	Lewka Aronowicz (dec.) Szyfra z Dawidow (dec.)	Pińczów
37	-	Marya	28	Jck (dec.) <u>Laja z Moszkowiczow (dec.)</u>	S #73
34	LEJKIEWICZ	Zacharyasz	19	Leyzor	S #79
38	GRANDMAN	Rochla	20	Laja Szmul [z Moszk] Gitla [z Herszl]	S #89
35	PINKIES ?	Hnanie	18	Joska	Nowym Miescie?
39	SZENKIER	Rochla	20	Kraydla z Herszlow Salomon Jakubowicz (dec.) Rozala z Leibusiow	S #74
42	WAYNTROB	Szyia	18	Moszka	Włoscowie
43	EBERSMAN	Freyda	19	Dwora z Zendkowicz Joska [z Wolf] - (dec.)	S
44	GRYNSPAN	Herszla	24	Anzel	S #10
45	KRAWCZYNSKI	Bayla	20	Zlata - <u>Blima (wid.)</u>	S #10
46	KRAKOWSKI	Leybus	19	Wolf (piekarz)	S #15
47	BEKERMAN	Brandla	16	Malka Szai (piekarz) Basa	S #123
48	GOLDBERG	Abram Jakob	19	Izrael [z Szymon]	S #74
49	TYNICKI	Hendla	16	Frymet [z Herszl] Jakob (szynkarz) Maikta	Tyncu?
50	KOSMAN	Moska Eli	22	Aron	S
53	SZANCER	Rochli Lai	18	Rochla (dec.) Mendla <u>Sora z SOBKOWSKI (dec.)</u>	S
51	DABROWSKI	Mendla	20	Lewka	S
54	WAYBRAT	Fraigla	18	Laia Wolf Hindla	Chęciny
52	SOBKOWSKI	Abram	18	Jck [Lipka z Josek]	S
55	BESLER	Reyzla	17	Sora [z Fiszl] Szmul Sura (dec.)	Mierzwin

WHAT AREA DOES OUR SIG COVER?

We have taken the boundaries of the Kielce and Radom gubernias as they existed from 1867 to 1917. That is the geographical area.

We would like to find out everything

about the Jews who lived in that region from the earliest settlement to the present day. For example, we have Duchy of Warsaw era data in both the Sobków and Chęciny extracts.

Radom Death Index 1874-1877

Lowell Ackerman

The following information has been transliterated from the Cyrillic index of the civil registry of Radom, Poland, in possession of the Polish State Archives, and microfilmed by the Church of Jesus Christ Latter-day Saints. This list includes entries from all the Jewish death records for the years 1874 through 1877, from the LDS microfilm numbers 1201352 (through 1875 death #81) and 1201353 (through the end of 1877).

The full database, which consists of transliterations of all the Cyrillic metrical indices currently available for Radom through the LDS, can be queried on-line via the Russian Era Indexing of Poland Project (REIPP), for those with

computer Internet access. See the World Wide Web page: <<http://www.jewishgen.org>>.

Some of the data is subject to error, either in the clerk's original transcription, or interpretation of the handwriting from the poor quality of the microfilms and original record books. Items that were questionable are followed by a question mark. A few entries have an asterisk (*) in the given name field. These records have no given name. At least some of them are deaths of unnamed newborns. The genealogist using this index list must next view the records themselves to glean the additional facts contained therein.

Akt	Surname	Given name						
1874								
4	ABRAMOWICZ	Gdalia	13	FERSZENDIK	Sura	108	GOLDBERG	Jankel Mendel
158	ABRAMOWICZ	Hana	50	FERSZTYNDIK	Szmul	148	GOLDBERG	Moszek
166	AJFER	Krajda	183	FERSZTYNDYK	Sura	11	GOLDBERG	Sura Frajda
6	AJZENSZTAT	Rajzla	132	FINKELSZTAJN	Aron	130	GOLDFARB	Kajla
71	AJZENSZTAT	Rywka Sura	38	FINKIELSZTAJN	Dwojra	126	GOLDFLIS	Rojsza
137	AKERMAN	Dobra	87	FINKIELSZTEJN	Chaja Gitla	90	GOLDMAN	Rojsza
93	AKERMAN	Lejbush Dawid	177	FISZBAUM	Gitla	66	GOLDRAT	Lejzor
101	AKERMAN	Nuta	41	FLAMENBAUM	Brucha	85	GOLDSZTAJN	Berek
112	AKERMAN	Pinkus	31	FLAMENBAUM	Sura Ita	129	GRINBERG	Izrael
175	AKERMAN	Sejwa	22	FRIZERMAN	Lenerd	60	GRINCWAJG	Ita
147	AKERMAN	Szmul	23	FRYDMAN	Benjamin	74	GRINFELD	Enta
65	BAJTLER	Rywka	94	FRYDMAN	Froim	9	GROSFELD	Ruchla
39	BALBAUS	Josek	86	FRYDMAN	Laja	165	GURTYK	Moszek
145	BAUM	Ruchla	160	FRYDMAN	Mendel	143	GUTMAN	Frimeta
45	BAUMGARTEN	Cirla	67	FRYDMAN	Mortka	81	GUTMAN	Jankel
46	BAUMGARTEN	Icek	181	FRYDMAN	Moszek	164	GUTMAN	Szlama
70	BAUMGARTEN	Malka	1	FRYDMAN	Szyfra Rojza	136	GUTMAN	Wolf Moszek
44	BERKOWICZ	Berek	78	FURMAN	Chana	139	HAIMOWICZ	Abram
176	BIRNBAUM	Abram	111	FURSZTAJN	Rojza	115	HAKMAN	Izrael
142	BIRNBAUM	Chana Bajla	8	GAFTARCIK	Frimet	179	HAKMAN	Lejbush
131	BIRNBAUM	Ester	59	GAMER	Matys	14	HANOWER	Szmul
96	BIRNBAUM	Ester Dysa	68	GELCMAN	Nastula	107	HENIK	Moszek
157	BIRNBAUM	Moszek Lejzor	124	GELFANT	Izrael	150	HOPMAN	Jankel
138	BLEJWAS	Nuchym	7	GELIBTER	Rajzla	82	KAJLER	Fajga
10	BRAJTER	Aron	113	GELLER	Chil	169	KERSZBERG	Jankel
106	CARNA	Dobra	25	GERBERMAN	Abus	19	KERSZENBAUM	Bajla
79	CHWAT	Maria	149	GERING	Bina	182	KERSZENBAUM	Curtla
162	DEN	Michel	76	GERSZENFIS	Idesa	135	KERSZENBLAT	Laja
62	DYNERMAN	Elka	168	GERSZTAJN	Icek	105	KERSZENBLAT	Matla
29	EJCHENBAUM	Jankel	128	GISER	Mendel	92	KLAJMAN	Rywka
58	EJZENSTAJN	Ester Laja	159	GLAJSZTAJN	Bajla	69	KOCHEN	Herszek
109	EJZMAN	Boruch	47	GLAT	Abram Moszek	28	KON	Moszek
27	ELFANT	Sura	48	GLAT	Malka	140	KOPELMAN	Gitla
154	FERPETERSZAK	Herszek	34	GLEJTMAN	Szmul Dawid	125	KORMAN	Chana
			57	GLUZMAN	Pesa	100	KORMAN	Chaskel
			21	GOL?	Moszek	54	KORMAN	Dina
			56	GOLDBERG	Hawa	89	KORMAN	Mendel
			104	GOLDBERG	Jankel	32	KORMAN	Nuta

Chęciny, Poland: Jewish Birth Record Extractions and Analysis 1810-1825

Warren Blatt and Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis

The following information has been extracted from the civil registration records of Chęciny, Poland, in possession of the Polish State Archives, and microfilmed by the Church of Jesus Christ Latter-day Saints. These extractions include information from the Jewish birth records for the years 1810 through 1825, from the following LDS microfilms:

#730254	1820 - 1823
#730255	1824 - 1825
#936652	1811 - 1818
#936653	1810, 1819 - 1820

From 1810 through 1825, the Jewish vital statistic events in Chęciny were recorded in the Roman Catholic civil registry. From 1813 through 1816 only one Jewish registration, a death, was extracted from Chęciny, although many delayed registrations for those years are included in the 1818 records, and beyond. Hence there are no entries in this set of birth record extracts for the years 1813 through 1816.

The extracts contain information on names, parents, ages and occupations, derived directly from the original registrations. The earlier extracts include the exact date of the event and family residence (consisting of a town, if other than Chęciny, and house number). The later extractions omit these last two pieces of information. Realize that some events were not registered in the year that they occurred. Fields that have a dash ("-") indicate that the information was missing on the original record. "Akta" are the Polish record numbers. Twins are denoted by an asterisk (*). Many of the birth and death records are correlated in the rightmost column of the extract. All conjectured information is enclosed in square brackets.

Additional information on surnames and patronymics, for records that have none, has been derived, by the authors, from an analysis of all the data in this document, as well as several years beyond the scope of this document. Please realize that conjectured surnames are not found in the original records and are not 100% guaranteed. These surnames were generated from the available facts of given names, occupations and ages, and compared with other records whose families exhibited similar characteristics.

Some of the families were known by multiple surnames (see the article "Alternate Surnames in Russian Poland" in the Summer 1996 issue of *Avotaynu: the International Review of Jewish Genealogy*). The additional surnames in these extractions are indicated by 'cf'. Wherever possible, all surnames attributed to an individual are included. Spelling of all names varies from record to record.

The occupations appear in these extracts in their original Polish spellings. The reason for this is that it is impossible to discern exactly what many of these occupations were, in the context of nineteenth century Jewish life. Please refer to the Polish "*Occupation Definitions*" in this issue of the journal for rough translations. Additionally, refer to the article "*The Power of Extracts*" in this journal for general information on vital statistic records and extractions thereof.

Some of the data is subject to error, either in the clerk's original transcription, or interpretation of the handwriting from the poor quality of the microfilms and original record books. Items that are questionable are followed by a question mark. Ages were often inexact as reported at the time of registration.

Two sets of presumably identical original record books were maintained during this era. We have observed some discrepancies between film inventory and records actually extracted for this document, and are working to rectify them. For each year, only one book was extracted, which may account for this discrepancy. It is possible that two births from 1810 are included in one set of record books, but not in these extracts.

As always, it is prudent for the researcher, when using secondary source data such as this work, to examine the primary source data for final verification. It is always best for the genealogist to view the actual records pertaining to his/her family to verify the interpretation, and glean additional facts.

Special thanks to Heshel Teitelbaum for contributing some of the conjectural surnames.

89	-	Dawid	Elias Jakubowicz (bakalarz)	25	Faygela z Jaskomowiczów	21	#69	Jun 1
91	MANELA	Herszel	Szyia [Szlamowicz] (kupiec)	30	Zelda z Judków	27	#18	Jun 6
93	-	Sifra	Icek Jasklowicz (krawiec)	38	Rachla z Zelików	37	#55	-
95	-	Esterka	Abraham Mejerowicz (kusznierz)	60	Wita z Wolnowiczów	27	#78	Jun 7
97	-	Hersiel	Jakob Nuska (krawiec)	46	Chaja z Snopkowicz	24	#100	Jun 4
98	-	Chersiel	Abraham Herszlowicz (kupiec)	25	Perla z Janosów	24	#95	Jun 8
104	-	Abel	Chersiel Szymkowicz (piekarz)	28	Itel z Majerowiczów	24	#174	Jun 20 [1823 D#196]
105	-	Szmelke	Pinkas Jakobowicz (kramarz)	22	Seindla z Majerowiczów	30	#105	Jun 15
107	[GALA]	Leybus	Mosiek Joskowicz (piekarz)	30	Brandla z Kików	32	#119	Jun 15 [1825 D#7]
110	-	Szaja	Lemele Chaymowicz (kupiec)	32	Odla z Leyzerów	30	#5	Jun 18
117	-	Wolf	Chercyk Moskowicz	22	Fajgele z Moskowiczów	22	Zawadzie #2	Jun 25
126	-	Aaron	Chil Salomonowicz (szynkarz)	32	Fayala z Kyików	30	#55	Jul 24
130	SILBERBERG	Sifra	Josek (kramarz)	24	Frayda z Lewkowicz	20	#90	Jul 22
138	GOLDBEREK	Faygela	Leyzor (bakalarz)	50	Fremeta z Szymowiczów	30	#87	Aug 8
139	[ZYLBERBERG]	Sora	Zelik Moskowicz (handlarz)	22	Faygela z Jakubowicz	19	#130	Aug 18
142	FINKIELSTEIN	Abraham*	Szyia (handlarz)	32	Sora z Cherkowiczów	27	#177	Aug 17
143	FUX	Gierson	Bendet (kramarz)	44	Faygela z Cherszkowiczów	40	#91	Aug 18
144	FINKIELSTEIN	Sora*	Chersiel	22	Laja z Berkowiczów	24	#108	Aug 18
147	-	Alta	Mortek Leyzorowicz (krawiec)	42	Sora z Jakubowicz	38	#177	Aug 20
150	-	Rubin	Mortek Rubinowicz (garbarz)	27	Edla z Icków	20	#62	Aug 27
155	MANELE	Abraham Beynisch	Szlama [Dawidowicz] (szynkarz)	26	Haya z Michłów	24	#121	Aug 13
161	[FINKIELSTEIN]	Szaya Jaskel	Dawid Berkowicz (kupiec)	39	Faygel z Leybusiów	37	#108	Sep 4
172	RYBINSZTEIN	Israel	Herszel (palacz)	36	Gitla z Moszków	18	Podzamczu #2	Sep 20
180	-	Mordek	Wolf Berkowicz (palacz)	36	Cyrla z Abrahamów	30	#78	Oct 1
185	[ROZENWALD]	Jakub	Josek Majorków (handlarz)	36	Frayndla z Wolf	34	#192	Oct 8 [1820 D#51]
90	[RAYZ]	Mayer	Szlama Joskowicz (handlarz)	33	Udia z Herszków	32	#86	Oct 29
192	[HOROWICZ]	Szaja	Mortek Hersz (kupiec)	20	Rykelia z Ferensów	20	#7	Oct 30
194	[WUELC]	Chawa Merla	Dawid Wygerowicz(introligator)	20	Hana z Szlamów	24	#174	Nov 1
196	[GOTTFRYD]	Jakob	Leybus Chaymowicz (bakalarz)	30	Brayndla z Jakob	28	#69	Nov 1
199	-	Mortek	Juda Lewkowicz (wyrobnik)	33	Zlota z Boruchowiczów	30	#80	Nov 7
203	[WAYSBROD]	Herszel	Jakob Szmulowicz (piekarz)	24	Golda z Icków	20	#88	Nov 13 [1823 D#210]
204	-	Hana	Szaja Herszkowicz (wyrobnik)	24	Faygela z Ankiów	22	#147	Nov 13

1820

2	[ORZUK]	Cyrla Hana	Abel Haiymowicz (bakalarz)	22	Rachel z Bendetów	20	#91	Jan 2
6	-	Groyna	Moszek Jolowicz (wyrobnik)	40	Gitta z Moszkowiczów	30	#86	Jan 12
21	-	Jadrys?	Mortek Chaymowicz (wyrobnik)	42	Hana z Jakubowicz	36	#174	Jan 30 [1821 D#64]
29	-	Mortek	Icek Szapszowicz (bakalarz)	40	Rywka z Mortkowiczów	40	#44	Feb 6
36	-	Mirka	Berek Majorowicz (handlarz)	27	Haia z Michlowiczów	23	#23	Feb 15
37	-	Malka	Szlama Izraelowicz (piekarz)	28	Ruchel z Dawidowicz	20	#101	Feb 15
42	-	Szymcha	Bendet Jakubowicz (handlarz)	23	Laja z Perenców	24	#123	Feb 24
45	-	Izyk	Lazer Granowicz (handlarz)	25	Perla z Herszków	26	#108	Feb 28

52	[GOTFREIT]	Szmul Hersz	Abram Szlamowicz (piekarz)	30	Szyndla z Szmulów	26	#69	Mar 2	[1822 D#61]
54	-	Zysma	Elia Majorkowicz	19	Dobka z Jasków	19	#179	Mar 4	
57	[ROSENBERG]	Esterka	Icek Joskowicz (cyrulik)	53	Brayndla z Wołowowiczów	36	#57	Mar 3	
64	-	Szmul Abel	Laywe Mosiek Nuta	24	Gittel z Isserów	24	#6	Mar 11	
66	[WAYSBROD]	Mortek Hersz	Abram Wołowowicz (wyrobnik)	26	Hena z Szlamów	22	#71	Mar 11	
75	-	Juda	Chonin Cherszel (handlarz)	26	Mindla z Zelmanowiczów	22	#235	Mar 23	
87	[BAYZEN]	Rywka	Boruch Michłowicz (muzykant)	40	Faygel z Majorków	40	#62	Apr 16	
90	[SILBERBERG]	Haja	Mosiek Kiwe	24	Golda z Josków	26	#9	Apr 21	
91	[LANDAU]	Zainwel	Szmulka [Ezykowicz] (kupiec)	36	Mirka z Ferenców	34	#178	Apr 21	
94	HELEMAN [cf HOLCMAN]	Marya	Zyska (handlarz)	40	Fromet z Icków	40	#94	Apr 23	
97	[GOTFRIT]	Jakob	Josek Szlamowicz (czapnik)	30	Rysa z Mosków	24	#181	Apr 25	
99	-	Brayndla Ester	Zysman Choymowicz (garbarz)	26	Bayla Gittel z Szymchów	20	#160	Apr 29	
115	-	Laja	Mosiek Szymchowicz (handlarz)	26	Chaja z Jeruchymowiczów	24	#61	May 20	
126	-	Sora	Szolem Abel	40	Hana z Abramowicz	28	#119	May 29	
130	MANELA	Szymcha	Boruch [Dawidowicz] (kupiec)	28	Bluma z Welwowiczów	28	#109	Jun 5	[1822 D#136]
131	-	Herszel	Ura Rubinowicz	34	Brayndla z Icków	25	#89	Jun 5	
132	-	Herszel Leybus	Berek Herszkowicz (krawiec)	24	Rywka z Azykowicz	24	#88	Jun 5	
133	WANKRANZ?	Sender	Abram	36	Faygel	24	#106	Jun 8	
137	-	Lewek	Icek Lewkowicz	20	Dwiera z Nutów	21	#6	Jun 15	
138	[LANGWAND]	Herszel	Wolf Joskowicz (handlarz)	21	Maryam z Maiorków	20	#172	Jun 12	
145	-	Sauel	Jakob Abramowicz (furman)	25	Faygel z Saulów	22	#122	Jun 20	[1821 D#97]
146	-	Mosiek	Lewek Ickowicz	24	Haia z Herszlowicz?	26	#20	Jun 20	
148	-	Herszel	Wolf Dawidowicz	55	Dwoira z Herszkowiczów	40	#19	Jun 27	
150	[MYDLO]	Rywka Hindra	Zysman Jolowicz (szpitalnik)	31	Marya z Haymowiczów	28	#84	Jul 1	[1821 D#149]
156	[MYDLO]	Syfra	Icek Jolowicz (krawiec)	20	Touba z Abramów [PASTERNAK]	18	#119	Jul 7	[1820 D#140]
159	WAINGARTEN	Chaia	Szmul (szynkarz)	22	Praywa z Brandlowiczów	21	#58	Jul 8	
166	[LAYCHTER]	Rayzla	Fiszl Jakubowicz (krawiec)	36	Aidla z Notkymów	30	#6	Jul 18	
168	[GOTFRYT]	Szaindra	Leybus Szlamowicz (wyrobnik)	30	Ryfka z Herszków	26	#69	Jul 23	
174	-	-	Josek Hayzykowicz	45	Rychla z Szlamowicz	40	#181	Aug 4	
177	ZAIĄK	Juda	Marek (handlarz)	40	Szymcha z Goldów	28	#67	Aug 4	
180	-	Mosiek	- Ickowicz (wyrobnik)	44	Faygel z Skadorkowicz	35	#184	Aug 6	
190	-	Ryfka	Leyzor Jakobowicz (handlarz)	46	Haia z Herszkowicz	40	#102	Aug 27	
202	-	Ruchla	Herszel Zamdlowicz (czapnik)	41	Hana z Zandlowicz	36	#236	Sep 18	
203	-	Jochwet	Herszel Dawidowicz (handlarz)	26	Laia z Azyków	25	#110	Sep 18	
205	-	Ester	Mosiek Azykowicz (handlarz)	20	Dwoyra z Leyzorów	20	#104	Sep 22	
206	-	-	Oren Boruchowicz (wyrobnik)	28	Jenta z Herszków	25	#65	Sep 24	
208	[LOKIEC]	Szymcha	Mortek Berkowicz (krawiec)	20	Sora z Lewkowiczów	18	#101	Oct 1	
213	[WAXMAN]	Icek	Herszel Maiorowicz (szpitalnik)	29	Marya z Ickowicz	26	#85	Oct 11	[1823 D#12]
214	KONIGSTEIN	Fraydla	Mendel	45	Hana Feyga	40	#115	Oct 11	
218	[BRAUM]	Certla	Szmul Szlamowicz (wyrobnik)	28	Ryfka z Mośkowicz	26	#8	Oct 12	
223	-	Domin	Zelik Szmul (handlarz)	27	Chaja z Ickowiczów	30	#11	Oct 20	
225	-	Mosiek	Jakob Chaimowicz	36	Cerlla z Chaimowicz	32	#86	Oct 22	
227	[AURBACH]	Gitla	Abraham Leyzorowicz (handlarz)	20	Gitla z Leybusiów	20	#92	Oct 20	

228	-	Reyza	Szyia Wolf (kantor)	36	Cisa z Idzkowicz	32	#121	Oct 24
229	-	Jakob	Mosiek Chaimowicz (handlarz)	42	Ryfka z Ickowiczów	30	#231	Oct 26
232	-	Icyk	Leybus Dawidowicz (furman)	24	Gitla z Mosków	24	#225	Oct 29
235	WOSEN	Kasryel	Leybus (przemysł)	24	Reyzla z Izraelów	24	#26	Nov 6
237	-	Fiszek	Hillel Jakubowicz (handlarz)	22	Gitla z Fiszłów	20	#66	Nov 8
243	MANEL [cf GOLDRAT/KWART]	Zysla	Szlama [Lukowicz] ² (handlarz)	23	Gitla z Janklowicz	20	#107	Nov 21 [1821 D#69]
250	-	Sima	Josek Zellmanek	30	Freydla z Lewkowicz	24	#90	Dec 7
251	-	Ryfka	Froim Herszowicz (wyrobnik)	36	Sora z Ickowiczów	30	#135	Dec 10
255	-	Ryfka	Lipman Ickowicz (krawiec)	41	Malka z Lewkowicz	34	#116	Dec 18
256	[ZAKER]	Mosiek	Abel Wolfowicz (piekarz)	24	Malka z Paulowiczów	22	#89	Dec 19
257	-	Peręc	Bendet Joskowicz (handlarz)	42	Fraydla z Haimowiczów	38	#71	Dec 19
1821								
4	MAJERKOWICZ	Rochla	Boruch ³ [Szaulowicz] (krawiec)	32	Malka z Janasów	21		[1824 D#144]
10	[ROZENWALD]	Izrael	Josek Majerkowicz (handlarz)	41	Freindla z Wolfowiczów	36		
40	-	Gerszyn	Szymcha Jakubowicz (handlarz)	70	Haia z Faywlów	36		
45	[CYMER]	Szlama	Beinut Abramowicz (handlarz)	22	Gela z Herszlów [DZIADEK]	20		
46	[RAYZMAN]	Ryfka	Szlama Zysmanowicz (handlarz)	30	Sora z Symchowiczów	-		
47	[GNAT]	Sora	Dydka Manelowicz (handlarz)	35	Faigella z Lefkowiczów	30		
67	-	Leyzor	Leybus Majerwicz (handlarz)	44	Laia z Joskowiczów	20		
71	-	Ezre	Dydka Wolwowicz (handlarz)	36	Etel z Hilerowiczów	30		
72	[EDIELKE]	Izrael Icek	Szeia Ickowicz (wyrobnik)	40	Brandla z Abrahamów	36		
74	-	Nosen	Zendel Neftolowicz (wyrobnik)	22	Szandla z Leyzerowiczów	-		
75	[MANELA]	Moysiek Aaron	Herszel Dawidowicz (kominiarz)	20	Haia z Eliasów	20		[1822 D#20]
79	BRZYSKA	Gimpel	Kalma (młyńcarz)	45	Złota z Mausców	-		
85	-	Estera	Haron Moskowicz (handlarz)	37	Hana z Zysmowiczów	25		
91	-	Haia Estera	Mortek Herszel (handlarz)	26	Ryfka z Leybusów	-		
97	[ZYTO]	Wolf	Josek Lewkowicz (piekarz)	30	Leia z Wigdorów	30		[1822 D#62]
100	[CUKIERMAN]	Mindla	Herszel Moskowicz (handlarz)	19	Haia z Leyzorów	23		
103	-	Szyfra	Herszel Ickowicz (wyrobnik)	38	Basia z Mendlowiczów	21		
104	[GLAS]	Rochla	Josek Zalmanowicz (piekarz)	27	Liba z Beniamów	-		
105	[ROZMARYN]	Taubula	Mosiek Majerkowicz (złotnik)	26	Bayla z Ickowiczów	21		
107	[KRAKOWSKI] [cf CYTRON]	Boruch	Janas Fiszlowicz (kramarz)	35	Rachel z Israelowiczów	35		
109	CHMIELNICKI	Faygela	Fiszel (wyrobnik)	38	Rochel z Herszlów	30		[1822 D#53]
111	ROZENWALD	Haia Laia	Icek [Majerowicz] (kramarz)	30	Szandla z [Luków] MANELA [cf KWART/GOLDRAT]	-		[1822 D#50]
112	-	Szmuel Herszel	Maier Moskowicz (handlarz)	56	Faygela z Solowiczów	38		
118	[BECZA/BOSZEZ]	Szymcha	Fisiel Dawidowicz (piekarz)	27	Rochla z Icków	25		
119	ROZENKRANC	Lewek	Bendet Janasowicz	27	Frymet z Ferenców	27		[1822 D#52]
124	[BRANTMAN]	Wolf	Majer Wolfowicz (komarnik)	40	Kaila z Zendlowiczów	40		
126	[SYDLAWSKI]	Szymcha	Lipma Wolf (piekarz)	30	Malka z Szymkowiczów	30		[1828 D#78]
129	[HANOFF]	Dawid	Pinkus Jakubowicz (handlarz)	30	Szandla z Dawidów	32		

130	CYTRYN [cf KRAKOWSKI]	Mortek Mosiek	Beniamin [Fiszelowicz]	32	Ester z Zelków	-	[1822 D#44]
132	[WUELCA]	Izrael Zyzman	Dawid Wigdorowicz (intrigator)	20	Hanna z Szlamowiczów	21	
142	[GERTLER]	Mirla	Abraham Wolfowicz (kramarz)	22	Szaidla [z Dawidów] MANELA	-	
148	-	Laja	Berek Wigdorowicz (handlarz)	28	Zysla z Morkowiczów	24	[1822 D#73]
151	[MANELA]	Gitla	Szlama Joskowicz (szynkarz)	20	Haia z Izraelów	18	
161	[GLAYT]	Juda* Icek*	Zeylik Wolfowicz (cyrulik)	38	Faygela z Manelów	38	[1823 D#131]
165	FAKTOR	Faygela	Abraham	62	Gitla z Wolfowiczów	-	
170	-	Haja	Jakob Szymkowicz (piekarz)	36	Golda z Dawidów	36	
172	[WOLSZTAT]	Abraham Josek	Wolf Judkowicz (rzeźnik)	24	Laia z Wigdorów	-	[1822 D#49]
175	ZILBERBERG	Herszel	Moysiek [Kiwa] (handlarz)	26	Golda z Joskowiczów	-	[1822 D#33]
177	[HAYRUTMAN]	Hawa	Zanwel Moskowicz (handlarz)	24	Basia z Leybusiów	24	
182	WAYNKRANC	Abraham	Pentel (handlarz)	30	Jentila z Leybusiów	-	[1825 D#121]
186	-	Aaron	Perens David (kupiec)	46	Faygela z Leybusów	40	
190	-	Symon	Icek Abrahamowicz (handlarz)	24	Marya z Berków	23	
192	MANELA	Rabin	Szlama (szynkarz)	32	Franda z Rabinów	18	
193	-	Leybus	Haim Szmulowicz	20	Hana z Lipków	20	[1821 D#208]
198	WALDMAN	Herszel Leybus	Efroym	30	Ryfka z Gierszonów	-	
201	-	Mortek	Herszel Szymchowicz (piekarz)	30	Itla z Moskowiczów	20	
202	ZAYTMAN	Pesla Rochla	Towia (handlarz)	22	Sora z Herszelów	-	
206	-	Szmul	Mortek Rabinowicz (garbarz)	26	Aidla z Leybusiów	22	
210	-	Sora	Leybus Joskowicz (handlarz)	30	Zysla z Moskowiczów	28	
215	GLAS	Zelman	Jankiel (piekarz)	34	Frayda z Moskowiczów	34	
216	[BIDNY]	Gitla	Leybus Neftolowicz (krawiec)	21	Rochla z Azykowiczów	21	
220	-	Haia Sora	Azyk Berek (handlarz)	20	Brandla z Jasków	19	
221	-	Hana	Szlama Ezrowicz (piekarz)	31	Rochla z Davidowiczów	20	
226	FINKELSZTAYN	Abela	Herszel	20	Laia z Ezyków	20	
230	[LANDAU]	Pesla	Szmelka Hayzykowicz (krawiec)	28	Mirla z Leybusiów	28	
231	GALA	Malka	Moysiek [Joskowicz] (piekarz)	36	Brandla z Kiwów	40	

1822

1	[BRAUM]	Mortek	Szmul Szlamowicz (handlarz)	22	Ryfka z Mosków	28	
6	-	Mendel	Mortek Herszlowicz (handlarz)	30	Itla z Ickowiczów	28	
7	GNAT	Abraam	Nuta [Szymanowicz] (handlarz)	50	Golda z Lewkowiczów	40	
8	MORGENSTERN	Dawid	Israel	40	Dwora z Herszłów	36	
9	[ROZENWALD]	Szymcha	Jasek Maiorkowicz (handlarz)	46	Franda z Wolfów	42	
10	[WAYSBROD]	Dawid Majer	Abram Wolfowicz (furnan)	26	Hana z Szlamowiczów	22	[1822 D#97]
11	-	Laibus	Laibus Joskowicz (handlarz)	20	Dwoira z Nutów	20	
18	-	Laizur	Hercig Moskowicz	26	Faygla z Habrahamów	24	
19	-	Sora	Szyja Herszlowicz (wyrobnik)	24	Faygla z Jankłów	24	[1822 D#83]
24	-	Itla	Leybus Sandlowicz (wyrobnik)	24	Sora z Faywlowiczów	22	
25	-	Brandla	Dawid Wigdorowicz (handlarz)	20	Brandla z Szmulów	20	
32	-	Haim	Lemel Osiurowicz (handlarz)	37	-	-	

33	[BAYZEN]	Berek	Boruch [Michlowicz] (muzykant)	40	Fayglia z Szymów	30		[1822 D#63]
36	GAYBLIN?	Abram	Perens Herszlowicz (piekarz)	30	Czarna z Szlamowiczów	40		
45	JLUFT]	Ester	Maier Haymowicz (handlarz)	68	Golda z Herszlowiczów	38		
49	NAYFELD	Szlama*	Herszel Zendlowicz (piekarz)	44	Udla z Laybusów	36		
51	-	Nicha	Hilel Salomonowicz (wyrobnik)	47	Faygella z Kiwów	38		
57	SALCER	Liba	Szlama (handlarz)	27	Ester z Judkowiczów	26		
61	CETEL	Fraidla	Mendel (krawiec)	43	Ryfka z Jaskowiczów	39		[1827 D#49]
62	FURMAN	Baila	Jankiel (handlarz)	38	Fayglia z Szmulów	24		
63	WAYL	Mortek	Laybus (szkolnik)	28	Cieywa z Zelmanów	24		
66	-	Szaindla	Mortek Haymowicz (wyrobnik)	40	Hanna z Boruchów	28		
79	-	Maria Raizel	Berek Herszlowicz ⁴ (krawiec)	27	Ryfka z Ayzykowiczów	25		[1823 D#278]
80	-	Mindla	Abram Herszel Layzerowicz (krawiec)	20	Gitla z Laybusów	20		
96	-	Jasek	Szyja Wolfowicz	36	Ceza z Mortków	36		
99	GOLA	Laizur	Icek (czapnik)	36	Czarka z Haymowiczów	36		
107	MANELA	Izrael	Boruch [Dawidowicz] (kupiec)	32	Bluma z Wolfowiczów	30		[1823 D#156]
115	ROIZENBAUM	Fiszela	Hilel (wyrobnik)	24	Gitla z Fiszeliów	24		
117	-	Cerla	Zeylik Szmulowicz (wyrobnik)	33	Haja z Jasków	28		
121	MANELA	Sora	Laybus [Szlamowicz] (handlarz)	36	Faygella z Rafalowiczów[FAKTOR]	37		
122	GOLDBERG	Maier*	Laybus (szpekulant)	40	Razla z Horyńów	36		
123	PRZENICZNY?	Munes	Abram (wyrobnik)	30	Perla z Janusów	30		
130	OZECH	Herszel Aron	Abram Aronowicz (nauczyciel)	28	Rochla z Bendetów	-		
138	ROZENBERG	Wolf	Icek Joskowicz (cyrulik)	55	Brandla z Wolfów	38		
140	WAINBERK	Bluma	Perec Joskowicz (krawiec)	35	[Aidla z Janusów]	-		[1822 D#163]
141	EISENBERG	Szmul	Wolf (wyrobnik)	40	Cerla z Mendlów	36		
143	GERTLER	Zysma	Herszel Wolfowicz (krawiec)	30	Ester z Zysłów [AURBACH]	18		[1825 D#99]
144	WAISBROT	Hendla	Szymcha Wolfowicz (handlarz)	18	Zlata z Mendlów	18		
145	-	Brandla	Eliasz Maiorkowicz (piekarz)	20	Dobra z Jasków	19		
149	ZYLBERBERG	Abraam	Zelik (handlarz)	22	Fayglia z Jakobowiczów	-		
150	GOTFRIED	Fraigella	Abram (piekarz)	24	Szandla z Szmulów	24		
151	[MYDLO]	Dawid	Zysman [Jolowicz]	30	Marya z Herszów	28		
152	FUX	Sora	Bendet (handlarz)	45	Faygella z Herszłów	37		
163	ROZENWALD	Dwoira	Lewek Boruchowicz (kramarz)	27	Haia z Lipków	27		
167	[KIERSZ]	Icek	Mosiek Mendel (krawiec)	24	Rochla z Icków	24		[1822 D#147]
168	ZYLBERBERK	Laja	Pinckas Mendlowicz (handlarz, szpekulant)	37	Ruchla z Beniaminów	30		
175	-	Hanna	Lewek Berkowicz (wyrobnik)	30	Cyrla z Abellów	24		
178	OSIEK	Jakub	Hercyk (szynkarz)	26	Malka z Janisów	26		
186	[CYMER]	Fawel	Bainuś Abramowicz (wyrobnik spitalnik)	26	Gella z Cherszów [DZIADEK]	24		
187	-	Maria	Josek Jakubowicz (piekarz/handlarz)	24	Mindla z Szymchowiczów	22		
188	LIPKA	Mindla	Dawid (krawiec)	24	Dwojra z Izraelów	24		
190	GLAS	Szlama Zełman	Haim (kramarz)	30	Basia z BAKALARZ	24		
195	MIERNIK	Mosiek	Judah (wyrobnik)	36	Zlota z Boruchów	32		[1825 D#21]

196	HOROWICZ	Jakob Moisiek	Mortek Herszziel (krawiec)	28	Ryfka z Fernsów	20
198	-	Gitla	Abramowicz	38	Anna z Wolfów	24
200	DLUGA	Hanna	Mosiek Mortkowicz (wyrobnik)	26	Liba z Aronów	20
204	-	Dwoyra	Mosiek Haimowicz (krawiec)	22	Rochla z Zaisców	28
205	[GOLDBERG]	Laizur	Leibus Leyzurowicz (handlarz soły)	23	Faygela z Eliaszów	23
206	-	Szapsza	Maier Szmul (wyrobnik)	22	Perla z Icków	20
207	-	Perla	Eliasz Ickowicz (wyrobnik)	30	Hendla z Ayzykowiczów	32
208	GOLDRAD [cf MANELA/KWART]	Szmul	Szlama ⁵ [Lukowicz] (kupiec soły)	24	Gitla z Janklowiczów	20
221	[WINTER]	Brandla	Mendel Herszlowicz (krawiec)	29	Rasa z Jankłów	30
240	-	Laibus	Hersiel Wolf (rzeźnik)	24	Tauba z Moskowiczów	20
249	MALA	Faigella	Aron Boruchowicz (handlarz)	30	Jentel z Herszlowiczów	25
252	ORBUCH	Janas	Josiek Janasowicz (szopekulant)	24	Faygella z Salamonów	16
255	[WUELCI]	Szmul	Dawid Wigdorowicz (introligator)	22	Hana z Slamów	24
260	GLAC	Rywka	Josek [Zelmanowicz] (piekarz)	32	Liba z Beniaminów	26
274	LUBKA	Mosiek	Abraham (kapeluznik)	31	Szayndla z Zelmanów	27
279	TENENBAUM	Maria Dwoira	Mosiek (handlarz)	30	Gitla z Szmulowiczów	25
282	[SZREK]	Mauka	Maier Moskowicz (czapnik)	18	Rochla z Szmulowiczów	22
283	GOTFRYD	Ruchla	Icek (handlarz)	22	Brandla z Abramowiczów	22
284	[GOTFRYD]	Izrael	Abram Mayorkowicz (handlarz)	30	Zlota z Fiszlów	30
289	-	Lewek	Szmul Ickowicz	40	Udla z Szymchowiczów	30
290	PASTERNAK	Hawa	Szulim (handlarz)	32	Hana z Szajów	24
291	ZYLBERBERK	Mindla	Mosiek (kupiec)	27	Golda z Josków	27
294	WOLFSZTAT	Zlata	Leybus Herszlowicz (krawiec)	25	Laia z Libów	25
299	LANGWART	Baila	Wolf (handlarz)	22	Maryja z Mosków	26
300	GOTTFRYD	Braina	Eliasz (bakalarz)	24	Faygella z Chaymowiczów	26
301	KIERSZ	Faigella	Mendel (krawiec)	48	Chana z Fratków	40
303	FUX	Perla	Bendet (kramarz)	40	Faygla z Cherzlów	40
304	FUX	Maichel?	Bendet (kramarz)	41	Faygla z Cherzlów	40
305	KONIGSZTAYN	Maylech	Mendel	48	Chana z Ezyków Layzerów	44
306	KONIGSTAYN	Laja	Mendel	48	Chana z Ezyków Layzerów	44
308	HANFELD	Esterka Ruchla	- (chandlarz)	34	Pesa	30
310	FINKELSTAYN	Icek	Szyja (handlarz)	40	Sara z Cherskowiczów	30
311	GOTTFRYD	Ryfka	Laybus (bakalarz)	50	Brandla z Jasków	41
312	MAKA	Faigiella	Icek (handlarz)	30	Ruchla z WEISBRAD	30
313	-	Sprynca	Haym Szmulowicz (krawiec)	21	Channa	19
314	-	Icek	Szlama Ayzykowicz (piekarz)	30	-	-
315	[LOKIEC]	Ruchla	Mortek Berkowicz (krawiec)	24	Sora z Lewków	-
316	[RAYZ]	Mosiek	Szlama Joskowicz (chandlarz)	34	Udla z Cherzlów	36
318	DZIADEK	Rubin	Haim (faktor)	32	[Mindla] z Zelmanów	-
						[1827 D#66]
1823						
1	[WOLSZTAT]	Rochla	Wolf Judkowicz (rzeźnik)	27	Liba z Wigdorowiczów	20

11	HOLTZMAN	Laybus	Zyska (handlarz)	37	Frymet z Ickowiczów	29	
12	-	Dawid	Zysma Mayrowicz (garbarz)	27	Bayla Gisla	22	
13	-	Sora	Haym Szmulowicz (kupiec)	22	Hanna z Symanów	23	
19	FRAYDMAN	Lipka	Gersen (handlarz)	30	Bina z Mendłów	24	
24	TIAS?	Hawa	Mortek (krawiec)	45	Sora z Pinkusów	36	
27	EYCHLER [cf RYCKLER]	Joel* Jasek*	Hayzyk [Joskowicz] (wyrobnik)	42	Rucha z Jaskowiczów	23	[1823 D#64] [1827 D#23]
31	-	Mosiek	Jakob Pinkus (krawiec)	34	Leia z Majorów	27	
33	CIAPA	Haym Josek	Dyda (rozney szpekulant)	24	Marya z Wolfów	20	
39	SAX	Herszel	Ezyk (kramarz)	40	Saywa z Zalmowiczów	34	
40	-	Ruchla	Bendet Janusowicz (handlarz)	44	Frayda z Cheków	30	
50	WILK	Berek	Dyda (kupiec)	35	Edla z WAYSKOP	30	
51	MARMUR	Hana	Mosiek (handlarz)	37	Haja z Gierszków	27	[1824 D#141]
56	KINSTAYN	Mortek	Jankiel	32	Rochla z Mortków	24	
59	LANDA	Ester	Szmelka (kupiec)	38	Mirla z Perensów		
68	GOTFRAYT	Szlama	Szmul	26	? Jaskowiczów	24	
78	GITLER [GERTLER]	Henda Laia	Mortek Eliasz (szynkarz)	33	Pesza z GITLER	32	
80	MARYMUNT	Ryfka	Berek (wyrobnik)	32	Haia z Wigdorów	27	
83	BLAIER	Peszla	Jakob Laib (młyńcarz)	30	Frayda z Herszelowiczów	32	
84	KINSZTAYN	Hayzyk	Mosiek (tokarz)	22	Ester z Mendłów	27	
85	GODFRID	Ruchla	Jasek (czapnik)	18	Ruchla z Mosków	25	
86	RAYSMAN	Szymka	Slama (handlarz)	40	Sora z Israelów	39	
87	FINKSZTAYN	Rywka Kala	Herszel (kupiec)	31	Laia z Hayzyków	26	[1824 D#7]
91	SUBINSKA	Faygela	Dawid (młyńcarz)	42	Szandla z Manela	29	
95	WAXMAN	Eliasz	Herszel [Majorowicz] (szpitalnik)	31	Marya z Icków	26	
99	FISZMAN	Ita	Laybus (kupiec)	46	Cerla z Herczlów	36	[1828 D#71]
108	KAMER	Fayglia	Szlama (krawiec)	37	Ester z Kiwów	30	[1824 D#197]
112	HANOFF	Laybus	Pinkus (kupiec)	34	Szandla z Dawidów	37	[1824 D#137].
116	ROZENWALD	Wulf	Icek [Maierowicz] (handlarz)	36	Szandla z Luków [MANELA/KWART/GOLDRAT]	28	[1827 D#28]
122	[GNAT]	Bluma Sora	Szmul Harenowicz ([r]zeźnik)	-	Lija z Abramowiczów	24	[1824 D#26]
123	ZAJĄC	Wolf	Marcus (faktor sołny)	39	Golda z Simchyzów	25	[1823 D#149]
124	LANGWIL [cf LANGWAND]	Jankiel	Leyzer	45	Sora z Herszlowiczów	38	
126	-	Moysiek	Andzel Boruchowicz (krawiec)	23	Rochel z Wigdorowiczów	22	
128	WAYSBROD	Mendel	Abram [Wolfowicz] (furman)	23	Chajla z Szlamów	27	
130	WUELCA	Judah	Berek (solarz)	30	Zysia z Osierów	20	
131	-	Simcha	Laybus Simchowicz (piekarz)	25	Rayzyla z Izraelów	21	
132	-	Zyska	Jasek Hayzykowicz (handlarz)	46	Ryfka z Szlamów	40	
133	GOTTSZTAYN	Izak	Laybus (furman)	30	Małka z Szmulowiczów	28	
139	HAYRUTMAN	Kalma Laybus	Zanwel (handlarz)	27	Basia z Laybusów	-	
144	FINKELSZTAYN	Szauel Izrael	Dawid (kupiec)	40	Faygela z Ferensów	39	[1823 D#246]
146	HOLCMAN	Peszla	Ferenc (krawiec)	42	Cylka z Berków	-	[1825 D#108]
150	-	Faygela	Laybus Jakubowicz (krawiec)	37	Estera z Cherszów	38	

155	RYMENCH	Laja	Laybus (szynkarz)	40	Ryfka z Zysmanowiczów	34
160	[TEPER]	Josek	Mortek Moskowicz (krawiec)	24	Malka z Jaskowiczów	-
166	MANBAN?	Laybus	Hilel (kramarz)	38	Peszla z Lewków	36
167	LANGWAR	Dawid	Michel (solarz)	32	Sora z Dawidów	30
188	ZILBERBERG	Blima	Haym (handlarz)	41	Ruchla z Judkowiczów	-
190	LAYCHTER	Rywka	Fiszel [Jakubowicz] (krawiec)	38	Aidla z Nachelowiczów	-
193	ZAKER	Rucha	Abel (piekarz)	40	Malka z Ezonowiczów	30
203	BIDERMAN	Bayla	Abel (handlarz)	30	Sprenca z Majorów	30
207	NOZYA	Leybus	Jachym (krawiec)	40	Szaydla z Jasków	30
210	WAYSBROD	Rucha Faygela	Jakob (mączarz)	22	Golda z Jaslowiczów	30
213	CYTRON^c [cf KREMER]	Abram Izrael	Lewek [Abramowicz]	20	Frayda z [Janusów] CYTRON	-
221	-	Simcha	Jakob Simchowicz (piekarz)	40	Golda z Dawidów	39
223	-	Gimpel Abel	Jakub Wulfowicz (zolnik)	26	Nacha z ZYLBERBERG	20
227	KERCZ	Wulf	Meyer (krawiec)	24	Ruchla z Herszlowiczów	24
229	RABSZTAIN	Sifra	Jakob (drukarz)	40	Rachla z Szmulowiczów	36
231	-	Handla	Herszel Simchowicz (piekarz)	36	Ita z Mosków	24
232	MANELA	Ester	Szlama (kupiec)	25	Chaya Laia z Simchowiczów	24
235	[PROBSZTAIN]	Chana Dobra	Jasek Lewkowicz (wyrobnik)	44	Frymet z Symanów	40
236	RUBINSZTAJN	Herszel	Herszel (pacheiarz)	36	Itla z Mosków	36
240	-	Cyrla	Major Moskowicz (solarz)	32	Faygel z Szmulowiczów	25
245	MANELA	Ruchla	Szlama [Dawidowicz] (szynkarz)	30	Fraydla z Szymonów	24
246	LUFT	-	Fiszel (handlarz)	42	Ruchla z Cherszlów	44
247	BEKA	-	Mortek (czapnik)	28	Faygela z Mosków	26
254	-	Icyk	Herszel Ickowicz (szkolnik)	36	Basza z Simchów	24
260	ORZUK	Judah	Abram (bakalarz)	27	Ruchla z Bendytów	25
262	KINKSZTAYN	Haia Ryfka	Mendel (szkolnik)	45	Hana z Ezyków	45

1824

10	-	Szymka	Izrael [Jakubowicz] (wyrobnik)	20	Mindla z Szymanów	24
12	ROZMARYN	Icek Laybus	Maysiek (złotnik)	37	Bayla z Icków	28
15	MAJORKOWICZ	Hindla	Boruch [Szaulowicz] (krawiec)	42	Malka z Janesów	44
24	ROYTAPL	?	Perenc (handlarz)	22	Gitla	21
31	BLUMENSZTAYN	Mendel	Hemie (szkolnik)	40	Nechka z Meyzmanów	40
35	[WALSTAD]	Abraam	Laybus Herszlowicz	24	Laia Liba [Judków] WALSZTET	20
39	MEIER	Faywel	Hertz (piekarz)	28	Faygela z Abrachamów	26
40	SZWARCZBRAYT	Rachel	Mortek (kurkcz)	30	Kala z Icków	29
41	MANELA	Ester Malka	Boruch [Dawidowicz] (kupiec)	34	Bluma z Lewków	31
43	BIDNY	Mindla	Leybus [Naftulowicz] (krawiec)	26	Rochla z Chazeków	30
46	WAYS	Bayla Ruchel	Mortek (bakalarz)	33	Fionya z Mayrów	30
48	WAS	Moysiek	Herszel (szpitalnik)	32	Brandla (deceased?)	36
52	-	Kalma Leybus	Rubin Lewkowicz(mączarz)	28	Rochla z HENIGMAN	22
55	-	Icek	Markus [Haronowicz]	28	Rifka z Ferensów	26
56	-	Saul	Josek Markowicz (czapnik)	30	Kayla Shayndal z Saulów	36

60	ZALKEMAN	Bayla	Hoiym [Moszkowicz]	30	Hana z Zysmanów	30	
66	KROMAN	Zaywel	Eliasz (handlarz)	26	Haja z Zayradów	-	
67	SZAPSER	Sora	Icek (bakalarz)	36	Ryfka z Merkowiczów*	40	
71	MANELA	Szlama	Herszel [Dawidowicz] (handlarz)	27	Haia z Eliasów	24	
72	ZYLBENBERG	Herszel	Jasek (wyrobnik)	40	Frayda z HERSZTAJN	24	[1825 D#125]
73	HAYNWELD	Judah	Abel (kuśnierz)	64	Ita z Wolfewiczów	40	
74	CHOLTZMAN	Ester	Zyska (handlarz)	40	Frymet z Icków	43	
76	BRANTMAN	Szandla	Majer [Wolfowicz] (komarnik)	40	Kayla z Zalmowiczów	36	
79	GETLER	Chana ⁷	Jasek (handlarz)	44	Perla z Abramowiczów	40	[1825 D#137]
80	MORGEN	Rachla	Israel (wyrobnik)	44	Dwoyra z Icków	40	
81	EPSTAYN	Kalma	Icek (wyrobnik)	26	Dwoyra z Nutów	24	
84	ROYZENBERG	Abraam	Lewek (handlarz)	36	Haja z Herszlów	35	
89	ZYLBENBERG	Michel Perec	Moysiek (handlarz)	28	Golda z Mosków	25	
90	BECA	Boruch	Fiszel [Dawidowicz] Boszec (piekarz)	32	Rochla z Icków	25	
94	GNAT	Blima	Leybus (rzeźnik)	37	Cerkla z Abraamowiczów	35	
97	GLAYT	-	Zelik (cyruliuk)	38	Fayglia z Manelów	36	
100	GLATRES	Laia	Jasek (szklarz)	50	Zylka z Jasków	30	
102	GOTFRYT	Szlama	Leybus [Szlamowicz] (wyrobnik)	36	Ryfka z Herszkowiczów	34	
108	KRUTKI [cf MYDLO/KRAKOWSKI]	Hana	Fyweł [Jolowicz] (krawiec)	25	Frayndla z Herszlów	24	
112	GERTLER	Mosiek	Wolf (handlarz)	40	Tauba z Mosków	40	[1825 D#150]
117	FUX	Frayda Blima	Eliasz (stolarz)	36	Marya z Icków	30	
118	GOLA	Chaya	Jakob (czapnik)	30	Frayda z Boruchów	30	
120	-	Szlama	Major Jaskowicz (złotnik)	45	Mirla z Abraamowiczów	30	
123	FRYDLAYN	Jasek Jankiel	Mosiek (furman)	24	Estera z Mosków	34	
125	KROWTSZTAYN	Ester	Hoym (bakalarz)	37	Hana z Simków	23	
127	ZAIĄC	Haya	Herszel (handlarz)	40	Blima z Leybusów	30	
131	GINDZBERCH	Sora	Majer (szynkarz)	38	Bina z Jasków	34	[1825 D#66]
132	-	Berek	Grecil? Cherszlowicz (handlarz)	25	Malka z Berków	18	
134	ZAIĄC	Chaim	Mortek (faktor)	44	Golda z Mendlów	28	
135	-	Eydlia	Szaia Cherslowicz (wyrobnik)	30	Fayglia z Jankłów	24	
142	HALFFMAN	Chana Golda	Abram (handlarz)	21	Gitla z Wolfów	18	
155	MYDLO	Wulf	Icek [Jolowicz] (krawiec)	24	Tauba z Lewków [PASTERNAK]	24	
156	ZALTZBEREK	Szapsia	Zelik (stolarz)	24	Faygel z Jakubowiczów	18	
165	ZARUR	Judah	Szlama (szklarz)	24	Estera z Judków	25	
167	GLAS	Icek	Jasek [Zelmanowicz] (handlarz)	35	Liba z Beniaminów	26	
170	KĘDZAREK	Faygela	Dawid (kapelusnik)	28	Basa z Lipków	24	
172	-	Jakob	Mosiek Chanernowicz (handlarz)	29	Liba z Szmulów	24	
176	GRYNBAYM	Dobra	Eliasz (komarnik)	24	Perla z Dobrasiów	24	
186	LANDE	Jasek Wulf	Szmulka (kupiec)	40	Mirla z Ferenców	35	
187	GOLDLIST	Rochla	Mosiek (mydlarz)	40	Itla z Fiszłów	40	
192	SCHREK	Szmul	Majorek (czapnik)	24	Ruchla z Sakelów	24	
193	CYTRON [cf KRAKOWSKI]	Perec ⁸	Mortek [Fiszelowicz] (kupiec)	24	Chaya Sora z Berków [KAMIENCZ]	-	[1825 D#105]

194	SALAMON	Dawid	Hilel (wYROBNIK)	40	Faygla z Kikców	34
195	SZYDŁOWSKI	Wulf	Litma (piekarz)	38	Malka z Simchów	-
198	SZPIRA	Szyia Jasek	Mortek	40	Chana z Leybusów	40
203	EDIELKE	Ryfka	Szyia (handlarz)	35	Brandla z Abraamów	34
204	WAYNFELD	Ester	Herszel (piekarz)	42	Hana z Zayndkowiczów	42
208	-	Liba	Majer Ickowicz (handlarz)	18	Bayla z Masków	20
215	GERTLER	Izrael Zurech	Abraam [Wolfowicz] (handlarz)	26	Szandla [z Dawidów] MANELA	26
216	BASISTA	Frymet	Choren (krawiec)	20	Estera z Berków	25
220	WUELTZ	Herszel	Laybus (bakalarz)	30	Cyeywa z Abramów	34
221	SZPIRA	Josek Wolf	Dawid (kupiec)	48	Faygla z Leybusów	45
225	FINKELSZTAYN	Hinda Bayla	Herszel	28	Laia z Ayzków	25
226	FRAYMAN	Szlama	Szmul (handlarz)	22	Chaja z Siapsiów	19
227	-	Israel	Wolf Ber (krawiec)	40	Ryfka Chaya z Zykiów	30
240	ZELAZO	Icek Herszel	Chaym (handlarz)	20	Matla z Majorkowiczów	19
245	TENENBAUM	Israel	Moysiek (wYROBNIK)	32	Gitla z Izraelów	25
246	ZYLBERAT	Marya	Leybus (wYROBNIK)	30	Haya Sora z Fisłów	30
247	GOTFRIET	Szlama	Abraam (piekarz)	32	Szandla z Szmulów	24
250	ROYZENBAYM	Herzel	Hilel (handlarz)	30	Gitla z Fiszelów	30
251	POTASNICKI [cf MYDLARZ]	Ester	Jasek [Moskowicz] (mydlarz)	25	Aydlia z Herszelów [DZIADEK]	24
252	CZERWONY	-	Herszel (rohnik)	28	Perla z Abraamowiczów	-
261	BASISTA	Hana Faygela	Efroim (bakalarz)	33	Bayla z Simeków	24
267	MALA	-	Chorym (handlarz)	34	Jentla z Herszlów	27
269	RYNK	Marya	Aybus (złotnik)	32	Hana z MAYZERZ	22
271	LIMOWSKI	Szlama	Mosiek (handlarz)	24	Mirla z Mortków	22
272	BASERER	Szandla	Mosiek (krawiec)	-	-	-
279	GLAS	Chana Perla	Chaim (kramarz)	36	Basa z Sjapsiów [BAKALARZ]	25
281	MAKA	Chana	Ira (szkołnik)	42	Rachla z Wulfów	30
282	[RACH]	Chaim	Eliasz (bakalarz)	42	Faygela z Chajmów	40
283	AYZEMBEREK	Laia	Israel (manipulant)	23	Brandla z Jasków	20
284	LEYTYK	Laia Gitla	Szachen	24	Tauba z Cędrów	20
285	GOTSZLAT	-	Wolf (handlarz)	36	Faygela z Cędrów	24
291	RYCHLER [cf EYCHLER]	Boruch	Ayzyk [Joskowicz] (handlarz)	40	Rochla z Jasków	23
293	SZNELLA	Kalma Jakob	Joel [Kalmowicz] (krawiec)	20	Malka z Jakubowiczów	24
294	GOLA	Chana	Icyk (czapnik)	32	Cerka z Chaymów	34
295	WOLSZTAT	Nisel	Herszel	26	Tauba z Meylechów	20
296	ROYZENFAILD [cf ROZENWALD]	Szlama	Josek (szynkarz)	40	Frandla z Saulów?	35

1825

1	CYMER	Rochla	Baynisz (handlarz)	31	Gitla z Herszelów [DZIADEK]	18
2	-	Hana Ryfka	Abram Lipka (kapeluszniK)	26	Szandla z Zaimanów	30
3	GNAT	Rochla	Szmul [Aronowicz] (zeżnik)	28	Laia z Abraamowiczów	24
8	BRAUM	Szlama	Szmul [Szlamowicz] (handlarz)	34	Ryfka z Mosków	29

15	GETLER	Abram	Herszel [Wolfowicz]	25	Ester z Zysmów [AURBACH]	34	
21	EYCHLER	Royza	Mosiek (handlarz)	24	Faygla z Herszelów	22	
22	GOLDOWSKI	Icek	Jakob (pacheiarz)	34	Hendla z Berkowiczów	34	
23	ZAIĄCZKOWSKI	Nawtula	Judka? (pacheiarz)	30	Malka z Jasków	28	[I827 D#58]
24	PROBSZTAYN	Mosiek	Wolf [Joskowicz] (chandlarz)	20	Rochla z Leybusów[ROZENWALD]	20	
29	GOTFRYT	Szlama	Jasek (czapnik)	26	Raśa z Mosków	33	
30	SOBKOWSKI	Sifra	Icek (handlarz)	32	Maryja z Berków	40	
31	BLADA	Rayzla	Abraam (handlarz)	22	Perla z Leybusów	24	[I825 D#90]
33	KAMMOR	Laybus	Szlamma (krawiec)	30	Ester z Herszelów	36	[I825 D#140]
34	KIERSZNER	Mindla	Szmul (handlarz)	29	Malka z Sazów	26	
36	AURBACH	Zysma	Abraam Hersz (handlarz)	26	Jentla z Leybusów	25	
37	LOKIEC	Itla	Mortek (krawiec)	26	Sora z Berków	24	
38	WAYSBROT	Wolf	Szimcha (introligator)	32	Zlata z Mendłów	24	
47	HANOFF	Szlama Haim	Pinkus (handlarz)	40	Szandia z Dawidów	37	
52	WAYSBEREK	Icyk Hersz	Bendet (mączarz)	36	Laia z Perenców	26	[I825 D#139]
53	GOLDRAT [cf MANELA/KWART]	Rayzla Mirla	Szlama ⁹ [Lukowicz] (solarz)	24	Gitla z Jankelów	23	[I832 D#3]
54	MARMUR	Szymcha	Mortek (solarz)	37	Chaia z Herychomowiczów	28	
65	FRAYDMAN	Herszek	Gerszon (wyrobnik)	27	Mindla z Libów	27	
76	GOLDLUST	Szlama	Josek (solarz)	66	Gitla z Peyseców	46	
77	TEPER	Majorek	Mortek (krawiec)	26	Malka Jasków	26	
84	MEYDMAN	Machiel Perec	Abraham (wyrobnik)	24	Sora z Mosków	22	
86	ZELAŻO	Ryfka	Dawid (krawiec)	20	Dwojra z Izraelów	22	
87	MANELA	Wita Mirla	Boruch [Dawidowicz] (kupiec)	32	Bluma z Wolfów	36	
88	KONIGSZTAIN	Gitla	Mosiek	31	Ester z Herszelów	23	
93	-	Bayla	Wolf Berek (wyrobnik)	40	Cerla z Abelów	40	
95	PRZENICA	Faywel	Abraham (furman)	30	Perla z Manesów	20	
104	MIERNIK	Rochla	Judah	40	Zlata z Boruchowiczów	30	
107	ROYTENBEREK	Mortek Leybus	Mosiek Chaim (kantor)	24	Dwojra z Zargłów	24	
108	GOTFRYT	Hana Fayga	Icyk (piekarz)	20	Brandla z Lewkowiczów	25	
111	FUX	Peyszek	Mortek (szpekulant)	26	Perla z Ickowiczów	25	
116	MYDŁO	Jasek Wolf	Zysma [Jolowicz] (spitalnik)	37	Maryen z Chaimów	31	
119	ZYTO	Frimet	Jasek (piekarz)	30	Laia z Wigdorów	36	
120	-	Lipka Perla	Markus Charowicz (kupiec)	26	Ryfka z Ferensów	24	
122	SOSNOWSKI	Nawtula	Judka? (komarnik)	30	Sora z Szymków	30	
124	WOLFSZTAT	Dwojra	[Wolf Judkowicz] ([r]zeźnik)	29	Laia Wigdorów	26	
125	EYCHLER	Hana	Mortek (handlarz)	44	Chana z Chaimów	40	
138	PAN	Towia	Judka? (wyrobnik)	24	Chana z Mosków	-	
139	GERTLER	Abram	Mortek (handlarz młyńca)	35	Pesla z Eliasów	33	
141	SUCHECKI	Herszek Leyb	Siapsia (chandlarz)	24	Eydla z Chaimów	20	
148	GOLDBERG	Gitla	Laybus (solarz)	30	Faygela z Eliazów	36	
150	WINTER	Syfra	Mendel (krawiec)	27	Rasa z Jakobów	36	
153	KREMER	Henna	Bendet (bakalarz)	32	Frymet z Chilełów	30	

155	RAPSZTAYN	Herszel	Icyk	26	Dwoyra z Nutów	24
158	GOLDLUST	Maier	Laybus (handlarz)	30	Nema z Zyskindów	32
166	OSUR	Itla	Herszek (handlarz)	26	Malka z Janasów	24
168	RAYZMAN	Gnendla	Szlama (solarz)	36	Sora z Szymchów	32
170	MANELA	Itla	Jozef [Szlamowicz] (szynkarz)	47	Jentla z Chaimów	30
171	RAPSZTAYN	Chaim Maier	Jakob (drukarz)	45	Rochla z Lewków	28
175	BIDNY	Nawtula	Boruch (krawiec)	36	Cerla z Abramowiczów	44
178	BRAUM	Szlama	Dawid (szpekulant)	22	Nasa z Maierów	18
181	CETEL	Izrael Jasek	Mendel (krawiec)	46	Ryfka z Jasków	38
182	CIAPA	Nawtula	Didie (kramarz)	24	Marya z Nawtułowiczów	22
183	ROYTAPOL	Icek	Peyrèc (handlarz)	24	Itla z Jankłów	23
199	PLOTNO	Estera Chana	Andzel (krawiec)	28	Machela z Mosków	24
210	FALETANSKI	Szlama	Boruch (cyrulik)	27	Braydla z Wolfów	36
217	BIDERMAN	Mosiek	Majchel? (szynkarz)	40	Sora z Dawidów	47
218	WAYNGARTEN	Hinda	Zanwel (bakalarz)	24	Czezya z GERTLER	24
219	EYZENBEREK	Hendla Gitla ¹⁰	Maysiek [Natulowicz] (szynkarz)	22	Ruchla z Lewków [GOLDBERG]	27
220	PIEKARZ	Jankel	Szlama	40	Rachla Ita	30
222	ROYZENBERG	Rochla Laia	Lewek (handlarz)	32	Malka Haia z Herszelów	35
223	RAYS	Kayla	Layzer (wyrobnik)	27	Ryfka z BRAUM	18
226	WAYNKRANTZ	Abraham	Jankel (handlarz)	28	Jentla z Cendrów	26
227	WAYNFELD	Malka	Simcha (fabrykant)	24	Rachla z Mendlów	21
236	GOLDBERG	Carka	Laybus (szynkarz)	41	Rayzla z Aronów	40
243	STALOWY	Moysiek	Szymon (handlarz)	20	Maryen z Herszlów	30
245	ZYLBENBERG	Sora	Pinkus (handlarz)	38	Rachla z GITLER	34
247	-	Icek	Zysman Haymowicz (garbarz)	36	Bayla Getla z Simchów	27
248	MYDŁO	Jankel	Icek [Jolowicz] (krawiec)	32	Tauba z Abraamów [PASTERNAK]	24
254	FINKELSZTAYN	Herszek	Sziya (handlarz)	32	Sora z Herszków	32
261	WILK	Rayzla	Dydia [Wolfowicz] (kramarz)	40	Elta z Hitelów	40
262	MEYDMAN	Estera Mindla	Peysec (wyrobnik)	36	Mirla z Simchów	17
268	BIDNY	Naftula	Laybus [Naftulowicz] (krawiec)	26	Ruchla z Ezyków	22
269	WAYSBROT	Wulf	Moysiek (wyrobnik)	36	Frumet z Herszlówiczów	24
270	OSZECH	Mortek Dawid	Abela (bakalarz)	27	Rachla z Bendetów	24
271	DREWNIANY	Moysiek	Lewek (krawiec)	48	Chaja z Icków	32
273	CHATMAN	Laybus	Pinkus (handlarz)	26	Estera z Lewków	25

¹The baby's name is Jasek on death extract.²See Sobków Marriage 1819 #19³The parents are listed as Major Boruchowicz and Malka on the death extract.⁴The father is listed as Wolf Berkowicz on the death extract.⁵See Sobków Marriage 1819 #19⁶Lewek (Leybus) was Kremer at his 1822 marriage. Cytron is Fraya's maiden name.⁷The baby's name is Chawa on the death extract.⁸The baby is listed as Perla on the death extraction!⁹See Sobków Marriage 1819 #19¹⁰Shown as Golda Hindla on death extract.

Letters and E-mail

We welcome comments from readers. Send mail to Gene Starn, Coordinator, P.O. Box 520583, Longwood, FL 32752. The E-mail address is <genes@jag.net>.

FROM DOWN UNDER: 'THRILLED'

I was thrilled to receive news of the SIG which is long overdue. Being in Australia it would be hard for me to institute such a group, but I am joining as my fellow committee member of the Australian JGS.

If you send me about 10-20 forms I will distribute them to our various interstate branches and to those members who have indicated in their Australian database that they are researching that region.

Mrs. Sophie Caplan,
5 Woonona Rd.,
Northbridge, 2063,
Sidney, N.S.W., Australia

FROM OUR SISTER SIG

Congratulations! It's nice to have a "Sister Group." Please enroll the Suwalk-Lomza SIG as an organizational member.

I look forward to the first issue. We can always learn from each other.

Marlene Silverman
Suwalk-Lomza SIG
3701 Connecticut Ave., NW #228
Washington, DC 20008

NEEDS CYRILLIC TRANSLATOR

Where can I find a Polish and Russian translator who has experience with old handwritten birth-marriage-death documents in those languages from 1825 to 1877?

Jenny Schwartzberg
853 W. Fullerton Ave.,
Chicago, IL 60614

WANTS TO LINK GERMAN, POLISH FAMILIES

My Blüthenthal family came from the town of Münchweiler an der Alsenz, about 100 km SW of Frankfurt am Main. The record I have is a 1799 birth record of my g-g-g grandfather.

There was also a family in Opatow named Blitenthal. LDS records quickly confirmed my suspicion that this was a corrupted version of Blüthenthal. The earliest record I found for Blitenthal is the 1831 death record of Sara Blüthenthal in Opatow.

The open question--perhaps never to be definitely answered--is: are the Blüthenthals of Münchweiler related to the Blüthenthals of Opatow? There are reasonable time-period connections, and, of course, the name is the primary link.

Some of what's interesting to me about this goes to an article that I've always wanted to write that might be called "Getting Creative." How I found someone in South Africa to help me. Also how I tracked down a cousin in Santiago, Chile, who thought she and her sister were the only Bluthenthals in the world.

Bill Firestone
70401.1663@compuserve.com

PRAISES GOLD OF JEWISH NAME FILE

Are you aware of the library and archives of Prof. David L. Gold, who is the founder of the Jewish Family Name File, the Assoc. for the Study of Jewish Languages, and the Jewish English Archives, was a member of the senior faculty at the Univ. of Haifa until retiring a few years ago, and is the editor of Jewish Language Review and Jewish Linguistic Studies?

He also writes a weekly column on Jewish personal names and genealogy in The National Jewish Post and Opinion (Indianapolis), where he can be reached.

Osher-Tankhem Braynes
2851 East Belgrade St.
Philadelphia, PA 19134

BELIEVES MANY PILICA EMIGRES SETTLED IN TEXAS AND LOUISIANA

My father came to Galveston in 1908, settled in Texarkana. It seems like many people from the Pilica area ended up in Texas and Louisiana.

I have my father's ship papers and also a letter from a rabbi who did his Ph.D. research on Jews who came to America via Galveston.

Annette Berman Day
4601 North Park Ave., Apt. 609
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

WANTS OLD POLISH JEWISH NEWSPAPERS

Is anyone aware of any Jewish newspapers that may have served the Przedborz, Kielce area anytime prior to the Holocaust? If so, please supply details such as dates, names and where old issues might be archived.

Mike Meshenberg
1700 E. 56th St.,
Chicago, IL 60637

Glossary

akta	Polish vital records, often seen as a column heading in vital record indices and extracts to denote the record numbers
bann	document of intent to marry
Cyrillic	alphabet used for Russian language
gubernia	geographic/political subdivision of the Russian Empire , similar to a province, which applied to the Kingdom of Poland from 1844 until World War I
landsmen	people who originated in the same village prior to immigration
LDS	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commonly used to denote the Mormon Family History Library
matronymic	identification by mother's name
monogenetic	surname from a single progenitor
palatinat	geographic/political subdivision of pre-partition Poland, similar to a province
patronymic	identification by father's name
polygenetic	surname originating from multiple progenitors, not necessarily all in the same location
powiat	district, subdivision of gubernia
województwa	geographical/political subdivisions of the Duchy of Warsaw, and of the Kingdom of Poland until its inclusion in Russia's gubernia system in 1844.

POLISH PRONUNCIATION

Polish Alphabet: a ą b c ć d e ę f g h i j k l ł m n ń o ó p r s ś t u w y z ż ž

c = ts	ą = om, on
ch, h = kh	ę = em, en
ć, cz, ci = ch	j = y
ś, sz, si = sh	dz = j
ż, zi, rz = zh	ł = w
	w = v

THE NEXT ISSUE . . .

*is due in your mailbox about
mid-April*

Deadline for material: March 15, 1997
