

The
Kielce
Radom
 Special Interest Group
Journal

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A journal of Jewish genealogy
 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 . . .

WIERZBNIK-STARACHOWICE
by Abe Zukerman et. al. 3

MY FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH THE
 TORONTO WIERZBNIKER SOCIETY
by Carolynne Veffter 7

WIERZBNIKER FRIENDLY MUTUAL
 BENEFIT SOCIETY OF TORONTO
by Abe Zukerman & Morris Werger . 8

A RADOM REMEMBRANCE
autobiography of Max Mandel 12

PROTOKOLS: VITAL RECORD
 VERIFICATION
*By Alexander Beider and Lauren
 B. Eisenberg Davis 15*

BOOK REVIEW: 'AUTUMN LEAVES'
reviewed by Gladys Paulin 19

NEWS and NOTES 21
 LETTERS 25

EXTRACT DATA IN THIS ISSUE 29
 * Kielce deaths 1870-1884 30
 Wolbrom births 1810-1825 41

JEWISH RECORDS INDEXING -
 POLAND 50

PROJECT STATUS 51

GLOSSARY, PRONUNCIATION GUIDE
 52

.. but first a word from your coordinator 2

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 Special Interest Group
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a non-profit, informal world-wide
 body of individuals interested in Jewish
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 of Poland as defined by the boundaries
 as they existed from 1867-1917.

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 Gene Starn, Coordinator

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... first a word from our coordinator . . .

They say that the first million is the hardest to make, as is losing that first 10 pounds the hardest when you're on a diet. If those adages hold true, then our SIG should have an easier time of it during the coming months. We've passed the toughest hurdle by getting by our first year in fine fashion.

You must be the judge if we've been successful. Many of you have complimented us on our initial efforts and a few of you have even pitched in to help in our adventurous research. But our true test is our membership renewal rate, and thus far, we have had just two members not renew, both telling us they have discovered that none of their ancestors came from either Kielce or Radom gubernias.

As our membership grows, so does our voluntary work increase. We need more people to extract the data found in the filmed records at your local LDS Family History Center. If you have some free time won't you please contact Lauren Davis to see how your services can be used in this ongoing research.

Our new Patron Fund has gotten off to an excellent start. Many of you have answered our call to contribute even more dollars than your normal membership so that we can undertake some special projects that take funds over and beyond our normal budget to provide you with more information about our area of Poland. You will find a list of these initial contributors elsewhere in this issue.

We need your responses and reactions to what we are providing in the Journal. We need more feedback so that we can more clearly see the directions we want to travel for you. So let's hear from you, whether by letter, e-mail, fax or telephone. But please don't ask us questions about specific relatives. We're not here to do your research for you, just to help you do it better yourself.

One of our members—Sophie Caplan, president of the Australian Jewish Genealogical Society, presented our SIG with a gift last month. While traveling in Europe this past summer she came across a dictionary of Kielce prior to World War II. She purchased it and sent it to us with her compliments, hoping it would provide information that would be helpful to our Kielce researchers. The book, *Slownik historii kieleckich Żydów*, is now being analyzed and translated. Excerpts will appear in future issues of the Journal. But to Sophie, we tip our hats with our grateful thanks for her kindness and consideration. .

This issue of the Journal features varied sections of our areas of interest — Wierzbnik, Kielce, and Wolbrom — with special articles and extract information. You will also find an interesting article about vital record verification, the review of a book written by our own research chief, Lauren Davis, about her adventures in discovering her family, as well as the popular "News and Notes" from you, our readers.

Read on ... then let us hear from you..

Gene Starn

Wierzbni-Starachowice

by Abe Zukerman et. al.

Abe Zukerman contributed to the Wierzbni Yizkor book {"Sefer Wierzbni-Starachowice" [Wierzbni-Starachowice: a memorial book]. Edited by Mark Schutzman. Tel Aviv, Wierzbni-Starachowice Societies in Israel and the Diaspora, 1973. 29, 399, 100, 83 pages, in Hebrew, Yiddish and English}, a combined effort of the Toronto and Israel Wierzbni Mutual Benefit Societies. Mr. Zukerman and a few others wrote this history - using their own knowledge from personal experience in conjunction with research. They then submitted it to the Museum of the Jewish Diaspora in Tel-Aviv, Israel. Glossary provided by Sam Veffer; LDS microfilm information from Carolynne Veffer. Footnotes by Warren Blatt and Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis.

Location

Wierzbni is a town in the district of Kielce¹, Central Poland. It is 13 kilometers from Iłża (a.k.a. Drilch in Yiddish).

The town stands on the River Kamienna, a tributary of the Wisła, near the Skarżysko-Ostrowiec railway line. Wierzbni was founded in 1625 on the left bank of the river. After the partitions of Poland (in the years 1772-1795), the district became part of Czarist Russia². In 1939 Wierzbni and Starachowice were united and received the status of a town. Since 1949 it has been called Starachowice.

Jewish Life

Jews came to the area in the mid-17th century and settled in Wierzbni toward the end of the 18th century. At about the end of the 19th century or beginning of the 20th³, Wierzbni received the status of an independent community and Rabbi Jacob Arie Gershonowitz Morgenstern, from the town of Luków, was appointed the

community's rabbi. The last rabbi of Wierzbni was Rabbi Ben-Zion Rabinowitz.

The *Beth-Midrash* building was completed in 1910 and was used as a central prayer house. The offices of the community and Talmud Torah school were built nearby. At the same time a *mikvah* was opened. The local cemetery was also used by Jews of the surrounding areas.

There were many Hassidic "*stiblach*" among them those of the Gur, Amshynow, Sokółów, Cmielów, Ozarów and Wąchock Hassidim. The children of the community studied in the *heders*. In addition to *heders*, the community had other educational institutions, among them the "*Mizrachi*" and "*Beit Jacob*" schools, as well as a "*tarbut*" Hebrew School. A Talmud Torah school for families of limited means functioned between the two world wars. The "*Beit Joseph*" yeshiva was founded in the 1930s and functioned for only a few years. At this period the Polish government attached the Jewish community of Wąchock to Wierzbni⁴.

The Jewish population was involved in the public life of the town. Its representatives took part in municipal affairs and acted on the community's behalf in its relations with the Polish authorities.

¹ This is the present jurisdiction of Wierzbni. During the Kingdom of Poland era, Wierzbni was in the Iłża powiat of Radom gubernia.

² In 1795, this region was annexed by Austria as West Galicia. In 1809, it became part of the Duchy of Warsaw, and in 1815 was absorbed by Russia as the Kingdom of Poland, also known as Russian Poland or Congress Poland.

³ The 1897 Jewish population figure was 975; Jews accounted for 55% of the town's population (1:1).

⁴ Wierzbni was 3.1 miles east-southeast of Wąchock. In 1931, the Jewish population of Wąchock was 468; Wierzbni-Starachowice was 2159.

Economy

The rich forests in the vicinity of Wierzbnik were the basis for the development of a timber industry. Its various branches were sources of income for Jews. Plywood factories and sawmills were owned by the Jewish families Heller, Lichtenstein and Kalmanson.

In the middle of the 19th century, the Jewish family Rotband from Warsaw set up a foundry and metal factory in Starachowice, which had big deposits of high quality iron ore. At the beginning of the 20th century, this plant developed into the big Starachowice Works. In 1920-1922 it was nationalized by the Polish government and became a military industry, employing about 20,000 workers, none of whom were Jews.

At this time the Heller family, who owned an international timber corporation, founded a modern plywood factory and sawmill. These enterprises were a source of income for the Jewish population in Wierzbnik and also supported welfare organizations as well as social and cultural institutions of the Jewish community.

Jewish inhabitants of Wierzbnik also earned their living by trade and various services to the inhabitants of Starachowice and the surrounding villages. A market day was held in Wierzbnik once a week, on Thursday.

Jews and Poles had good neighbourly relations. The local Polish population refused to cooperate with the government when - due to the wave of anti-Semitism which swept Poland following the economic crisis in the 1930s - the authorities declared a boycott on business and trade with Jews.

Rise of Zionism & Jewish Nationalism

The Jews who had fled from Russia after the 1917 revolution and were employed by local factories caused the

arousal of Jewish national and Zionist awareness in Wierzbnik. At the beginning of the 20th century, a local branch of the Histadrut Hazionit was established which trained Haluzim for *Aliya to Eretz Yisrael*. Later on they also set up branches of the *Mizrachi*, Revisionist and Poalei Zion Smol, and the youth movements *Gordonia*, *Betar* and *Zionist Youth*, as well as the sports organizations *Maccabbi* and *Gwiazda*. Hassidim from all the "*stiblach*" were members of the *Agudat Israel* branch which was established in the town.

The "*Tarbut*" school contributed to the popularity of the Hebrew language and became the centre for the town's cultural and social activities. At this time, the head of the community was Shmuel Puchaczewsky, the last holder of that office in Wierzbnik.

In 1939 about 3,200 Jews were living in Wierzbnik, out of a total population of some 40,000.

The Holocaust Period

With the outbreak of World War II (September 1, 1939), Wierzbnik-Starachowice was bombed from the air. Most of the Jews fled from the town, but they returned after a few days.

On September 5, 1939, the German army occupied the town. Each day new regulations were issued, placing restrictions on Jews. They were ordered to wear a yellow patch and to hand over their jewelry, silver and gold coins to the Germans. They were not allowed to frequent public places or to have contact with the non-Jewish population. Food was rationed. Jews were rounded up on the streets and sent to forced labour. From time to time the community had to pay ransom, which the Germans called "contributions".

At the end of Yom Kippur that year, the *Beth Hamidrash* was set on fire and all the Torah scrolls were burned. The fire also

destroyed the nearby buildings, housing the community's offices and Talmud Torah.

In the spring of 1940, refugees from Łódź and Płock arrived in the town. The Jewish quarter was overcrowded, which resulted in the spread of diseases. The community set up a shelter and soup kitchen for the needy. The ghetto was established in May 1940. At the beginning it was not closed, and it was possible to buy food in the town. Later, trade stopped, the ghetto was closed, and the number of destitute people increased.

Those fit for work were employed at the Starachowice Works, which supplied the German army and later became part of the Hermann Goering Werke. Rumours of mass exterminations reached the town and Jews tried to obtain permits for work in factories essential for the war effort.

On October 27, 1942 - the 16th day of the month of Heshvan - the Wierzbni-Starachowice ghetto was liquidated. The Jews were taken at dawn to the market place and surrounded by SS troops, Polish policemen and Latvian units. The Latvians beat the Jews and robbed them. Those who had work permits were separated by force from their families and sent to nearby labour camps at Strzelnica and Majowka. Others who were fit for work were taken to the local sawmills and electricity plant. The remainder of the ghetto population were deported to the Treblinka death camp. Jews who had not been in the market place that morning and were found in the ghetto were shot on the spot. That day, 5000 Jews were sent to death and about 1500 to labour camps. Thousands died in the labour camps in the region of Wierzbni-Starachowice: some from illness and starvation, whilst others were killed or deported to death camps.

In 1944, the Jewish fighting organization (Z.O.B.) succeeded in making contact with men in the labour camps and gave them money to buy food. This contact

encouraged Jews to escape from the camps. Some of those who escaped were killed by the German and Ukrainian guards. Others were murdered by anti-Semitic Polish partisans who were members of the "Armia Krajowa". In July 1944, the camps were liquidated and the inmates deported to Auschwitz.

Many young Jews of Wierzbni-Starachowice fought in the Polish Army. Some, who escaped to Russia at the outbreak of the war, joined the Red Army. Those who escaped from the ghetto and labour camps joined local partisans and cooperated with Polish partisans, who were members of the "Armia Ludowa". A partisan unit called "Garbaty", under the command of a man from Wierzbni, Jechiel Bravermann, was well known for its daring operations.

After the War

Most of the Jewish survivors of Wierzbni immigrated to Israel. Some went to the USA, Canada and other countries. The few Jews who returned to their home town after the end of the war were murdered by Polish marauders.

The local Jewish cemetery still exists. It has over 200 tombstones with Hebrew inscriptions and "tents" over the graves of the rabbis.

LDS Records

The Jewish vital records for Wierzbni can be found with the Hża (a.k.a. Drilch) Jewish vital records. They are:

Years	Film #	Language
1850 - 1861	0714995	Polish
1862 - 1865	0714996	Polish
1866 - 1870	1192419	Polish/Russian
1871 - 1875	1192420	Russian
1876	1202345	Russian
1877	1201346	Russian

"Sefer Wierzbnik-Starachowice" Glossary:

Agudat Israel	international movement to counteract the effect of the secular inroads.
aliya	literally, to ascend; figuratively, to make permanent pilgrimage to Israel.
Betar	secular Zionists
Beit Jacob	Beis Yaakov, religious girls' schools
Beth-Midrash	house of learning
Eretz Yisrael	the land of Israel
heder	Jewish elementary school
mikvah	ritual bath
Mizrachi	movement of religious Zionists
stiblach	plural of stibl: a small place of worship. Usually a stibl would be a small room or a converted house used as a shul. They would have rotating services. As soon as one minyan finished, and a new group of at least ten congregated, they would start another service, or would have services every hour for mincha [afternoon service].
tarbut	means culture in Hebrew. Tarbut schools were secular Zionist schools.

*Special thanks to Carolynne Veffer
for collecting all the Wierzbnik material presented in this issue*

Our Patron Research Fund: A Status Report

Toward the end of last year, we decided to establish a Patron Research Fund for the purpose of raising money to pursue special projects pertinent to Kielce-Radom Jewish genealogical research.

Your response was immediate. To date the fund has banked more than \$500 in contributions.

How will this money be used? For special projects that would enhance our knowledge of the Kielce-Radom area beyond the voluntary research we are now doing. Although we have some ideas, we are also looking for suggestions from you, the members of our SIG.

We wish to thank those who have already contributed to the Patron Research Fund, and hope that others will participate.

Following is a list of the initial contributors:

*Leah Jordon Bisel
Debra Braverman
Karen Chisvin
David P. Cohen
Elliot S. Cohen
Martin Eylat
Gladys Glazer Gould
Ronald Greene
Dan & Caryl Greenberg
Sylvia Fruchtman Kaufman
Robert Heyman*

*Howard M. Leigh
Roni Seibel Liebowitz
Rabbi Charles Lippman
Yale Joseph Reisner
Steve Rosenzweig
Nicki Russler
Lucy Shiffman Sadowski
Elias Savada
Leila Shaw
Dr. & Mrs. Robert Sherins
Alexis Spiritas
Betty Provizor Starkman
Norton S. Taichman
Steven Tishler
Miriam Wiener
Leon Wruble*

The fund remains open for those who wish to make contributions toward greater research from the Kielce-Radom area.

Again, our sincere thanks to those who have helped kick off this program.

Contributions and suggestions should be sent to
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Longwood, FL 32752-0583
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My First Encounter with the Toronto Wierzbniker Society

by Carolynne Veffer

My grandparents Esther Grynspan (born in Itza in 1896) and Gershon Malach (born in Zwoleń in 1886) were married in Wierzbnik around 1918. Five of their six children (including my mother) were born there between 1920 and 1928. They left in 1929 to come to Toronto. So, as you see, my family connection with Wierzbnik is short but immediate.

So, when I saw the Toronto Wierzbniker Mutual Benefit Society listed in I:4 of the *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal* I was spurred into action.

On November 11, I called the number and spoke to Mr. Kleinberg. I tried asking him about the society, what it did etc. But all he kept saying was "Come on Sunday". So, I got the time and address and decided to "come on Sunday". I called my cousin Howard, who agreed to join me.

I went to the Wierzbniker Mutual Benefit Society meeting on Sunday, November 16. When I got there I was amazed. I had expected to walk into a small room with half a dozen elderly Polish men. Instead there must have been 150 to 200 people! The liquidation of the Wierzbnik-Starachowice ghetto happened on the 16th day of Heshvan. I had accidentally called just before their annual Yizkor service. They had a whole programme of music, speeches, and prayers. It was definitely an auspicious first encounter with the Wierzbniker Society.

Despite the number of people schmoozing and the noise level, I did manage to learn a couple of things from a genealogical point of view:

1. I added my name to their mailing list
2. I met Mr. Abe Zukerman who said he:
 - has copies of the Wierzbnik Yizkor book for sale

- has a small booklet the society did on the history of the Toronto Wierzbniker Society
- has been a member of the Society since just after the war and knows a lot about it
- actually remembered my Zaida. He was telling me and my cousin a story about my grandfather singing for a special occasion and it suddenly dawned on us that he wasn't talking about an event here in Toronto but one in Wierzbnik! My grandfather came to Toronto in 1929 - he would be 111 today. Mr. Zukerman obviously was a child at the time of the event he was recounting. It was amazing to be at a place where I identified myself as Gershon Malach's granddaughter (my grandfather died in 1955 when I was four).
- told me that there is a document on the history of Wierzbnik at the Museum of the Diaspora in Israel, which is available upon request from the museum.

I met with Mr. Zukerman the next day and he provided me with a lot of great information. I expect to learn even more as I continue my association with the Toronto Wierzbniker Mutual Benefit Society.

Carolynne Veffer is a Systems Development Consultant in the Toronto area. She has been involved in genealogy for six years, and is a member of the Canadian Jewish Genealogical Society in Toronto, the Dutch Jewish Genealogical Society (Vereniging Nederlandse Kring voor Joodse Genealogie), and the Kielce - Radom SIG. Carolynne is co-author and co-inventor with Wendy Thomas of "Bluffle: The Biographical Dictionary Game."

Wierzbniaker Friendly Mutual Benefit Society of Toronto

A History of the Society

(as published in the 50th Jubilee booklet in 1984, reprinted with permission)

by Abe Zukerman & Morris Werger

The first meeting of the Wierzbniaker Landsleit in Toronto was held in October 1934. This meeting was organized and called by the late Joseph Naiman and was held in the home of Herschel Naiman at 65 Oxford Street.

Out of this meeting was created the Wierzbniaker Men's Committee which set out to form an organization of the Wierzbniaker in Toronto. Shortly after this meeting another gathering was held at the home of the late Meyer Riba, at 984 Dundas St. West, at which the Wierzbniaker Landsmanschaft Farein (as the Society was originally named) was founded. The following members were elected as the first officers of the organization: Chairman - Samuel Kleinberg, Secretary - Joseph Naiman, and also a Treasurer, two Trustees and an Executive.

One of the first events undertaken by this fledgling Society was a Purim party arranged for the purpose of raising money to help the poor families in their native city of Wierzbniak. The landsleit had not forgotten that they had left a community among whom there were many who desperately needed financial assistance. This need was especially acute because of the approaching Passover holiday and the need to live up to the charity of "Mois Chitim". With this charitable act in mind it was decided to hold an annual banquet as well as other undertakings during the year so that money could be raised to assist the needy families in Wierzbniak. Each native of Wierzbniak felt a personal responsibility to make a contribution to this cause, and they all undertook this with enthusiasm.

All the activities were carried out with the co-operation of the Ladies Auxiliary which had come into existence prior to and was the forerunner of the Society. It should also be noted that the Ladies Auxiliary played an active part throughout the years in all the productive efforts carried out by both groups. They were the nerve centre, and thanks to their energy and tireless efforts these joint undertakings were successful.

Throughout the history of the Society there were many activities. One of the more important of these early projects was the establishment of a Hilfs Farein and a Free Loan Fund in conjunction with the landsleit in Wierzbniak. These were established for the purpose of providing financial assistance on a continuing basis to those in need. The Society was in constant communication with the representatives of this fund in their native city. It is recorded in the minutes of one of the meetings that the Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from the Hilfs Farein in Wierzbniak thanking the Society and informing them of the importance of the help they were receiving from the Society and how much they appreciated the work that was being done here on their behalf.

In June 1935 the first banquet took place. This was to become an annual event. Amongst the invited guests to this affair was the then Alderman Mr. Nathan Phillips, who subsequently became the mayor of Toronto. During the following year, 1936, the first Wierzbniaker Society Calendar was published under the leadership of Max Bloom and Joseph Naiman. In later years this project was continued under the joint leadership of Joseph Naiman and Morris Weisdorf.

As the years went by the Society kept growing. Many of the new members were not natives of Wierzbnik, but were related to or close friends of Wierzbniker. They joined the ranks of the Society because in it they found a brotherly friendship and in time they all felt like natives and participated actively in the affairs of the Society.

With the passing years the horizons of the Society broadened and it became involved in various community activities as well as in projects benefiting the State of Israel. These activities included the United Jewish Appeal, the State of Israel Bond Campaigns and other fund raising activities.

Immediately after the Second World War the Society became very much aware of the terrible events of the Holocaust and the tragic murder of the six million souls - a third of the Jewish Nation. We also became aware that in Wierzbnik the whole of the Jewish community had been wiped out without even a grave remaining. However, it was subsequently discovered with great joy that a number of our brethren had miraculously survived. An emergency call went out from the Wierzbniker Joint Hilfs Farein for a meeting to be held on Sunday, January 27, 1946 at the Murray House at 207 Beverley Street. The landsleit were requested to come to this meeting to help raise money to ease the suffering of the approximately 180 Wierzbniker who had luckily escaped death. The arrangements committee for this campaign evening consisted of the Chairman - Ben Gold; Secretary - Joseph Naiman; Chairlady - Chana Naiman; Vice-Chairlady - Helen Eisenberg; and the Secretaries - Chava Baker and Feiga Hochberg. As a result of this meeting contact was immediately established with the Jewish Committee in Warsaw, to which group a substantial sum of money was sent to help those Wierzbniker who would show up from time to time and needed help. During the next few years, as surviving landsleit arrived in Toronto they joined the Society and became actively involved.

During the same period many meetings were held to establish an anniversary date of the destruction of the Wierzbniker Jewish Community. Amongst those who participated in these discussions was the Baisichinar Rabbi, the late revered Rabbi Abraham Shmuel Silverstein as well as Rabbi Mendel Kirshenblatt. Rabbi Silverstein, a highly respected religious personality in Toronto was closely connected to Wierzbnik, being father-in-law of the Wierzbniker City Rabbi, the late and revered Ben-Zion Shlomo Rabinowitz. Our Rabbi, his wife and one of this daughters Rivka Brucha, all of blessed memory, had perished along with the rest of the community. Fortunately, three of their daughters, Ratzel, Dina and Chasha, survived the Holocaust and are living in Toronto, where they have raised a new generation. As a result of the aforementioned meetings and discussions, it was decided that the "Yorzeit" or anniversary date of the elimination of the Wierzbnik Jewish Community be set as the 16th day of Cheshvan. This date is memorialized by every Wierzbniker Landsman wherever he may be.

As the newly arriving survivors became aware of the activities of the Society, a project to commemorate the memory of our martyrs was undertaken. A special interest in this project was taken by our late brother Joseph Naiman, who was the driving force of the Society throughout his lifetime. As a result of these efforts a special memorial service took place at the Wierzbniker cemetery in September 1955 which was attended by all the Wierzbniker Landsmanschaft, as well as representatives of many other organizations. As the main part of this service a memorial monument to the martyrs was unveiled by Rabbi Dov Shochet, Rabbi Mendel Kirshenblatt and Cantor Federman. Rabbi Shochet, a well known spiritual leader in Toronto, who had himself survived the Hitler era, delivered a very moving eulogy honouring the Wierzbniker martyrs as well as the six million victims who had perished.

In 1965 a Relief Fund was established by the Society under the leadership of the late Louis Weisdorf as Chairman, the late Harry Milner as Treasurer and Morris Weisdorf as Secretary. The income from the annual calendar contributed to this fund. The purpose of this fund was to assist members in need. Any assistance given was given in confidence and names of recipients were not divulged. Only the President and Committee members were aware of who received help.

A short time later we began receiving requests from our landsleit living in Israel for assistance in publishing a Yiskor Book. It was felt that such a book would be a fitting memorial for our native community and would be handed down to future generations as a permanent reminder of the tragedy of Wierzbnik. Such a history, written by Wierzbniker who had endured the pain and suffering of the time and either through a miracle or an accident of fate had survived, would remain as a living witness of the Holocaust. As a result of a great and concerted effort with our brethren in Israel, and after several years of work, this Yiskor Book was published. With it, we discharged our holy duty and obligation that we not forget our past and made certain that future generations will be reminded of what the murderous Nazis did to our people. Surely, this was the legacy of the six million martyrs as their last tragic act.

After publishing this Yiskor Book, our landsleit in Israel approached us with a request that a scholarship fund be established in memory of our martyrs. For this project, as well, we were able to raise and provide a substantial sum of money. To further memorialize our martyrs a plaque was unveiled in the Beth Hatvuzoth Museum in Tel Aviv for which we provide the necessary funds. In all these projects, our landsmanschaft in Toronto participated wholeheartedly and most generously. If they had not made the financial contributions they did, these projects would not have become a reality.

The committee which undertook these projects and contributed so much time and effort to see them through to successful completion consisted of Chana Naiman, Max Naiman, the late Gershon Rosenwald, Label Robinowiz, Hershel Tenenbaum, Toby Wolfowicz, Abe Zukerman, the late Esther Zukerman and Ben Zukerman. To their untiring efforts and devotion to the cause we owe a real debt of gratitude.

With great honour and respect we salute those of the original members and officers of the Society who are with us on this auspicious occasion and we wish them long life and continued good health and happiness. To those who are unable to attend our Jubilee because of illness or infirmity, and particularly to Helen Eisenberg, Feiga Hochberg, Marx Starkman, Shmuel Bliman and Moishe Gotlieb, we wish them a speedy recovery.

Regretfully the majority of the original members are no longer with us. For them this Golden Anniversary would have been a most important celebration. We can however honour their memory and say that their efforts were not in vain. The healthy foundation on which they built the Society has been kept intact and we tread the road they planned for us. We honour their memory today.

Presidents of the Society

Sam Kleinberg	1934 - 1938
D. Jacobs	
Joseph Naiman	
Max Bloom	
Ben Gold	
Harry Schwartz	1953 - 1957
Sam Stein	1958
Levy Brodbaker	1959 - 1962
Louis Weisdorf	1963 - 1964
Levy Brodbaker	1965
Louis Weisdorf	1966 - 1968
Levy Brodbaker	1969 - 1970
Sam Stein	1971 - 1973

William Kirshenblatt	1974 -1976
Howard Kleinberg	1977
William Kirshenblatt	1978 - 1981
Harold Feldman	1982 - 1984

Notes – by Carolynne Veffer:

The 50th Jubilee Booklet includes a list of members in 1984 and many “ads” from members congratulating the Society on its anniversary. As genealogists we are always looking for names, lists etc. If you want me to look through the booklet for any particular names please contact Carolynne Veffer at 56 Palmerston Gardens, Toronto, Ontario M6G 1V9, Canada or, better yet, e-mail to <carolynne_veffer@manulife.com>.

Wierzbniaker Cemetery

The Wierzbniaker Cemetery is located in Section 38 of Bathurst Lawn Memorial Park. It is located at 10 Dewlane Drive in Toronto.

If you would like information on an individual or a particular family name please contact Mr. Abe Zukerman at 122 Collinson Blvd, Toronto, Ontario M3H 3C7, Canada. Mr. Zukerman has kindly agreed to respond to any inquiries from our members with connections to Wierzbniak.

Note: The records do not contain just the names of Society members buried at Bathurst Lawn. All Society members are listed (there is a record for my grandfather, Gershon Malach, who was an early member and is buried in Roselawn Cemetery).

Special Thanks

I'd like to offer my special thanks to Mr. Abe Zukerman who provided me with all this information. Mr. Zukerman has been a tireless member of the Society since his arrival in Toronto after the war. He participated in the creation of the history of Wierzbniak, the annual Yizkor service, the Yizkor book, has been a member of many committees, the Chevra Kadisha and much more. And on an even more personal note I want to thank him for sharing with me his memories of my grandfather in both Toronto and Wierzbniak.

Abe Zukerman was born in Wierzbniak in 1914 and came to Canada in 1948. He joined the Wierzbniaker Mutual Benefit Society when he first arrived in Toronto and among his responsibilities he has been a member of the Chevra Kadisha, the Executive, the UJA Committee and the Yizkor Book Committee. He is retired, still living in Toronto and still a member of the Society.

Mr. Zukerman is responsible for the burial society records which include all members whether they are buried in the Society cemetery or not. People who think they might have relatives who moved here could contact him to check the records:

*Abraham Zukerman
122 Collinson Blvd
Toronto, Ontario M3H 3C7
Canada
416-636-4343*

A Radom Remembrance

from the autobiography of Max Mandel

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Footnotes provided by Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis.

I was born in Radom, Poland, part of Tsarist Russia at the time, on February 26, 1894. Radom was a city of over 100,000 population (at present about 160,000¹), 60 miles south of Warsaw. My mother² gave birth to ten children; I was the sixth.

My father³ had three brothers, one older, two younger (to the best of my memory). My grandparents or great-grandparents were landowners. Then a law was passed that Jews could not own landed estates. The land was sold, and my grandfather and his brother (or brothers) came into an inheritance.

My grandfather⁴ somehow dissipated his fortune, and at the time I was born he was a poor man. He eked out a living from a brokerage. He would stand on a corner where these "agents" or "brokers" would congregate. The owners of some property or others would contact him, and he would in turn seek out a buyer. His income would be the commission on the deal, which was sporadic. He was a very strict man, went by strict rules, and enforced strict obedience from his children and grandchildren. A real "Prussian."

Grandma⁵ was a meek person. Unlike most Jews, they lived in a Gentile neighborhood — neat and orderly.

My maternal grandfather⁶ was a religious teacher — a *Melamed*. He conducted a *Cheder*, and ran a religious elementary school. He employed one or two assistants, and also a secular teacher, who would instruct the children in elementary reading, writing (Polish or Russian) and arithmetic. This teacher would come in once or twice a week for an hour.

The *Cheder* was a very large room, which also served as a prayer-house on the Sabbath and religious holidays. It had a rough wooden floor,

which would accumulate a thick layer of mud to be scraped off once a week, on Fridays.

This grandfather was a warm, understanding human being, and he was very respected. He was a really educated man in Biblical lore, unlike most of the *Melamdin*, who had very limited education. His wife, my grandmother⁷, was a rather surly and strict person.

My mother was the oldest of five children⁸: three brothers and one sister. Two of the brothers (Chaim Baer [Rutman] and Shlomo [Rutman]), in the city of Kielce, were manufacturers of shoe uppers. The older one was quite wealthy, employed a number of men, although he worked himself as well. He would get up before dawn and would cut the patterns. During the wave of strikes in the 1905 revolutionary period, he was fatally shot by a striker⁹. The third brother [Tanchin Lejbus Rutman] lived in a small town, Apt¹⁰. I believe he had some small business. The youngest of the five children was my Aunt Mashe¹¹. She lived in the same group of houses where my grandfather lived. She had a grocery or general store in the front (street) building: her apartment was in one of the buildings in the "yard." Her husband dealt in flour sacks.

I remember very little of our life in Radom, prior to our moving to Warsaw, but some things were stored in my memory box. We lived on a wide street, perhaps the main street, some ten blocks from the end of the city; Mother's parents lived at the other end. It took us about an hour and half to walk to my grandparents.

¹ This autobiography was written in 1977.

² Feiga Dobra Rutman.

³ Abraham Jakob Mandelman.

⁴ Rafael Mandelman.

⁵ Chaya Bergman.

⁶ Itamar Josef (Sumer Josek) Rutman.

⁷ Szajndla Manela, whose family has been mentioned as an example in several *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal* articles.

⁸ Six children, really; however, beyond a birth record, there is no information on the sixth child. All six births were registered in Radom.

⁹ Another senior family member, Itamar Josef Benet, remembered the circumstances of Chaim Baer Rutman's death as being the result of a pogrom.

¹⁰ Opatów.

¹¹ Rivka Masha Rutman Benet.

My "education" in a *Cheder* started when I was four. Father was a self-employed tailor. My two oldest brothers worked from him. (I don't know at what age he started training them). Occasionally an additional worker was employed; usually before a holiday. I remember one man who lived in a village and had to walk many miles to get to our place. He would bring some food with him (he was served one hot meal by my mother) and would sleep on the work table, it being too far to walk home daily. They worked from early morning to late at night. I don't know how many hours the workday consisted of, but not less than twelve. Father told us that before he started his own tailor shop, he worked up to 18 hours a day for his boss.

Around the turn of the century, we moved to Warsaw. I was about five years old. The family then consisted of my parents and seven or eight children. Not long after we settled in our new location, I was sent back to Radom to my maternal grandparents. One less mouth to feed, and apparently there was no money available to pay tuition in a *Cheder*. I traveled in a covered wagon; it took six hours by train and about 24 hours by wagon. Obviously, my parents couldn't afford to pay train fare. The wagon left late in the afternoon. At dawn we stopped at an "inn" where the passengers said their morning prayers and had breakfast.

I only remember the boiling hot soup, which I ate with bread Mother gave me. I enjoyed that barley and bean soup more than I enjoy the best gourmet dinner in a restaurant now. There were no seats or benches in the wagon; one just squeezed into an available spot on a bundle surrounded by other bodies. My mother asked the driver to keep an eye on me and deliver me to my grandparents.

I believe I lived with my grandparents about a year, receiving my "education" at my grandfather's *Cheder*. I returned to Warsaw also by covered wagon. In my family, I was the only one attending "worldly schools." My brothers know how to read and write (though limited) Yiddish, but only very limited, rudimentary Polish. I don't remember about my older sisters, but I tutored Ruth in the three R's¹². Lena¹³ did

have some training in reading and writing. One of my father's customers offered his assistance in placing Lena in a school, but my mother didn't dare to send a girl to school.

My oldest brother, Tanchum, was drafted into the army in Autumn of 1903. Father tried to get him released with the aid of his influential customers, but didn't succeed. The army found him to be too good a specimen. He was tall (by 1903 standards in Russia) and well built. Upon being informed that his regiment was ordered to the war area in the Far East (the Russo-Japanese War had begun), my father took me with him to Ivangorod, where the troop train made a stopover and the recruits were allowed to leave the train to bid farewell to relatives. As the train approached, my father wanted me to help him decide whether to tell Tanchum to hide until the train pulled out (and face some punishment), thus possibly avoiding being sent to the war zone (I was 9 years old). We hesitated, and when the whistle blew, my brother got on the train. I remember only one letter received from him after he reached Manchuria; perhaps there were more than one. All efforts of my parents to get some information about him were in vain. Some time after the defeat of the Tsarist army, a man who said he served with him told us that he saw Tanchum hit by a cannon ball, causing his instant death. Still, my parents kept on hoping that sometime he would show up alive. My father revolted against God. He said that if He could do such a thing to my mother, the pious and good woman, then He is not just... The authorities gave us no information whatsoever. Then my brother Morris' turn came to report to the draft board, in the autumn of 1905. He passed the army tests. My parents decided that one son sacrificed to the war machine was enough. Morris was urged to flee the country. With the help of border smugglers, he crossed the border in Austria (Galicia). After a few weeks or months in Galicia, where he earned some money at his trade, he left for the U.S.A.

After Father left¹⁴, we moved to a one-room apartment in a different neighborhood, closer to the Jewish ghetto. Then my brother Velvil (Willie) and sister Rivke (Rose) left for the States.

¹² Reading, 'Riting (writing) and 'Rithmetic (arithmetic).

¹³ The eldest sister.

¹⁴ for America, shortly after Morris

Since there was no longer school, and it was only a question of time when we would join Father and the older members of the family, and we didn't receive enough money to live on, Mother decided to move to Radom, fewer expenses and near her parents. So in the latter part of 1907 (I believe), we moved to Radom. We moved into a room about 12 feet by 7 feet, on the same street where Mother's parents and her sister Mashe lived. It was on the upper floor of one of a number of two-story houses in a large yard. At the extreme end of the yard was the outhouse; if you had "to go" in the evening or at night you just did it on the ground near the outhouse. The lower floor consisted of a large apartment (several rooms) occupied by a wealthy Jewish family. The upper floor consisted of two apartments of one large room plus a storage room each and our one-room "apartment." There was a landing over the stairs opposite our room, where our neighbors kept chickens, and rats felt at home. Since I was the only "man" in the house, I slept in a bed by myself. Mother and the three younger sisters slept in a folding bed (which was closed during the day) or on the floor. After we became better acquainted with our next door neighbor, Ruth would share the bed with Chayeh, the only daughter in the family. There were also three sons, one married, who had his own place.

Our stay in Radom was to be of short duration, until Father would provide us with the means to make the trip to New York. So I did not plan to go to school in Radom. I continued to study on my own with the help of the school books I had and what others I could get hold of.

I took on several adults, mostly female, to tutor in Yiddish, Polish and Russian, in basic reading and writing. My income plus the money we received from Father pulled us through. I earned enough to live on, and could have taken on more pupils, if necessary. But I wanted time to study.

About a year after we arrived in Radom, I received a letter from Willie, telling me that when we got to the States I will have to go to work, because we won't be able to pay for education and upkeep. I replied that will remain in Radom and continue my education and live on my earnings from teaching. I decided to enter gymnasium (there was no real schule in Radom). I engaged a senior student to teach me the necessary subjects

for entry into the fourth class of gymnasium. Then I received another letter, in which I was urged to come to New York and not to take the previous letter so literally; ways will be found for me to continue my education. This made me change my mind and I agreed to come to America.

One of my pupils was Chayeh, the 17 year old daughter of our neighbor; she was two years my senior. We fell in love with each other. She was a seamstress. When we left for America, we had every intention to marry. After about a year, I received no more letters from her. She married a worker.

While in Radom, I witnessed the following several times. A drozhka occupied by police and a provocateur in civilian clothes would drive along the street and scrutinize the pedestrians. The provo would point to someone and the police would get off the drozhka and arrest him. From the papers I learned that this scenario was taking place in other cities, too.

In the summer of 1909 (I believe it was June), Mother, I, Ruchel (Ruth), Yitke (Yvette) and Chanah (Anne) left Radom. Father apparently didn't have sufficient funds to cover all expenses for the trip, so we landed in Germany (probably German-Poland) at a camp for American-bound emigrants (possibly kept up by HIAS). We stayed there a month or more. When, I presume, all arrangements were completed, we were transferred to Antwerp (Belgium), where we stayed about a week. In Antwerp I wandered the streets with Ruth. I was impressed with its cleanliness and women driving buggies drawn by large dogs. (I believe they were selling products.) I purchased some items in stores. I was then able to converse in French. I took care of all required paperwork and conversations with officials with my knowledge of languages. We left Antwerp on the "Lapland" and arrived in New York on August 9 or 10, 1909.

Max Mandel was born Mordka Gimpel Mandelman. As a child, Max would educate working people on the street corners regarding the issues of the day. He emigrated to the United States in 1909. He was educated at Cooper Union in New York City, becoming a civil engineer and naval architect. Max died in Berkeley, California in 1996, at age 102.

Protokols: Vital Record Verification

by Alexander Beider and Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis

Some vital event registers, for some towns and some years, contain an additional small section at the end of the year's entries entitled "Protokol" in Polish or "Протокол" in Russian, meaning "Record Report." This is an evaluation or accounting of the vital event registrations recorded in the record book for that year.

Polish Language Years

Vital records were kept in Polish through 1867. Samples from three Lublin gubernia towns (Szczebrzeszyn, Izbica and Krasnystaw) have been studied. They were prepared not in the town where the events were recorded, but in the district (*powiat/obwód*) center. Protokols have been found in LDS microfilms for a few towns in Kielce gubernia thus far by area researchers.

Of what value are the protokols? Specific *akta* (records) are listed by number with some commentary. The Szczebrzeszyn sample didn't enumerate any significant genealogical information. Most of the comments were along the lines of simply identifying errors/omissions that had been made by the clerks in preparing the records: age of mother missing, no occupation listed for the witnesses. The Krasnystaw set proved similar to a large degree. The most common problem cited was "no maiden surname for the mother." However, while the mothers were identified by name in some of the *Protokol* entries, the maiden names were not added. It was a simple statement that the information was missing. One *Protokol* entry for a birth registration in Krasnystaw did indicate that the baby died. This is an important piece of information, but one that I had already determined from the death records for that year.

The Izbica *Protokols* yielded the first hint of genealogical value. A general trend in the wording of the Izbica *Protokols* refers to the duplicate *akta*. Two sets of presumably identical record books were maintained for most, if not all, towns. Apparently, at least some of the *Protokol* information was derived from a comparison of the information on the two registrations recording the same event. It seems that many of the errors are things that simply were not copied, or at least were not copied correctly, from the original when preparing the second book.

Some interesting entries are:

- Several instances of listings of bann readings that were omitted on the marriage records, with towns included.
- Name discrepancies between original and duplicate, such as "mother was listed as Hayla on the duplicate record but as Chaja on the original."
- Addition of omitted surnames, for example, "duplicate shows name of the decedent to be Chaim Nusyn, lacking the surname Oberszynk."

While there is no template for deciphering the Protokols, a few key words appear repeatedly in the Polish language text:

akta = record [number]
co do = as regards/regarding
wiersz = verse
słowo = word
brak = absent
nazwisko = surname
oryginal = original

duplikat = duplicate
 powołanie = vocation
 poprawka = correction
 imię = name

Russian Language Years

Vital records were kept in Russian beginning in 1868. The 1880 Chmielnik *Protokols* are a report of all differences between two sets of records found by one high position Christian official (his exact title is *Mirovoy sud'ya*, a kind of judge). The first set is designated by a word *unikat* (extracts from a book of *unikat* as it is specified on the first page of the *Protokol*) that does not appear in any Russian dictionary. It exists, however, in Polish and means "a unique one; quite original." From the context, it can be translated as "original": the original record book. The second set deals with "duplicates" (extracts from the book of "duplicates"). The text makes it clear that in this case a "duplicate" is not a retranscription/copy of an "original" since there are many cases when the report deals with words or even parts of sentences omitted in the original, but were present in the duplicate. Such additional information in an exact copy is logically impossible; copies can have only less in comparison with the original. Thus it seems that the two sets of civil records were either recorded independently or were both copied from one (the genuine "original") document.

The differences concern discrepancies between the two records dealing with the same event:

- Dates/time (3 p.m. and 3 a.m.)
- Ages
- Signatures (in one document the signature is in Polish or Yiddish, while in another it is in Russian)
- Use of particular words (several times one "original" word is replaced in the "duplicate" by its synonym)
- Omitted texts (entire phrases that appear in one document, but not its counterpart)
- Given names (examples: Basia/Bajla; Motel/ Mendel, Nuchim/Nuchym)
- Surnames(example: Frajntman/Fridman, Elincweig/Elincwajg).

Conclusion

The bottom line is that while many of the notes only identify an omission, there are some entries that clarify or correct omitted information, especially if the film is of the duplicate record book. If *Protokols* are present on a microfilm, it's worth looking at the entries for the akta for your family. They are numbered, so it's easy to identify them. Lastly, be sure to look at as many records, if possible, for a single family group. This helps identify the problem areas of record inconsistencies.

Alexander Beider is the author of "A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Russian Empire" and "A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Kingdom of Poland." Dr. Beider was born in Moscow, where he earned his Ph.D. in applied mathematics. He currently lives in Paris with his wife and two daughters.

Lauren Eisenberg Davis is author of "Autumn Leaves," which is reviewed in this issue of the K-R SIG Journal. She is a member of the Council of Jewish Genealogy of the Baltimore Jewish Historical Society, the Jewish Genealogical Society of Greater Washington, and the Jewish Genealogical Society of Greater Boston.

Lecia

47

Przebieg w mieście w Warszawie
w dniu 2. 6. 1829 r.

Protokół

Sprawa o Albi i Stanię Lecię Myślicz
Kierowni w Warszawie i innych miastach
i gminach w których przysiężono na
wiarę i na przysiężenie.

Co do Albi i Stanię.

1. M. Albi B. w Warszawie B. w oryginalnej kopii
napisanej i drukowanej, napisanej i drukowanej
ręką, napisanej i drukowanej, napisanej i drukowanej
i w innych miastach i gminach.
2. w Albi B. w Warszawie B. w oryginalnej kopii
napisanej i drukowanej, napisanej i drukowanej
i w innych miastach i gminach.
3. w Albi B. na duplikacie w Warszawie B. napisanej
i drukowanej, napisanej i drukowanej, napisanej i drukowanej
i w innych miastach i gminach.
4. w Albi B. na duplikacie w Warszawie B. napisanej
i drukowanej, napisanej i drukowanej, napisanej i drukowanej
i w innych miastach i gminach.
5. w Albi B. w Warszawie B. w oryginalnej kopii
napisanej i drukowanej, napisanej i drukowanej, napisanej i drukowanej
i w innych miastach i gminach.
6. w Albi B. w Warszawie B. w oryginalnej kopii
napisanej i drukowanej, napisanej i drukowanej, napisanej i drukowanej
i w innych miastach i gminach.
7. w Albi B. na duplikacie w Warszawie B. napisanej
i drukowanej, napisanej i drukowanej, napisanej i drukowanej
i w innych miastach i gminach.
8. w Albi B. na duplikacie w Warszawie B. napisanej
i drukowanej, napisanej i drukowanej, napisanej i drukowanej
i w innych miastach i gminach.

Протоколъ

1880г Октября 30 дня. На основании
2-й статьи Высочайше утвержденна-
го вѣдѣнія 1876 года Правленія
о ретрибуціонномъ сличеніи судей-
скихъ урядовъ вѣдомствъ и дѣловъ
палатъ мѣстнаго Варшавскаго
Судебнаго Округа на котораго аб-
запачены прѣдложенія судей и суд-
иныхъ членовъ утвержденія Царства.
Полнаго, соимено 11-го ст. Уста-
новленнаго Высочайше Царства Пол-
скаго, Императорскаго и Царскаго
Судей повороченъ прѣдставленны
Ц. в. Бурноименіи г. в. в. в. в. в.
на при означеніи отъ 20 Октяб-
ря 1880 года за № 2277 членъ ун-
каго и дѣловъ палатъ октово гра-
данскаго состоянія императорск-
скихъ имовѣдѣній вѣдомствъ
скаго Бюджетнаго прихода за
1877, 1878, 1879, 1880 и 1881
годы въ подлин-
ныхъ документахъ -

наша

1877 года

1. Въ унѣкато написано „торговца“, а въ
въ дѣловъ палатъ „торговца“ и въ унѣка-
то написано за неграмотного „Кас-
тана Есипареніи“, а въ дѣловъ палатъ
то „Есипареніи“ -
2. Въ унѣкато написано „Берисъ Вайль“,
а въ дѣловъ палатъ „Берисъ Вайль“ - „Въ
унѣкато - имя императора „Суръ Рокіи“
или Рокіи“, а въ дѣловъ палатъ „Суръ Рокіи“
и въ унѣкато написано „вѣдомствъ-
ныхъ“, а въ дѣловъ палатъ „вѣдомствъ-
ныхъ“ -

Chmielnik, Poland Protokols (Russian Language)

Top: 1880 Introduction, Bottom: 1877 Itemized Inconsistencies

BOOK REVIEW: A genealogist describes how she found her roots in Kielce, Radom

Autumn Leaves

by Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis

as reviewed by Gladys Friedman Paulin



Lauren B. Eisenberg
Davis

*Autumn Leaves, by
Lauren B. Eisenberg
Davis. Published:
Reisterstown, MD,
1997; contact L.B.
Davis, P.O. Box 784,
Reisterstown, MD
21136-0784.
viii, 389 pp.
Appendices, charts,
photographs.
Hardback. \$60.00
U.S.A., \$70.00
elsewhere.*

I am a regular reader of the JewishGen newsgroup (soc.genealogy.jewish) and always read the posts of Lauren Eisenberg Davis. They are always clear, informative and frequently cut through a lot of recent chatter to point readers in the right direction. Earlier this year (1997), Lauren advised readers that she had completed the work which had occupied her so completely for the past few years and we all rejoiced with her. When Gene Starn asked me to review her book for the Kielce-Radom SIG, I was delighted to accept, even though the closest my family comes to that area is Raczki, Suwalki.

This is not a typical family history of the descendants of one or more patriarchs; Lauren has chosen instead to detail the search for all of her ancestors, telling the reader about her methods, findings and problem solving. Although some of her search was typical, some of the solutions to her problems were far more extensive than most family genealogists would undertake-- or even consider.

Lauren shares with the reader the beginning of her family search and some of her correspondence with relatives in Israel and Canada. For about two years beginning in 1987, Lauren did the standard interviewing and writing to family which is how many of us begin. Then real life intervened. She was a graduate student, married with three children, and subject to all the time demands of studies and the extracurricular activities that an active family pursues. At the end of 1994, her husband gave her "Family Tree Maker for Windows" and Lauren decided to get serious with her research.

Lauren writes "I had been completely unprepared to work with the Polish language documents, never having seen one before I set foot in the Mormon FHC." That was in March 1995. By early 1996, she had completely changed her approach to her Polish research. After contacting Warren Blatt who shared some earlier research and extracts for one of the shtetls they had in common, Lauren decided that the only way she would be able to fully document her family and understand their life and relationships would be to extract all the Jewish records from her shtetl! She would continue the extraction of the records of Chęciny that Warren had started several years before. Later, she realized that this would be the most effective method of researching other branches in other shtetls.

There are many discoveries that Lauren made about family relationships and the use of surnames. Of particular interest was the use by one family of two entirely different surnames. Her extractions clarified this although close attention to the indexes for the records would have led a careful researcher to check both names. She also attributes those successes which were made possible through cooperation with other researchers of the same families.

Her extractions lead to a most informative section of the book, called "The Setting". Here Lauren discusses the changing boundaries of Poland and its gubernia, surnames, occupations, mortality and the realities of Jewish life in 19th century Poland. The following sections describe the families of her four grandparents and how they fit into this setting and provide the family history section of the book, complete with photos and news clippings. Those sections are followed by a family tree in register format with source documentation, followed by several pages of brief biographical sketches of many family members.

There are 11 Appendices in the book. Appendix A is a Documents List which lists page after page of documents obtained for several towns in Poland. These were all copied from microfilms made by the LDS and available through local Family History Centers. This list is staggering and serves as proof that if your family comes from a town filmed by the LDS, persistence will be rewarded. And read the book— some of these records are from towns nearby which were not known to the author before she started her journey of discovery.

Other Appendices of general interest are a Glossary, Polish/Yiddish Given Name Equivalents, Polish Shtetlach and a Polish Pronunciation Guide. But do not overlook Appendix G which contains the translation of a number of selected Polish vital records. Although the original records look daunting

when first viewed on microfilm, these translations clearly demonstrate that they do have standard formats. In an early footnote, this book also points the reader to the two guides that are available to the researcher (page 13).

The amount of research and documentation the author has accomplished in a few short years is remarkable. I have been struggling for the past several months with five films in Cyrillic and am in awe of the amount of work Lauren has completed in such a relatively short time. (Lauren, when did you sleep?!!!) This book adds to the growing literature of Jewish genealogy and is a must read for anyone researching the records of Poland or any other Eastern European area for which vital record microfilms are available.

Gladys Friedman Paulin is a Past President of the JGS of Greater Orlando and its current Librarian. She is frequently asked to make presentations on Jewish genealogy to organizations and other genealogical societies. She also edits and publishes "Minovitz Minutes" a quarterly multi-family newsletter which is in its third year of publication.

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U.S.A.

News and Notes

Important Notice: Records Registered in Other Towns

Carolynne Veffer has notified us that the Wierzbnik records are included with Iłża, and Lowell Ackerman has found early Iłża in Sienno. In our continuing effort to determine where our ancestors registered their vital events, we offer the current list of towns that are registered elsewhere:

- Białobrzegi in Przytyk (1826-at least 1845)
- Cmielów in Opatów
- Kielce in Chęciny (pre-1868)
- Łagów in Opatów
- Łopuszno in Małogoszcz (1826-1867)
- Iłża in Sienno (1826-1849)
- Słupia in Opatów
- Wierzbnik in Iłża (1850 onward)
- Wyszmyrzyce in Przytyk (1826-at least 1845)

Don't Rely on the Index!

by Michael Tobias

Recently, while extracting the Małogoszcz records, I found two more MANELAs [Manela dynasty of Chęciny, Poland], for Lauren Davis' family tree, that I'd not noticed before:

1857 B#4 Herszel MANELA to Rywen, 30, and Pesla, 35, in Łopuszno

1859 D#2 Herszel MANELA, aged 2, son of Rywen, 28, and Pesla from Łopuszno.

The reason I had not seen them before was that they were both in the indexes under RYWEN! In both cases the record also says the father is Manela RYWEN! The 'standard' [Polish] signatures at the foot of the records also say Manela RYWEN, but the Hebrew signature is clearly Rywen MANELA.

Two 1835 births that were already known were also odd. Rywen MANELA was shown

correctly on akta 36, but on akta 35 Dawid MANELA was referred to as Manela DAWID!

I can only guess that with Manela being a given name as well as a surname, and the MANELA tribe not being so voluminous in Małogoszcz as Chęciny, that the clerks got it mixed up. When they compiled the indexes at year end they also probably just looked at the father at the top of each birth record and didn't bother checking the signatures at the foot.

Thanks, Michael! This is a clear example of misleading information in the records and the index. Refer back to I:4 "Anomalies in the Polish Vital Records." - LBD.

I've also seen patronymics and occupations used as "surnames" in the index. For example, "Hersz Abramowicz Czapnik" – is Czapnik the surname or occupation? – WB.

Help Us Help You

by Dolores Lee Ring

It is a great science fiction theme that everyone is listening for E.T. [Extra-terrestrial, from the movie "E.T."] signals but no one is sending. In this case, everyone is reading *K-R SIG Journal* but no one is writing. It is a lot of work to do complete abstraction or indexing, but it adds enormously to one's understanding of the family, and if everyone participates in the project,

the extra time spent is paid back by the material others have done. It goes without saying that the SIG extracts of towns of interest to me have had an enormous impact on my research. As for other towns in the *Journal* that did not have Ryngs, that also is a plus, because I then did not spend time looking there for something I would not find.

The Katz-Greenspan Mystery

by Carolynne Veffler

Most of my time doing genealogy I have concentrated on my paternal family tree. But I did get some basic information from my mother which was very puzzling: the last names of my maternal grandmother's siblings are different. My grandmother and her sister were both named Greenspan (Grynzpyn) but their brothers were all named Katz (Kac)! Why?

My grandmother was born in 1896 in Ilza (from my mother's information). I don't have all the birthdates of her siblings but they are within the range of about 1885 and 1900. She had 1 older half-sister and 1 sister and 4 brothers (that I know of). This is how my mother described her maternal family tree:

Her grandfather Yechezkiel Greenspan had had three wives (she didn't know any of their names). By his first wife he had one daughter, Beena Greenspan. His first wife died and he remarried. By his second wife he had the following children: my grandmother Esther Greenspan, her sister Sarah Greenspan and four sons: Meyer, Sam, Harry, and Nathan Katz. All but Meyer came to Canada (probably in the 20's - my grandmother and grandfather who came in 1929 were the last to arrive). All my life I had known my mother's cousins (the Katzes from Hamilton) but never knew how they were related

exactly. But this made no sense. Why would the daughters be called Greenspan and the sons Katz? My mother didn't know--or didn't remember.

The mystery was solved by one of the Katzes. According to him, my great-grandfather Chazkiel's second wife had been divorced. That was fine in Jewish law, but the Polish civil authorities didn't recognize divorce. So all the civil records for the children of the second 'marriage' were in the name of Katz, the second wife's maiden name, and not Greenspan. When all the children emigrated (as adults) to Canada, the sons all had documentation in the name of Katz. Both daughters, however, were already married so their documents were in their married names. My grandmother's name was Esther Malach and her sister was Sarah Sugar. When they were asked about their maiden names they, of course, said Greenspan. It all made sense.

I have not yet contacted Polish authorities to get any documents. But I presume I may find my grandmother will be called Katz and not Greenspan. Having solved this mystery ahead of time may well expedite some of my searches and avoid a lot of confusion. Perhaps this can help you, if you find a similar situation in your family research.

Life in Pre-War Poland

by Lester Levy

Although most of the information about our ancestors that we are trying to locate mainly concerns names and dates, equally important in constructing a family history (as opposed to a family tree) is the story of what these people were like and the times they lived through.

While following the maze of genealogy links looking for references to my own family names and their Polish roots, I came across the following web site that I want to share with other JewishGeners. I have no connection to the LEWKOWICZ family, but I feel that this collection of letters is something we can all learn from.

THE WOLF LEWKOWICZ COLLECTION
<http://web.mit.edu/maz/wolf> is a series of letters translated from the original Yiddish that were written between 1922 and 1939 by Wolf Lewkowicz of Konskie, Lodz and Opoczno, Poland to his nephew Sol Zissman, who was born in Konsie, Poland and emigrated to Chicago prior to World War I.

There are more than 175 letters that, in addition to dealing with personal family matters, contain detailed information about the difficult economic situations of the times as well as references to anti-Semitism in Poland and the steady deterioration of a way of life that is nearly forgotten. The last letter was written in August 1939, shortly before the outbreak of World War II, but it was three years later, on September 22, 1942, when the story of Wolf Lewkowicz and his family ended at the gates of Treblinka.

The complete set of the Wolf Lewkowicz Collection has been placed with the Harvard College Library and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum as perpetual monument to his memory.

As much as the film "Schindler's List" attempted to bring the sights and sounds of the Holocaust to the consciousness of our generation, these letters put a name and a personality on a victim who was more like us than we might care to admit.

Keep a box of tissues close by.

Announcing the Staszów CO-OP October 22, 1997

Staszów is a small city of Poland, south of Kielce. Jews settled in Staszów some 600 years ago. During the 1867-1917 years, it was part of the Sandomierz district, in Radom gubernia. In 1897, there were 4,900 Jews, or 56% of the total population. Before World War II, it was the home of some 6,000 Jews and 5,000 Christians. Most of the 6,000 Jews were deported by the Nazis (to Treblinka) the same day, November 8, 1942, after a small ghetto has been created. The Poles destroyed the small Beit haMidrash.

Today a city of 18,000 inhabitants, its Jewish remnants are the Holocaust Monument in the memory of the Jews of Staszów victims of the Shoah, located upon a portion of the former Jewish cemetery (mostly destroyed) and a Judaica room in the town museum. Both were erected and

officially inaugurated on May 17, 1993 by an Israeli delegation of former Stashiver residents, with the help of survivors from the USA and Canada and with the cooperation of the current city council.

We, a few volunteers from the USA, UK and Israel, have decided to group together our efforts to produce a complete index of the Jewish civil vital records of Staszów and to make access to this index available to the vast audience through the JRI-PL searchable database and through the *Kielce-Radom Special Interest Group Journal*.

Available Staszów Jewish vital records cover a very large period (1810-1884), and, no doubt, they can reveal a lot of hidden family history.

Our initiative will hopefully serve historical and genealogical goals and perpetuate the memory of this community that completely disappeared, like many others.

We believe this initiative will also generate new contacts and exchanges, cause mutual emulation and even allow the merging of family trees (as the city is of medium size, it is likely that a lot of families are related with one another).

We are looking for other dedicated individuals to join us in this huge task. What is impossible to the single searcher becomes possible to a team.

Pre-requisite skills are simple: enthusiasm, tenacity, common sense and method! We are also looking for few persons that can read Cyrillic hand-written records. Knowledge of Polish is not a requirement.

So why don't YOU join us now! For more information, contact me.

Summary of the LDS microfilms of Jewish vital records for Staszów

The LDS microfilms of Jewish civil vital records (Birth / Marriage / Death) are as follows:

Type	Year	Film#	Language	Indexed
BMD	1810-1813	813051	Polish	?
BMD	1814-1819	813052	Polish	?
BMD	1820-1825	813053	Polish	?
BMD	1826-1836	588931	Polish	Yes
BMD	1837-1850	588932	Polish	Yes
BMD	1851-1856	588933	Polish	Yes
BMD	1857-1865	588934	Polish	Partial
BMD	1866-1872	1199830	Russian	?
BMD	1877-1877	1199831	Russian	?
BMD	1878-1879	1809029	Russian	?
BMD	1879-1884	1809030	Russian	?

Notes:

1810-1825 are civil transcripts of Roman Catholic Church registers with Jewish civil registrations included; usually there are no surnames present prior to 1821. From 1826 onward, the films contain only records of Jews. There is no index for 1863-1865.

Mo'adim LeSimha,
Jean-Pierre Stroweis
<100264.1551@compuserve.com>
Staszów Indexing - Coordinator
Jerusalem, Israel

Because of the recent Canadian postal strike, the report on the recent meeting of the Lagower Mutual Benefit Society of Toronto has been delayed and will appear in the next issue.

Letters, E-mail and Fax

Extracts Are Not Enough!

I find two entries on the Opatow marriages that may be relations. Does the extract information shown represent all the information available from the source document?

Alan Remstein
<Arem2@aol.com>

The extracts contain all of the "critical" information from the original document. Information not extracted includes: date and time of registration, name of rabbi, occupations, date of marriage, places and dates of banns, names of witnesses, signatures, etc. There might also be information on place of birth vs. place of residence vs. parents' place of residence, and other details that I didn't extract.

And you should always check the original document, in case I made errors in the transcription!
– WB

Peculiarities in the Records

I finally read the K-R SIG Journal first 3 issues. Congratulations for the effort. It is really superb, clearly presented and interesting.

I read with great interest and excitement your two papers, Lauren, "The Power Of Extracts" [1:1] and "Don't Let A Little Extraction Scare You" [1:2]. From my own experience, you covered most of the remarks I made to myself when I was reading the records (and much more).

Maybe a remark you could add, though: in Staszow records, there are usually two dates per event, the Gregorian and the Julian dates separated by an oblique bar (a slash), and this gives us an additional way of cross checking the dates, as they differ by about 11 days¹.

For my family, I first found in Lodz records a marriage of a groom from Staszow, then I went to the Staszow records, where I notably found a death record of Hany Rochly Strowajs born Halpern which turned out to be my great-great-grandmother with the mention "survived by her husband Icek, four sons Shmelke, Lejbus, Izrael, Majer, and two daughters Riwka and Sura Zlata". This apparently unusual level of detail enabled me to connect two Strowajs branches together. Then, slowly by slowly, I could reconstruct some of the family events and migrations. So this is really the power of the extract.

¹ During the 1700s, the difference was 11 days. On March 1, 1800, it changed to 12 days. On March 1, 1900, it changed to 13 days. It will change to 14 days on March 1, 2100.

As issue 1 listed all the Jewish surnames A. Beider found in the Sandomierz district (which included the city of Staszow), I was able to correct a surname (Krongold) I had misread in the records. I think that a large number of names in these indexes that we want to transcript for REIPP, will be also found in this list, in other words, this list can serve as a "checklist" for the surnames hard to decipher. Strangely the Sandomierz district is not listed for this surname in Beider's dictionary², maybe because he found it in the Yizkor book, not in the electoral lists.

A long-time "LDS transcription" volunteer at Dorot³ (he works now on Bialystock records) told me that he noticed that there are twice as much female births than male. Is this something you encountered too? He believed this is related to draft.

Jean-Pierre Stroweis
<100264.1551@compuserve.com>

Thank you for your insightful comments, and your willingness to jump on board with the Staszów records. Don't jump to hasty conclusions regarding name errors, as they were often written quite differently each time they were used. I personally have not encountered a greater incidence of female birth registration in my work throughout my Kielce/Radom/Lublin gubernia research. In fact, in Izbica (Lublin gubernia), there are almost no birth registrations for girls in the early years! Also note that Hany Ruchly is Hana Ruchl. The Polish declensions use names in grammatical ways that are unfamiliar to us. Thanks again and welcome to the team. – LBD

Different Forms of a Given Name

I know that you are an expert in reading Polish documents and was wondering if you'd give me your opinion on a name I found in an 1848 marriage of my great great grandparents from Rozprza. The father's name was given as Jola GRYNBAUM. I've gone through all of these films from the early 1800's through the Russian Era. I've found a whole family for a Joel GRYNBAUM. I'm hoping that Jola and Joel are the same person. I know I can't assume anything, but I looked through Frazin's book and I can't find Jola. A friend looked in Gorr's book of names and it didn't appear there either. My great-great- grandfather appears as witness on many births of children of Joel

² Beider, Alexander. *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames From the Kingdom of Poland*. Teaneck, New Jersey: Avotaynu, Inc. 1996.

³ DOROT Genealogy Centre of Beth Hatefutsoth, Tel Aviv.

GRYNBAUM, leading me to believe they were related. What do you think? I value your knowledge.

Leah Bisel

<lbisel@aol.com>

Excerpted from 1848 marriage record #2:

Starozakonnym Aba Grynbaum kawalarem lat osmniascie liczącym w Miescie Rozprzy zamieszkały i Starozakonnoim z Jola Grynbaum już nie żyjacego i Łai Grynbaum . . .

Jola and Joel are the same. Often you see the name with an "a" appended. It's one of those Polish language declensions, where the proper nouns are used in grammatical ways we are not accustomed to. It's normal to see Icka, etc. When confusion results from this, it is often helpful to see if the name is mentioned more than once, or if it appears in the signature block (I realize that in this case Joel Grynbaum was already deceased). Note also that the mother's name is not Łai but Łaia. Look for a future article on how to form the nominative from the genitive.

Re: your great-great-great-grandfather as a witness on Joel Grynbaum's records. Look through the records and see if he was a regular witness on everyone's records. Also, the wording of the document may give you more clues. Embedded in the document, where it says at the bottom that the document was read to the declarant (or father) and the witnesses and signed, see if the word dziadek (grandfather), or any other words that describe a relationship, appears -- or anywhere in the document. -- LBD

Russian Spellings

My maternal family name is AGATER and I'm trying, with help of dictionaries, to put it into Polish and Russian, so I'll recognize it when I go to Salt Lake. Could someone give me an assist? Now I understand why my father had such a hard time trying to teach me Hebrew, I guess my brain is American only oriented.

Paul Baranek

<PaulNMNB@aol.com>

Paul, you don't have to go to Salt Lake City to see these LDS films. You can borrow them at any of the more than 3,000 LDS Family History Centers worldwide. If you do plan on using them at the main Family History Library in Salt Lake, make sure that you call ahead with your film numbers, to make sure that they'll be on site for you to use. Many of the eastern European films are now stored off-site.

AGATER should be spelled the same way in Polish as it is in English. Just be sure to look for all spelling variants (AGETER, AGATTAR, etc).

Other possibilities for the spelling of the surname AGATER include substitution of "D" for "T" and "K" for "G". Be open minded. There's also the chance that the name could start with a different vowel. Read the entire index, if not each record, looking for something familiar

As for Russian, it should be a one-to-one correspondence of letters, which you can find in any of the Russian-language guidebooks mentioned in my "Vital Records in Poland - A Primer" article in I:2 of the SIG newsletter. -- WB/LBD

Naming of Infants

My experience of working with civil records is not large in comparison with your experience. Moreover, I always tried to work with indexes instead of working with actual civil records. This week I translated from Russian to French several civil records for one of my Paris friends. When working with two births records, I realized that both of them gave given name of the newly born child in the following context:

- for the boy, it was said that he received his given name during the circumcision;
- for the girl, it was said that she received her given name during a religious ceremony.

I always considered that boys received only their "sacred" names (shemot ha-kodesh) during the religious ceremony (circumcision), while their prophane names (Yiddish names, "kinnuim") were not attributed during that ceremony, but there acquired between the birth and the circumcision, or (more rarely) just after the circumcision. However, in the civil record that I translated the name "adopted during the circumcision" was not a Hebrew/biblical sacred name, but a Yiddish name (Berek, or Lejba, or something like this).

During your work on civil birth records, have you ever paid attention to the exact context in which the given name of a child is mentioned. Is it a rule, that the name is said to be received/adopted during a religious ceremony/circumcision? I hope that you and Warren could shed more light to that problem.

Alexander "Sasha" Beider

Massy, France

Sasha, it is very common to see the exact wording that a boy was given his name during circumcision. A translation template that Warren Blatt had sent me years ago shows this wording. Note that I have even seen this a couple of times for girls, but it is certainly not the only outrageous error I have run across in the records.

Maybe about a year ago, I initiated a discussion on JewishGen because I found something very strange in the records. I'd seen, in quite a number of records, this phrasing about infants being named at circumcision, when only a few days had elapsed

between the birth itself and the registration of the birth; hence, the child had not yet even reached 8 days of age.

So while the records often DO say that the child was named at circumcision, I am not 100% certain that we can assume to know what this means – LBD.

Alexander's reply:

Thank you very much for your comments. They confirmed my initial conjecture that the sentence about circumcision could be just a standard pattern used in records and not necessarily reliable information. Both of your examples -- with girls' circumcisions and with circumcision being made just a few days after the birth -- make it clear.

I believe that a name (Yiddish or Hebrew) was chosen for newborn children exactly as it occurs now, that is, depending on family, it could occur immediately after the birth, a few days after the birth or even before the birth. However, the name was "officialized" during the circumcision ceremony for boys and during the religious procedure (on the first Shabes that followed the birth) for girls. For boys, if the name was not a Hebrew one, another name, a Hebrew "shem ha-kodesh", was assigned during that ceremony that corresponded according to numerous rabbinical tractates to the Yiddish one. In this case, the Hebrew name was used only for the Toyre/Torah reading, whilst the Yiddish one was used in the everyday life. Thus, I think that a sentence about the adoption of a given name Lejba during the circumcision ceremony should be interpreted as follows: (1) parents choose the name Lejba; (2) during the bris-mile they made aware the rabbi about their choice; (3) the rabbi assigned the Hebrew name, Juda/Yehuda or Arie to the boy.

Conclusion: It's just standard terminology – a standard template phrase, not to be taken literally – WB.

Witnesses on Vital Records

I noticed a mention of an upcoming article on what you can tell from witnesses in the vital records, which I guess you will write. You can use the following example if you want: Olkusz 1821 deaths, akt 32: It happened in the town of Olkusz in 1821, on the 9th of April. Appeared Aron Ajchenwald, piekarz, age 62 of Olkusz, *son of the person who died* (emphasis mine), and Lukasz Kesler, age 56, neighbor of the person who died. On the 8th of April, the Jewess Laja Moshkowa, a widow, age 88, died, daughter of Lewka Kerszlow and Ewa Kerszlow, of Olkusz. The deceased was of house number 10 in Olkusz. The document was read to the witnesses and signed by Aron Ajchenwald and Lukasz Kesler.

Other analysis has shown that Aron Ajchenwald (later Liberman) was my great-great-great-great-great-grandfather, so the notation in the record is the only way I could tell that this was my great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother. Notice the abundance of names - Moshkowa is evidently a patronymic, so must be the father of her husband, since her father's name is obviously Lewek (barring, of course, some mistake). I also have the name of Laja's paternal grandfather, who must have been born in the late 1600s! I should mention that this only gave me another three generations back - I have not been able to open up any other branches from this record.

Moszka is her husband's given name. The "-owa" suffix means "wife of". Widows were usually denoted this way. – WB/LBD

Also, you mention the book *Russian Language Documents from Russian Poland* as being out of print. While true, this does not necessarily mean it's impossible to get. It looked quite interesting when I looked at it at the meeting, and I looked it up on Amazon <<http://www.amazon.com>>, and they had it in their catalog, so I ordered it. They did mention it may be hard to find, but they were able to get it for me. I also noticed the book in Barnes and Noble's online catalog.

Lastly, I found another reason for doing extracts. In the Olkusz records, I had a marriage of a Jakob Band, son of Aba and Ester Band of Wolbrom (maiden name not given). Later I had a son of Jakob's. In the Wolbrom records, I found the marriage of Aba and Ester. Ester is Ester Zelinger, a niece of my great-great-great-great-great-grandfather Moyzesz Kestenberg. I expect a few more occurrences of this type, because of the movement between Olkusz and Wolbrom.

Robert Heyman
<robe@mindspring.com>

One of the most important reasons to study all the records for a town is that not every record of interest is blatantly obvious. Sometimes there is a subtle clue in a seemingly superfluous record that just triggers a vague familiarity, and becomes an important source of information – LBD.

Transliteration of Cyrillic Index Data

I spent last night going carefully along the 1878-1884 Staszow index pages sent by Leila Shaw. I tried to decypher a few names, it is really difficult. I succeeded more in the latest years, as the writing was cleaner. I even found a death record for a Aron Sztrowajs in 1883, no doubt a family member! I have already a few Arons in my tree. So there is still some room for optimism yet! It

is easier to search a given cyrillic pattern to find if it occurs, than to read.

Jean-Pierre Stroweis
<100264.1551@compuserve.com>

Jean-Pierre, it is easier to do the Cyrillic transliteration if you do some of the Polish language years first, because then you will be familiar with the names in the town – LBD

Offers to obtain Nazi records from Radom

I'll be leaving on Feb. 28th for Radom and will try to access the Nazi records for a limited number of interested individuals during this trip. What I'm prepared to do is provide the information on ALL Radom Nazi ID records for a specific surname (regardless of the number of individuals with that surname) for \$100. I obviously can't photocopy each and every record (\$10 each in Poland) but I will access ALL the information included on those records (name, birthdate, parent's names, marital status, address, etc.) for that fee of \$100 per surname and provide the archival information necessary for people to arrange to order photocopies of records for the individuals they wish, directly from the Radom archive office. These requests do not need to go through the Warsaw official for approval.

One proviso. There is not time for me to do any other research or find information on specific individuals in other sources. I will obviously need to receive all requests and payments before I leave on Feb. 28th.

My address is:

Lowell Ackerman
7556 E. Camino del Santo
Scottsdale, AZ 85260-3918

Kudos and Success Stories

Just to let you know that I just received my issue and I have to applaud you and Lauren and Warren for a job very well done. The surname list at the end of the issue is probably the best idea that I have seen come out of a group. Kudos to your magnificent research.

Jerry Richter
<jvr@sprintmail.com>

I have two success stories from KR-SIG. First, in the extracts of the Kielce marriages, there was the marriage of my ggg-grandparents, Menashe LANGLEBEN and Freda FUCHS. It gave their age, their parents' names and the town of birth. It was all truly amazing.

The second story is the information from Beider. There I was able to find my family the POMERANCBLUMS and the LANGELEBENS. It was

neat to see them listed as voters and it helped me narrow down my search.

Craig Hillman
<ch221@hermes.cam.ac.uk>

Just read thru the Autumn edition, paying particular attention to the Opatow marriages, as this a town associated with my family. However, no luck, but this is also a positive result, as I will be in Salt Lake City soon and I can eliminate viewing this microfilm, and instead concentrate on the other 17 I have on my list.

Paul Baranik
<PaulNMNB@aol.com>

Just received my Autumn Journal. A wonderful job. The advisory group and co-ordinators of the KR SIG should be congratulated for their tireless efforts in gathering and publishing so much useful and quality information in these fine journals. I consider myself fortunate to be a member of a group of such unselfish individuals. Happy birthday to all!

Sid Orfus
<sidoh@sympatico.ca>

One of the Opatow marriage extracts appears to be that of an ancestor of mine and with parents' names provided, pushes information back a generation earlier than we had compiled: marriage extract for my great-great-grand/great-grandparent. (I have grandparents who were cousins once removed). As a somewhat passive researcher (with two young children!) it was very exciting to find this information in print. This is the first new info about my family in some years. Thanks again to the transcribers!!

Karen Chisvin
Toronto Ontario, Canada
<kchisvin@echo-on.net>

Just a short note to let you know that I enjoy the Journal very much and look forward to each issue with great anticipation.

I was particularly excited when I discovered the marriage record of my great-grandparents in the latest issue of the *K-R SIG Journal* (item 16, page 45, in Vol. 1, No. 4).

I think the work done by this organization is outstanding, and I regret that I have nothing to contribute to this worthy effort.

Keep up the good work.

Max Katcky
North York, Ontario, Canada

Extract Data in this Issue

<u>Kielce</u>	Deaths	1870-1884	Dolores Lee Ring
<u>Wolbrom</u>	Births	1810-1825	Robert E. Heyman

The vital record extracts for this issue are 1870-1884 Kielce deaths, prepared by Dolores Lee Ring; and 1810-1825 Wolbrom births, prepared by Robert E. Heyman. This data has been extracted from the civil registration in possession of the Polish State Archives, and microfilmed by the Church of Jesus Christ Latter-day Saints (LDS). These extractions include information derived directly from the original registrations on the following LDS microfilms:

- #1,192,420 Kielce 1870-1872
- #1,192,421 Kielce 1873-1877
- #1,808,866 Kielce 1877-1884 (overlap of a year)
- #0,923,378 Wolbrom - Main set 1810-1819
- #0,923,379 Wolbrom - Main set 1820-1825
- #0,923,380 Wolbrom - Outlying villages 1811-1814
- #0,923,381 Wolbrom - Outlying villages 1815-1822
- #0,923,382 Wolbrom - Outlying villages 1823-1825

Kielce

The city of Kielce experienced numerous Jewish residence bans throughout its history. In 1535 the first ban of Jews living in Kielce was enacted. The Jews returned to Kielce permanently in 1852, but affiliated with the Jewish community of Chęciny until 1868. {"Kielce", *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, X:990, Keter Publishing House, Jerusalem, Israel, 1972}.

Hence, all Kielce Jews came from elsewhere. The town data in the Kielce extracts will help pinpoint where Kielce residents came from prior to their arrival in Kielce. No Jewish civil registration occurred in Kielce until 1868. Kielce researchers are advised to view the pre-1868 Chęciny records for Kielce residents.

Additional information on surnames and patronymics has been derived by the author and editor from an analysis of data from Kielce, as well as records from surrounding towns, tracking families over an extended period of time. All conjectural information is noted in square brackets, to differentiate from the data that appears in the original records. The conjectures do not appear in the record itself.

Several abbreviations are used in the Kielce death extracts. A question mark denotes illegible information. KD is Kielce district (powiat); (w) is widow(er).

One curiosity is the last two deaths of 1882, for "Mohammedian soldiers" from distant gubernias.

Wolbrom

From 1810 through 1825, the Jewish vital statistic events were recorded in the Roman Catholic civil registry throughout the Duchy of Warsaw and then the Kingdom of Poland. Printed in this issue are extracts of Wolbrom births from 1810-1825.

The births are in two different set of microfilms. In the first set, over half the births are Jewish, and are those living in the town of Wolbrom proper. The second set contains very few Jewish registrations. They are from the villages of Nowey Lac, Kapieli, and Łobzów, which are indicated by an N, K, or L, respectively, following the akt number. In the post-1825 period, Jewish registrations for these villages were incorporated into the Wolbrom Jewish register.

The Wolbrom extracts contain no conjectures; they are a transcription of only that information which was written in the original records.

As always, without making a study of the rest of the records, it is sometimes difficult to tell the difference between a patronymic and a surname derived from a patronymic. Best guesses have been made here, but readers interested in Wolbrom should do their own research and draw their own conclusions.

Caution

These extracts are intended to assist the researcher in selecting records that may be of use for further study. There may be errors in interpretation due to the uneven quality of legibility of the writing, the microfilming and the condition of the microfilm itself, in addition to errors and decay affecting the original record books. 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.

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Kielce Deaths 1870 - 1884

#	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father	Mother	Place Living/Died
1870						
1	GROSMAN	Moszek Chersz	9d?	Chercyka	Chaia	Kielce
2	GOLDSZEJDER	Ryfka	6	Abram [Dawid]	Sura [KUPERBERG]	K
3	FRYSMAN	Chena	5w	Aron	Golda	K
4	SANKEWICZ	Izrael (w)	50	Moszek	Ita	K
5	SOKALOWSKI	Marya (w)	60	Boruch	Brandla	Końskie
6	ZAJACZOWSKA	Cerka	50	Abram	Zena?	Wola Brzeziny
7	GOLDBERG	Serla	3	Ick	Ruchla Pesla	K
8	FEDERMAN	Wolf Lewek	61	Jankel	Szajdla	Morawica
9	LUBINSKA	Szajdla	89	-	-	Zagnańsk
10	KLEJNSZTEJN	Cypa	54	Sanek	Szandla	K
11	ZAJAC	Dawid Jankiel	7	Nuchym	Rajzla	Chałupki, Com. Morawica
12	SZTERDINER	Beniamin Boruch	1	Elias	Frymeta	K
13	ZALCENBERG	Abram Chersz	50	-	-	K
14	CHAJT	Laja	3	Cherszka	Fajgla	K
15	KROSKOP	Icyk	31	-	-	K
16	SZWARCBERG	Motel	1	Rubin	Szajndla	K
17	KUPERBERG	Chendla (w)	60	Izrael	Sura	Chałupki
18	MANELA	Sura Perla	2	Lejbus Kalma	Dwojra	K
19	LANGER	Dawid	62	-	-	Opatów
20	BURKOWSKA	Fajgla	19	Szlama	Hana	Daleszyce
21	WASERMAN	Chersz	?	Icyk	Chawa	K
22	CHOROWICZ	Ryfka Malka	2	Wulf	Basia	K
23	BEKERMAN	Szmul	2	Bajnys	Cyrła [BURSZTYN]	K
24	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Moszek	3m?	Icyk	Chawa [ZILBERSZTAJN]	K
25	MOSZKOWICZ	Fajgla	7w	Matysa	Chena	K
26	ZYLBERBERG	Josek	3	Lejbus	Gitla	K
27	BORUCH	Abram	?	-	-	K
28	FRENDZEL	Chaja Sura	?	Abram	Etlā	K
29	BLUMENSTEJN	Jankiel	?	Icyk	Zlota	K, Petrokow?
30	ZYSMANOWICZ	Moszek	36	-	-	Białogon
31	GRINBLUM	Gimpel	64	-	-	Mazur, KD
32	ZIMER	Moszek	65	-	-	Chęciny
33	WAJSBROT	Nuta	85	-	-	Białogon
34	GOZDZINSKI	Mordka	50	Mordka	Krajndla	Czarnow
35	SMOLEWICZOWA	Fajgla	24	Icyk	Blima	Białogon
36	CHAJT	Josek	1	Cherszka	Fajgla ZELCER	K
1871						
1	BAKALARSKA	Basia	1m	Haim? Dawid	Genendla	Suków
2	GROCMAN	Josek	36	Wulf	Chaia	K
3	RZEZNICKA	Hana Pesla	30	Froim	Machela	Niewachłów
4	URBAJTEL	Wulf	10	Abram	Zysla Laia [SAS]	K
5	ZILBERSZEJN	Kalma	52	Mendel	Cyrła	K
6	BLUSZTAJN	Josek	2	Szlama	Golda	K
7	WAJSBROT	Malka Bajla	30	Sender CZARNES	Ester	K
8	RECHCMAN	Izrael	73	Herszla	?	Zagorsk
9	ROTTENSZTEJN	Bajla	58?	Szmul	Ita	K
10	KUGEL	Chaja Majdel	5m	-	Rifka?	Kozekica?
11	BLUSZTAJN	Chaim Szymon	6	Szlama	Golda	K
12	EPSZTEJN	Chana (w)	30?	Sender	Rykla	Morawica
13	WLOCZCZOWSKI	Szaja	32	Urin	Chana	Dyniby
14	KLETC	Boruch	77	Icyk	Rykla	K
15	WIECZNIK	Gaskiel	3	Moszek	Ryfka GOLDBERG	Chałupki
16	ROZENCWAJG	Sura Dwojra	8	Icik	Ryfka WARSZAWLOSKA	K
17	BERKOWICZ	Szaja Lewek	2	Nuchym	Chana MOSZENBERG	Morawica
18	ZAJAC	Nuchym	62	-	-	Chałupki
19	IGELBERG	Ester Sura	?	Symcha Lejzor	Rejzla	K
20	ELBERSZTEJN	Hajka	1	Lejba	?	K
21	CUKERMAN	Jochwet	42	Ejzael?	Chana	K

22	ZELIKOWICZ	Hersz	32	-	-	Samsonow
23	MICHLROWICZ	Izrael Ber	18m	Jakob Mendel	Gitla	Dąbrowa
24	JOSKOWICZ	Gerszon	58	-	-	Białogon
25	GROSMAN	Szaja	58	Gercyk	Pesla	K
26	PASTERNAK	Josek	43	-	-	K
27	MONCARZ	Gela	24	Aba	Krajndla	K
28	BURSZTAJN	Icek	58	Szmul	Cywia	Niewachłów
29	MARCHEWKA	Gersz	48	Zachariasz	Baila	Domaszewice
1872						
1	CUKER	Chil (w)	60	Gersz	Idesa	K
2	WULC	Liba Marya	?	Dawid	Cyrla [KRASNEWSKA]	K
3	ZELMAN	Haim Judka	64	-	-	K
4	SMOLENSKI	Jakob Izrael	1	Szmul Ick	Sura Ryfka	K
5	MICHLEWICZ	Izrael Ber	?	Mendel?	Gitla	Dąbrowa
6	JASNY	Szaja	6	Wulf	Rejsla [MOSZENBERG]	K
7	BRINER	Malka	3	Nachman	Zelda	K
8	KARSZENCWEJG	Lewek	24	-	-	K
9	MARKOWICKI	Abraam Jakub	24	Ick	Hana	K, Skorszice?
10	BORKOWSKA	Mindla	8	Majer	Gitla?	Daleszyce
11	GURSWICZ	Elka	5	Zelik	Dyna	K
12	SZKULNIK	Sura Fajgla	3	Tobiasz	Chana	K
13	CYMERMAN	Moszek Wulf	1	Lejzor	Ruchla	K
14	CUKIER	Ryfka Marjem	48	Szmul	Gitla	Zagnańsk
15	MOSZENBERG	Chaim Wulf	1	-	-	K
16	ZELCER	Szlama (w)	71	Wulf	-	K
17	GOLDSZAJDER	Michla	9m?	Abram [Dawid]	Sora [KUPERBERG]	K
18	MICHLEWICZ	Anna (w)	70?	-	-	K, Dąbrowa
19	CITRINBAUM	Berek	21	Izrael	Chaia	K
20	ROZENWLOK	Rifka	12	Judka	-	Jaszow?
21	BERGER	Ester Golda	12	Jakow Judka	Chaia R. [FINKIELSZTAJN]	K
22	JOSKOWICZ	Efroim	6?	-	-	K
23	URBAJTEL	Nusyn Dawid	5?	Abram	Eylla?	K
24	GOLDBERG	Abram	3	Michel	Pesla	K
25	RUBINOWICZ	Chuna	2	Kiwa	Matla	Suków
26	RAJZMAN	Abram	9w?	Josek	Malka	K
27	MOSZKOWICZ	Josek Mendel	5	Moszek	Sora Jachet	K
1873						
1	TENENBAUM	Chaja Brandla	3	Naftula	Ruchla [ZILBERSZPIC?]	K
2	GOLDBERG	Nusyn Majer	15?	Michel	Pesla MARMINT	K
3	CWAJGIEL	Gerc	58	Nuchym Josek	Chaia	K
4	WENGIER	Jankiel	24	-	-	-
5	WAJSBROD	Perla	86	-	-	-
6	ZILBERBERG	Brandla	38	Pinkus	Ruchla	Zagnańsk
7	WAJNSZTOK	Malka (w)	70	Lejbus	Chaia	-
8	ROZENMAN	Lejbus	5	Mordka	Rajzla	-
9	ZELAZNY	Abram Josek (w)	70	-	-	Samsokow
10	ZELIKOWICZ	Perec	70	Zelik	Dobra	K
11	TCHURZ	Gela	52	Chaim Hersz	Chana	Chmielnik
12	GARFINKIEL	Chana Gela	46	Jakow	Sura	Domaszowice
13	SZPAJZMAN	Abba	26	-	-	K, Tyberniu
14	GOTFRYD	Jankiel	3	Elias	Laia	K
15	GUREWICZ	Estera	10	Zelik	Dina	K
16	TENENBAUM	Michiel	3m	Izrael	Nacha Rajzla	Samsonow
17	GRSZENCHOREN	Gaskiel	12	Efroim	Matla	K
18	CHIMELFARB	Lejbus	4	Wulf	Sura	Domorowie?
19	KUPERBERG	Chana	3	Izrael	Marya Lischla?	Masłów
20	CHERSZTEJN	Ryfka	5?	Lewka	-	Masłów
21	GARFINKIEL	Chana	5?	Abram	Perla Dobra	K
22	MORA	Zajwel	67	Pinkus	Pesla	Bartkow
23	WAJNRYB	Moszek Dawid	1	Icyk	Ester	Porzecze
24	BINKE	Szaja	68	Perim?	Liba	Miniow
25	ZUCHOWSKA	Jankiel	60	Abram	Ruchla	Miniow
26	ZUCHOWSKA	Bajla (w)	50	Dawid	Gitla	Miniow
27	ZUCHOWSKA	Chil	3	Jankel	Bajla	Miniow

28	TENENBAUM	Nuta	27?	Gersz	Chaia Sura	Chęciny
29	WULC	Cyrila	26	Ezrel	Liba Ides	K
30	LIS	Chudesa	4	Andzel	Chenia	K
31	SZKLARZ	Chinda	15?	Ejzik	Estera Racia	K
32	WAJSBROT	Tauba Liba	4	Dawid	Malka Bajla	K
33	GOLDSZAJDER	Estera	4	Abram [Dawid]	Sura [KUPERBERG]	K
34	GOTFRID	Szlama	3	Icyk	Rochyma	K
35	JABLONOWSKI	Mordka	5?	Wulf	Symcha [RUSINEK]	K
36	LEW	Szabsia	50?	-	-	Byliny?
37	GOLDBERG	Ruchla Pesla	45	Wulf	Sura	K
38	KUPERBERG	Hersz	35	Jakow	Szandla	Chęciny?
39	CHIGEROWICZ	Chana Sura	3?	Aron Wulf	Zlata? GOLDSZAJDER	K
40	TOMBAK	Majer	11	Jankiel	Marya	K
41	DRAGON	Gersz	12	-	-	Szydłowiec?
42	GOLDBERG	Izek	45	Moszek Lejb	Fajdla	K
43	BIWALSKI	Jakob Mendel	1	Symcha	Gela?	K
44	LAPA	Ryfka	5	Gerszla	Perla	K
45	MORDKOWICZ	Zachariasz	5	Nuchim	Rojza?	Suków
46	BENDER	Laja	5	Dawid	Chaia [ZILBERBERG]	K
47	MANELA	Szlama Gersz	29	Berek	Trajna	K
48	TOMBAK	Rojza	50	Ick	Dwojra	K
49	CUKIER	Jakob Majer	18	Szmul? Mendel	Sora	K
50	MORDKOWICZ	Laja	46	-	-	Suków
51	CHAJT	Jakob	2	Chersz	Fajgla	K
52	LEWKOWICZ	Lejbus	32	Berek	Pesla	Szczukowice
53	DIKMAN	Sura	42	-	-	K
54	DIMETSZTEJN	Rejzla	21	Boruch	Chaia	K
55	KESSEL?	Nuchama?	-	-	-	-
56	SZTRASBERG	Pesla Marya	2	Moszek Mordka	Chaia Ester [MANELA]	K
57	RUBINOWICZ	Lejbus	3	Kiwa	Ruchla	Suków
58	KRASKOPF	Estera	6	Ick	Chana [NUDEL]	K
59	PASTERNAK	Majer	?	Rubin	Szandla	Daleszyce?
60	MILLER	Jakob	16	Dawid	Pesla	K
61	MOSZKOWSKI	Moszek	2	Elkona?	Sura	K
62	MOSZKOWSKA	Chudesa	2	Joszek	Chana	K
63	WOLCSZTAD	Gerc	?	Icyk Rubin	Rajzla PACIORKOWSKI	K
64	CUKIER	Zelik	53	Nuchym	Ruchla	K
65	KUPERBERG	Izrael	48	Dawid	Laia	Doszbrow / Dombrow
66	PORZYCKI	Rachmil	35	Izrael	Gitla	K
67	LEWKOWICZ	Alter	?	Lejbus	Chana	K
68	BLUMENFELD	Josek Boruch	3	Szlama	Kajla	Chęciny
69	MOSZKOWSKI	Josek	34	Binem	Chawa	K
70	CHAITA	Szmul	11	Cherszka	Fajgla ZELCER	K
71	PACIORKOWSKI	Szymon	8	Mordka	Chana [Fejga HAUT]	K
72	BEKER	Ruchla	35	Gimpel	Sura	Kostomłoty?
73	FELCMAN	Dwojra	4	Elias	Estera	K
74	TASZMA	Chaja	30	Mordka	Fajga	K
75	RAJZ	Jankiel	11	Nachman Majer	Bajla	K
76	BORKOWSKA	Ester	38	Szymon	Malka	Daleszyce
77	MARKOWICZ	Marya Dwojra	2	Icek	Chawa Fajgla	K
78	URBAJTEL	Izrael	?	Abram	Zysla Laia [SAS]	K
79	ZILBERING	Mandzia	28	-	-	K
80	HANEFT	Chai Szlama	50	Pinkus	Szandla	K
81	AURBACH	Frajndla	43	Bendet	Rifka	Chęciny
82	CHOROWICZ	Basia	20	Hersz	Chana	K
83	CHOROWICZ	Boruch	60	Abram	Basia	Chęciny
84	ZALCBERG	Motel	45	Pajli?	Chica?	K
85	MOSZKOWICZ	Boruch Jakob	10	Moszek Nuta	Chana	K
86	ROZENBERG	Chana	50	Josek	Fajgla	Piekoszow?
87	BEKIER	Gimpel	12	Izrael	Ruchla	Kostomłoty?
88	BORKOWICZ	Rifka	21	Chaim	Kajla	Dąbrowa
89	KUPERBERG	Icek	20	[Josek?]	[Szajndla?]	K
90	JAKUBOWICZ	Ita	38	Liber	Temerla	K
91	CYMERMAN	Zelda	?	Lejzor	Laia NAJMAN	K

92	GOLDSZAJDER	Moszek Mordka	5	Meuchzer?	Perla	K
93	FELCMAN	Giersz	?	Elias	Ester FELCMAN?	K
94	WIKINSKI	Dawid	9	Chaim Aba	Laia TENENBAUM	K
95	NUSYNOWICZ	Maryem	8	Wigdor	Sura	Pjokoszow?
96	CWAJGIEL	Kalma	2	Zysza	Perla [ZYLBERSZTAJN]	K
97	GARFINKEL	Gena	?	Gersz	Estera [KERSZON]	K
98	MANELA	Janas	11	Dawid	Gitla	K
99	AURBACH	Janas (w)	45	Moszek	Udla	Chęciny
100	GOLDSZAJD	Kalma	80	Moszek	Rechla	Oblengora
101	NUDELMAN	Chinda Brandla	53	Moszek	Bajla	K
102	PIEROCKI	Jochene	2	MoszekGersz	Chana Chaia [CHABA]	K
103	JABLONOWSKA	Sura Kajla	2	Wulf	Symcha [RUSINEK]	K
104	MOSZKOWICZ	Rywka Laja	4	Moszek	Sura Jachet	K
105	JAKUBOWICZ	Alter Icek	13	Zelman	Ita	K
106	BRZYSKA	Rechla (w?)	-	Fiszel	Chana	K
107	RUSINEK	Moszek	72	Lejzor Grosma?	Kajla	Tumlin
108	PACIORKOWSKA	Szajdla	?	Manela	Laia Ruchla [GUTERMAN]	K
109	GEBROWICZ	Zelik	71	Mordka	Bajla	K
110	BERGIER	Szaja	5	Jakob Juda	Chaia R. [FINKIELSZTAJN]	K
111	GROSMAN	Josek	1	Gerc	Chana GOLEMBIOWSKA	K
1874						
1	LEWKOWICZ	Sura	3	Moszek	Zlota [FEDERMAN]	K
2	GRISMAN	Marya (w)	80	Usher	Rajsła	Niewachlów
3	CUKIER	Laja	26	Zajwel	Golda	Bartkow
4	EJZENBERG	Jakob Wolf	32	Izrael	Chana	K
5	GAJST	Zelman	3	Gerszel	Zlata	Daleszyce
6	ZYLBERBERG	Chaim (w)	63	Mendel	Ryfka	Zagnańsk
7	MOSZKOWICZ	Chana	26	Josek	Bajla	Brzezinki
8	FRAJTAK	Ita	1m	Andzel	Rajzla	K
9	SZMULOWICZ	Mordka Fiszel	?	Lejbus	Frimet	K
10	BEKERMAN	Judka	?	Szlama	Sura Ra?ka	Daleszyce
11	ZYLBERSZTEJN	Gerszel	2m	Icyk	Chawa Rajzla	K
12	WISLICKI	Fajwel	9?	Andzel?	Ruchla KAC	K
13	MOSZKOWSKI	Moszek	?	Izrael	Salima	K
14	PIOTROWSKI	Haim Mendel	-	Moszek	Rywka [FAJGENBLAT]	K
15	ELBAUM	Moszek	6	Rachmiel	Sura Ester	K
16	KAPEL	Icyk	1	Berek	Blima	Mniów
17	ROZENCHOLC	Chaja	6m	Moszek	Laia	K
18	GARFINKIEL	Fajga Rywka	3	Chersz	Estera	K
19	TAJWIA	Tobiasz (w)	48	Michel	Chana	K
20	BORENSZTEJN	Ajzek	23	-	-	Białogon?
21	ALTMAN	Sura	?	Majer	Michla	K
22	ZILBERBERG	Chasia	18m	Izrael	Brandela?	Samsanow
23	MOSZKOWICZ	Icek Jankiel	9m	Rachmiel	Ginda	K
24	BRODBEKIER	Cutla	15?	Mendel	Dwojra	Pioznika?
25	USZEROWICZ	Munia	5?	Usher	Sora [PIWKO?]	K
26	BRAUN	Wigdor	3	Motel	Malka	K
27	KALIKSZTEJN	Chana	2	Szymon?	Perla [WAJSBLUM]	K
28	BORKOWSKA	Blima	56	Gerszel	Chawa	Daleszyce
29	FEFER	Chaja Mirla	58	Szaja?	Dwojra	K
30	LINDENFELD	Izrael Jakob	12	Abram	Laia	K
31	BEKIERMAN	Gerszon	5?	Szlama	Klara	Daleszyce?
32	GUTERMAN	Wolf Lejb	7	Moszek Gersz	Chana ROZENKRANC	Białogon?
33	LEWARTOWSKA	Fajgla	37	Elias	Estera	Daleszyce?
34	ELENCWAJG	Icek Majer	3	Naftula	Etlā	K
35	KAC	Pinkus	78	Izrael	Estera	K
1875						
1	GOLDBERG	Laja	24	-	-	Poslowice
2	KAC	Pinkus	73	-	-	K
3	KOZELO	Szlama	50?	-	-	Wodzisław
4	MIODECKI	Josek	2	Icyk	Sura	Daleszyce
5	MORDKOWICZ	Tobiasz	6?	-	-	K
6	SZAFER	Lejzor	?	-	-	K
7	MYDŁO	Dawid	30	Jankel	Ruchla	Suków

8	FELCMAN	Rela (w)	-	-	-	K
9	BONGART	Genoch	2	Moszek	Plucza?	K
10	EJCHLER	Chana	4	Boruch	Ryfka	Panerna?
11	ZIEMLAKOWSKI	Sender	34?	-	-	Włoszczowa
12	GARFINKEL	Zyska	9	Szlama	Chana Gela	Domaszewice
13	BIMKA	Haim Lejzor	20	Abram	Maria Itta	Włoszczowa
14	CIELA	Abram	46	Icyk	Ryfka	Piotrkowice
15	MIODECKI	Majtla	42	Majer	Maria Sura	Daleszyce
16	LAKS	Izrael (w)	48	Zyska	-	K
17	BRAUN	Wigdor	1	Motel	Malka	K
18	KALIKSZTEJN	Chana Mirla	2	Szlama	Perla Itta [WAJSBLUM]	K
19	RACHTMAN	Laja	?	Majer	Cerla	K
20	LAKS	Aron	1	Josek	Brucha Laia [SZTENFELD]	K
21	GOLDBERG	Mendel	15	Ejzik	Szejwa	K
22	ZILBERBERG	Mindla	?	Dawid	Ruchla	K
23	TENENBAUM	Pajka	3	Abram	Brandla [RECHMAN]	Niewachłów
24	ELIASZEWICZ	Zelman	43	Lejzor	Chana Tauba	K
25	ELENCWAJG	Icek Majer	2	Naftula	Ajdla	K
26	BIALOBRODA	Rifka	?	Wulf Lewek	Szajndla [GOLDBERG]	K
27	GOROWICZ	Zelik	60?	-	-	K
28	MACHTYNGER	Lejbus	22	Szmul	Maria LUBKA	K
29	ZILBERSZPIC	Ruchla	4	Dawid	Perla JASNY	K
30	JAJCARSZ?	Chaja	60?	-	-	K
1876						
1	LINDENFELD	Laja	33	Izrael Jakow	Perla	Warszawa
2	LUBINSKA	Sura Chana	52	Josek	Laia	Newzchlew Porzice
3	STOLKOWSKI	Lejzor	44	Lejb	Zlota	Suków
4	FRAJTMAN	Lejbus	30	Jankel	Chana	Daleszyce
5	LEWKOWICZ	Bajla	1m?	Izrael	Fajgla	Daleszyce, Chalupki
6	SZTARKMAN	Brandla	23	Jankel	Rajzla	Daleszyce
7	ZYTNICKI	Moszek Aron	1	Berek	Elka LUBELSKA	K
8	BERLINSKA	Sura Malka	30	Munasa?	Frajdla	Niewachłów, Czarnow
9	CWAJGIEL	Frajdla	3	Zysia Gutman	Perla [ZYLBERSZTAJN]	K
10	SKORKA	Sura (w)	55	-	-	K
11	MAJSTERSZTYK	Aron Lejbus	44	Jankel	-	K, Raków
12	MAJSTERSZTYK	Majtla	42	-	-	K
13	LOWCZA	Marya Dwojra	60	-	-	K
14	MAJSTERSZTYK	Simsia	1	Aron Lejb	Majtla?	K
15	LOWCZY	Zelman	6	Abram	Zelda	K, Raków
16	MAJSTERSZTYK	Chana	4	Aron Lejb	Majtla?	K
17	KRAUSKOPF	Chana	?	?	?	K
18	CHERTAJN	Zysla	7m	Lewek	Brandla WULFOWICZ	Masłów
19	PIROCKI	Gaim?	1	Moszek Gersz	Chana [CHABA]	K
20	LAJCHTER	Szajndla	21	Symcha Moszek	Estera Gitla	Chęciny
21	ZYLBERBERG	Chana Rywka	6m	Majer	Sura MIODECKA	Daleszyce
22	KUFLOWICZ	Rajzla	60	Lejzor	Klara	Daleszyce
23	CUKIER	Szmul Mendel	58	Gersz	Idessa	K
24	GOLDGRUB	Fiszel	20	Gaskel	Chana Cywia	Bieliny
25	RUTKOWSKA	Ajdla	1	Lejbus	Rajzla	K
26	LEWKOWICZ	Mindla	60	Berek	Chaia	Nestachow, Daleszyce
27	RECHT	Szyja	3	Chaim	Sura	Raków
28	SZUSTER	Szmul	36	Zelman	Chana	Bieliny
29	KAPLUEN?	Fajgla	46	Moszek	Rywka	Chęciny
30	RUDOWSKA	Chana Perla	14	Moszek	Chudessa	K / Końskie?
31	ZILBERING	Szajndla Chana	8	Jankel	Mandzia [MACHTYNGER]	K
32	HOROWICZ	Pesla	28	Szlama	Estera	K / Małogoszcz
33	SZTAJNOWICZ	Siejwa	30	Lejzor	Laia	K
34	KOPEL	Berek	28	Dawid Jakow	Sura	Mniów
35	ROTER	Hersz	2	Abram	Ruchla	Białogon
36	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Sura	3	Icyk	Chawa Pejla	K
37	SZKOLNIK	Chana	33	Wulf	Fajgla	K
38	TENENBAUM	Blima Chinda	7m	Izrael	Nacha Rajzla	Samsonow
39	KUPKA	Mendel	60	Icik	-	Zagnańsk
40	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Moszek	52	Mendel	Cyrła	K

41	FEDERMAN	Mindla	46	-	-	Morawica
42	LEWKOWICZ	Gitla	7	Lejzor	Bajla	Daleszyce
43	JASNA	Chinda	68	-	-	Szydłówek

1877

1	MANCARZ	Abram Zelik	2	Elias	Mindla	K
2	ORGANEK	Alter	2	Dawid	Laia Zeld	Daleszyce
3	CZARNOBRODZKA	Tauba Bajla	33	Fajwel	Fajgla BLANKMAN	K
4	EJZENBERG	Marya	1	Rubin	Sura DZEWENCKA	K
5	ROZENBERG	Dawid Wulf	3	Josek	Chawa KERSZNER	K
6	KAC	Perla	32	Szmul Gersz	Surla Marya?	K
7	LIS	Laja	1	Anzelm	Chena KWEKZILBERG	K
8	BERGIER	Mosick Leib	7	Szmul	Fajgla	Chalupki
9	MACHTYNGIER	Icek Majer	48	Abram	Perla	Lacany?
10	ZAGAJZKA	Estera (w)	60	Gersz	Rajzla	K
11	JOSKOWIECZ	Serla	30	Dawid	Estera ZALCBERG	Bilcza
12	CUKIER	Tauba	3	Zelik	Laja Mara	Bartkow
13	MACHTYNGIER	Nysla Ryfka	21	Gerszel	Bajla Mazur	-
14	LAKS	Rywka	7	Josek	Brucha Lai SZTERENFELD	K
15	SZKLARZ	Josek	17	Mordka Szija?	Laia GRANK?	Chmielnik
16	JOSKOWIECZ	Sura	5	Kiwa	Ela Zalbersztajn	Dąbrowa
17	OKSENCHEHLER	Ester	3	Gersz	Rywka Zalcer	K
18	PACIORKOWSKI	Chaja	7	Mordka	Chana Fajgla [HAUT]	K
19	CHIMELFARB	Chaja	65	Wulf	Maria Fajla	Dąbrowa
20	KLAJNCHEHLER	Udes	10	Kalma?	Kajla	Szidlowski
21	MANELA	Mordka Hajm	1	Kalma?	Dwojra BLUMENFELD	K
22	SKURKA	Rechla	1	Majer	Esterka Sura GODFRID	K
23	KALLIKSZTEJN	Judka Majer	3	Abram	Zalta HOROWICZ	K
24	KRYSTAL	Ruchla (w)	58	Siapsia	Itla Chana KOCHEN?	Daleszyce
25	WAJSBROT	Cyrila	18	Ick	Malka TENENBAUM	Zagorze
26	KOCIMORSKA	Ryfka	5	Majer	Fajgla	Daleszyce
27	CHIFELBAUM	Ester	17	Moszek	Reywka	K
28	KOCHEN	Ruchla	11	Chaim	Ruchla? ROSENCWAIG	K
29	SZPER	Perla	26	Mordka Wulf	Ruchla	K
30	MARKSON	Moszek	25	Icyk	Estera POTASZSWICZ	Rakoszin?
31	MEDMAN	Rywen	46	Abram	Sura	Włoszczowa
32	GOLDLUST	Laja	39	Kalma	Gitla	K
33	CUKIER	Ryfka Marya	1	Aleksander	Bajla WOJSFSLZEN?	Daleszyce
34	JAKUBOWICZ	Malka Rajzla	4	Srula? / Fulia?	Rywka Bajla	Daleszyce
35	FRAJTMAN	Jankiel	60	Lejzor	Klara	Daleszyce
36	TRAJMAN	Enoch	1	Fajwel	Rywka Cerla ORZECH	K

1878

1	GOLDHAMER	Icyk	36	Aba	Gitla Rajzla	Radoszyce
2	FISZKOWICZ	Hil Kalma	8	Rubin	Ester Laia MACHTYNGER	Gurno?
3	MOSZKOWICZ	Gitla	8	Berek	Zlata RUDOWSKA	Bobrza, Miniow
4	ZYNGLER	Moszek	20	Mordka	Szajndla	Chmielnik
5	BORKOWSKI	Fajwel	5m?	Szlama	Malka KLAJNBERG	K
6	GOLDSZAJDER	Bajla	1	Abram Dawid	Sura KUPERBERG	K
7	GROSMAN	Ester	57	Mordka	Sura	K
8	KLEPARZ	Hersz	75	-	-	Chmielnik
9	GOTFRYD	Izek	5?	Boruch	Gitla PLAWNER	Labendziow, Morawica
10	RECHCMAN	Alter Isicher Ber	11m?	Beniamen	Dobra HELFGOT	K
11	SZPER	Szlama (w)	60	Naftula	Gitla ROTENSZTEJN	K
12	KOCLOM	Nuchym	38	Lejbus	Rachla	Chmielnik
13	OKSENCHEHLER	Hersz	73	Icek	Sura	K
14	KUPERBERG	Cywia	1	Moszek	Rywka MOSZKOWICZ	Markowicna, Dyminy
15	TRAJSTER	Szajndla	5m?	Gersz	Zisla WAJSBLUM	Markowice, Dyminy
16	ZILBERSZTAJN	Mordka	7	Mendel	Frajdl	K
17	KORPUSZINSKA	Hana	-	-	-	-
17	OKSENCHEHLER	Ester	3?	Hersz	Rywka ZALCER	K
18	BEKERMAN	Sura Ryfka	-	-	-	-
18	PACIORKOWSKI	Haja	7	Mordka	Hana Fajgla [HAUT]	K
19	HIMELFARB	Haja	65	Wulf	Maria	Dąbrowa
19	ZIS	Haim	-	-	-	-
20	RECHCMAN	Abram	-	-	-	-

20	KLAJNCHENDLER	Udes	10	Kalma	Kajla	Szydłówek, Dąbrowa
21	GOTFRYD	Haja	20	Michel	Bajla	K
22	JURA	Jakob Mordka	1	Szmul	Malka LIBERMAN	K
23	SZWARTZ	Abram Wulf	7	Izrael	Fajgla	K
24	LAKS	Hajm Hersz	1	Moszek	Zysla MOSZBERG	K
25	LEWKOWICZ	Szajndla	3m?	Muni	Rywka ZYLBERBERG	Chalupki, Com. Morawica
26	PIENTA	Izrael	15	Lejbus	Hinda ZARNOWSKA	Łopuszno
27	KUPERMAN	Haim	0?	Kiwa	Rudla KALMOWICZ	Chalupki, Com. Morawica
28	FUKS	Drezla	7	Wulf	Sura Matla JOSKOWICZ	K
29	WAJNRAJCH	Szmul	2	Boruch	Dobra BORENBLAT?	K
30	KIFFER	Ester	7m?	Izrael	Cyra OKSENCHENDLER	K
31	SENDZISZEW?	Gitla (w)	50?	-	-	Wodzisław
32	BANISIOK	Lejzor	1	Aron	Szajndla LAJCHTER	K
33	NUDELMAN	Zlota	4m?	Szimon	Rywka Maria KATZ	K
34	KOCIMORSKA	Fajgla	28	Rubin	Szajndla	K
35	KUPBERG	Sura	5	Kiwa	Ruda KALMOWICZ	Chalupki, Com. Morawica
36	BLISKO	Brandla	48	Wigdor	Marya	K
37	SZPERLING	Michel	30	Jakow	Elka	Masłów, Dąbrowa
38	ICKOWICZ	Haja	40	Aba	Frajdl	Chęciny
39	LEWKOWICZ	Fajgla	40	Abram	Szajndla	Chalupki, Com. Morawica
40	WAJSBLUM	Uszer Jankiel	66	Josek	Ester	K
41	FAJGLNBLAT	Szlama	20	Wulf	Laja ZASKER?/ZASNC?	K
1879						
1	NUREK	Ester	50	Abram	Malka	Masłów, Dąbrowa
2	SCISLOWSKI	Uryn	2	Eizyk	Brandla TRUSZ	Miniów
3	SOBKOWSKI	Herszel	6	Haim	Laja	Chalupki
4	TURSKA	Cyrła	3	Herszel	Cywa BURSZTYN	K
5	BLUSZTEJN	Judka Lejbus	7	Szlama	Golda	K
6	ROZENCWEJG	Jakub Josek	3	Lejzor	Laja ZYLBERBERG	Radlin
7	PROSZOWSKI	Pinkus	60?	Ojzer	Szajndla Fajgla	Czarnów
8	KLAJNSZTAJN	Jankiel (w)	66	Gerszon	Szyfra	K
9	GOLNEWICZ	Szymon	15	Szymon	Ester LAJBNER	K
10	ZILBERSZTAJN	Cyrła	1	Mendel	Haja Maria WAJNRYB	K
11	LUBINSKA	Kajla	52	-	-	Samsonów
12	ELFANT	Itla Rajzla	20	Herszel	Szosa CUKIER	Szydłówek
13	FAJERAJZEN	Laja	17	Pinkus	Cyrła FRINK	Umer?, Samsonów
14	USZOROWICZ	Basia	3m	Uszer	Sura PIWKO	Brudów?, Morawica
15	KRYGSZTEJN	Ruchla	40	-	-	Wodzisław
16	CIAPA	Liber	3	Abram	Gitla	K
17	ZAJAC	Fajgla	25	Lejbus	Hana Rywka	Chalupki
18	BERLINSKI	Haim	5	Szmul	Sura Malka USZEROWICZ	K
19	BIALOGORSKI	Abram	6	Mendel	Hinca? SŁOMNICKA?	K
20	BORKOWSKA	Perla	33	Abram	Liba	K
21	LAPA	Liba	20	Lejzor	Hana	K
22	BASZISTA	Rajzla	19	-	-	Chęciny
23	MANELA	Sura (w)	73	Szie	Zolda	K
24	WULESZTAT	Mariem (w)	66	Lipman	Mindla	K
25	WAJNTRAJTER	Abram	7?	Moszek	Ester Pakow?Kalanów	K
26	RUTKOWSKI	Majer	12?	Lejbus	Rajzla ROZENBLUM/AT?	K
27	BERGIER	Abram	10?	Sana	Malka FRYDMAN	K
28	GOLDBERG	Michel	55	Wulf	Ester	K
1880						
1	BERLINSKA	Ryfka	21	Izrael	Perla	Białogon, Niewachłów
2	WOZOWSKA	Szajndla (w)	70	Icek	Laja	Brzezinki?
3	WAJNGARDEN	Dawid	52	Hercik	Blima	K
4	BERGIER	Hersz	2	Sana	Malka FRIDMAN	Niewachłów
5	ZILBERBERG	Berek	5	Ejzik?	Dwojra SZEJATER	Bodzentyn
6	GUTMAN	Rywa	32	Mejlich	Mindla	K
7	RAJZ	Aron	17	Najman	Bajla LAJFER	K
8	KRULIK	Lejbus	50?	-	-	K
9	KWEKZYLBERG	Josek	2?	Abram Icek	Dwojra REMBISZEWSKA	K
10	KAC	Laja	35	-	-	Raków
11	WAJNSZTOK	Josek	9	Moszek	Ienta MIODECKA	Daleszyce
12	LEJZOROWICZ	Majer	46	Iszer	Brandla	K

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13	WAJNSZTOK	Malka	3	Aron	Laja Liba KENIGSZTAIN	Daleszyce
14	SZTERENKRANC	Nuta	19	Hercyk	Fajgla Dwojra	Ostrowce
15	MARCHEWKA	Jankiel	13	Gerszin?	Hana Laja WAJSBROT	Dąbrowa
16	WAJNSZTOK	Brandla	3	Moszek	Ita MIODECKA	Daleszyce
17	CHMIELEWSKI	Berek	53	-	-	K
18	WAJNBERG	Jakub	72?	-	-	Działoszyce
19	KLEJNBERG	Ajdla	46	Gerszon?	Malka	Daleszyce
20	BEKIERMAN	Sura	6	Szlama	Ester	Daleszyce
21	URBAJTEL	Izrael	5	Jankiel	Sura GUTMAN	K
22	KOCHEN	Janas	?	Aba	Hana WAJSBROT	K
23	HARENDORF	Josek	18	Berek	Idla GOZDZINSKA	K
24	GARFINKEL	Haja Brandla	3	Szmul [Aron]	Pajna PERENSZTAIN	K
25	LAKS	Ester Fajgla	52	Uryn	Hana WŁOSZCZOWSKA	Włoszczowa
26	REMBISZEWSKI	Ajzyk	6	Szlama	Rechla PASTERNAK	K
27	CUKIER	Haja	1	Kiwa	Mindla KALKOWICZ	K
28	CZARNOBRODZKA	Fajgla	7	Haskel	Tauba Bajla BLANKMAN	K
29	MANELA	Sura Perla	23	Zysman	Haia AURBACH	K
30	MAJZEL	Jakub	6	Haim Szmul	Marya Laja FUKS	Zalieska?
31	ROZENBLUM	Icek	2	Moszek	Gena? KAUFMAN	K
32	LUBELSKI	Abram Jakub	58	Moszek	Hana	K
33	SREBRNA	Moszek	20	Salamon	Haja	Chęciny
34	BORENSZTAJN	Judka	1	Zelman	Fajgla GOLCMAN	K
35	ZILBERSZTAJN	Fiszel	7m?	Dawid	Perla JASNY	K
36	LEWKOWICZ	Szlama	16	Fajwel	Laja	Cierchy?, Miniow
37	LITMANOWICZ	Moszek	?	-	-	Bodzentyn
38	LEWKOWICZ	Kalma	72	Josek	Marya	Daleszyce
39	JAKUBOWICZ	Laja	1	Abram	Gendla WIKINSKA	K
40	KUPIOLEK	Laja	26	Izrael	Liba	K
41	KUPERBERG	Ryfka	40	Szmul	Laja	Markowizka
42	WAJSBROT	Naftula	1	Jankiel Lejbus	Hana KUPERBERG	Mazur, Dąbrowa
43	GOLDBERG	Nesia	8	Michal	Pesla MARMINT	K
44	WULFOWICZ	Majtla Hana	22	Szmul	Haja WULFOWICZ	Bodzentyn, Krajno
45	UNFELD	Aba	8	Jankiel	Rajzla WAJCMAN	K
46	WISLICKA	Blima Fajgla	3	Anzel	Ruchla KAC	K
47	GOLDBERG	Blima	3	Michal	Pesla MARMINT	K
48	RZCZNICKA	Czarnia	16	Lejbus	Hana Pesla	Niewachlów
49	WAJNSZTOK	Wulf	1	Aron	Laja KENIGSZTAJN	Daleszyce
50	EPSZTAJN	Ruchla	48	Dawid	Sura	Pińczów
51	SZACHTEL	Sura Gitla	1	Alter	Mandza Liana? LIERNO?	Bodzentyn
52	GOLDSZTEJN	Blima	5	Hersz	Malka ROZENCWAJG	K
53	FAJGELBAUM	Moszek	1½	Elias	Jochwa KUFLIOWICZ	Daleszyce
54	SKURKO	Brandla	2	Majer	Ester GODFRYD	K
55	ELFANT	Beniamin	80	Jankiel	Ita	Belno, Daleszyce
56	KAC	Rubin	8	Izrael	Ruchla MAZERKEWICZ?	K
57	SZUCH	Majer	5	Kopel	Kajla FINKIELSZTAJN	Bodzentyn
58	RZCZNICKI	Cyna	55	-	-	Kostomłoty, Niewachlów
1881						
1	ZAWADZKA	Brandla (w)	36	-	-	Chmielnik
2	GOLDSZTAJN	Josek	60	Zajnwel	Symla	Szydłów
3	FAJGMAN	Hawa	20	Gutman	Sura BEKER	K
4	ZILBERAT	Maryam Dwojra	6	Herszel	Ita FELCMAN	K
5	WAJSBROT	Izrael Moszek	3	Jankiel Lejbus	Haja KUPERBERG	Mazur, Niewachlów
6	KORPUSINSKI	Berek	27	-	-	Masłów, Niewachlów
7	MACHTYNGER	Moszek	70?	Szmul	Marya LUBKA	Daleszyce
8	GOLDBERG	Josek Josef	4	Jukel	Razla HERSZKOWICZ	K
9	GOLARZ	Herszel	80	-	-	Chęciny
10	EJZYKOWICZ	Mendel Lajzor	7m?	Alter	Rajzla ZILBERSZTAJN	K
11	GOZDZINSKI	Abram Icek	13	Mordka Lejbus	Blima	Lieskow, Brzenenow
12	RAJZMAN	-	5	Josek	Malka JAKOBOWICZ	Masłów, Dąbrowa
13	ELIASZEWICZ	Szajndla	4	Herszel	Frajda	Suków, Dyminy
14	WAJSBROT	Fajgla (w)	63	-	-	Chęciny
15	WAJSBROT	Ruchla Laja	3	Abram Szlama	Paja ROTER	Białogon
16	KLEJNCHENDLER	Szmul Kalma	50	-	-	Dąbrowa
17	JOSKOWICZ	Juma Lejzor	2	Szimcha	Haja ZAJDENBERG	K

18	RAFALOWICZ	Moszek Dawid	1	Haim	Hana FASZKOCHEN?	K
19	WINOGRODZKA	Hana Ruchla	43	-	-	Krajno
20	TASMA	Izrael	20	Herszel	Bajla LIS	K
21	JOSKOWICZ	Kiwa	47	Izrael	Temerel LEWKOWICZ	K
22	LUPKA	Rajzla	46	Aba	Blima Majtla KELERMAN	K
23	FEDERMAN	Rajzla Laja (w)	77	Moszek	Ruchla GOLDBERG	K
24	GOLDSZMID	Raszka	4	Lejbus	Malka Laja HANDELSMAN	K
25	BOGUCHWAL	Jockwet Perla	2m?	Szie Zelman	Ruchla FAJNSZTAIN	K
26	ZILBERAT	Izrael	72	-	-	Kaszow, Radkow
27	SZULIMOWICZ	Jankiel	21	Munys?	Marya	Bodzentyn
28	NUREK	Blima (w)	29	Szlama	Ester	Masłów, Dąbrowa
29	HARENDORF	Berek	53	Mordka	Rajzla	Strawszineka?
30	JURKOWSKI	Izrael	10	Wulf	Pesla FEDERMAN	Morawica
31	DZIADEK	Mendel	11	Hersz	Szajndla ROZENWALD	K
32	LUBINSKA	Szandla	7	Szaja	Dwojra WAJNBERG	K
33	MAJCHOROWSKI	Wulf	2	Berek	Gitla BER	Radoszyce
34	MANELA	Ajzyk	10	Kalma	Dwojra BLUMENFELD	K
35	BER	Boruch	23	Lejbus	Hana Rywa GUTMAN	Radom
36	ZAKON	Ruchla Hendla	1	Naftula	Kajla LANDAU	Chęciny
37	MOSZKOWICZ	Fajgla	46	Nusym	Haja BEKER	Redzik?, Niewachłów
38	FRIMER	Anna	1	Wulf	Rochla	Szczecno
39	KUPERBERG	Moszek	40	Jakub Josek	Szajndla KNATOWICZ?	Markowgizna, Dyminy
40	EJZENBERG	Nota (m)	3w	Elias [Naftula]	Sura Frada GOLDNER	K
41	TEMPELCHOF	Sura	47	-	-	K
42	LEWKOWICZ	Szajndla	7m?	Moszek	Zlota FEDERMAN	K
43	KOCLOM	Fajgla (w)	57	Saul	Hana GARFINKIEL	Domaszowice, Dąbrowa
44	MANELA	Izrael	3m?	Alter	Genana PRAJS	K
45	HIMOFARB	Ejzyk (w)	81	Wigdor	Hana	Dąbrowa KD
46	BIALOBRODA	Judka Joel	40	-	-	Chęciny
47	PIWKO	Josek	75	Majer	Mirla	Chęciny
48	HIASZ	Blima	?	Haim	Ester LUPKA	K
49	GOLDBERG	Jankel Wigdor	23	-	-	Chmielnik
50	NUDELMAN	Szymon	6?0	Jakow	Hana	K
51	SIAPSIOWICZ	Haim	2	Pinkus	Perla MINC?	Krajno
52	ZYTNIKI	Szmul	69	Moszek?	Perla	K
53	LUPKA	Szajndla (w)	98?	Abram	Laja LERER	K
1882						
1	HAIMANSON	Herc	0	Wulf	Laia KOPOROWSKA?	K
2	CZARNECKA	Brandla	40	Szmul	Malka	K
3	MALDELBOM	Matlia	50	Lejbus	Rywka ROKENSZTEJN?	K
4	JOSKOWICZ	Gitla	24	Dawid	Golda ZYLBERSZTAJN	Dąbrowa
5	MANELA	Szajndla	7	Szie	Laia EPSZTEJN	K
6	PIEROCKI	Jojna	3	Moszek [Gersz]	Hana Haja CHABA	K
7	LEWKOWICZ	Fajgla	10m	Izrael	Brandla FAJNER	Chalupki, Com. Morawica
8	WAJNSZTOK	Liba Nicha	70	-	-	K
9	PASTERNAK	Josek (w)	70	Lejbus	Haja	Daleszyce
10	ROZENBERG	Pinkus	11	Kalma	Zysa GOTLAB	Małogoszcz
11	EJZYKOWICZ	Rajzla	35	Dawid	Golda ZYLBERSZTAJN	Miedziana Gora
12	RUBINOWICZ	Abram	68	-	-	Niewachłów
13	GOLDRAT	Ruchla	?	Moszek	Zisla LERER	K
14	WAROWSKI	Icek	42	Uszer	Szajndla	K
15	LEWKOWICZ	Haim	5	Elias	Mindla [Blima] CUKIER	K
16	ZILBERSZPIC	Frajdla	26	Majer	Hana SZTORCH	K
17	GUTERMAN	Moszek Hersz	56	Leib Wulf	Hinda	Białogon
18	MECKIER	Jakob Mendel	10	Szlama	Blima SZAJNFELD	K
19	ZALCMAN	Abram Zelman	57	-	-	K
20	ZYS	Zysla Idesa	62	-	-	K
21	KALKSZTEJN	Bajla Basia	1	Abram	Zolta HOROWICZ	K
22	HELFENBAUM	Rywka	50	-	-	K
23	WAJCMAN	Laja	3	Dawid	Ester RACHMAN	K
24	KOPEL	Fajgla	52	Abram Jakob	Szajndla	K
25	JAKUBOWICZ	Fajwel	73	Jakub	Laja	Masłów, Dąbrowa
26	ZITNIKI	Herman	4	Berys?	Elka LUBELSKA	K
27	WAJSTAT	Szmul Majer	4	Majer	Hana LEWARTOWSKA	Daleszyce

28	WAJNSZTAT	Rywka Fajgla	2	Majer Hil	Andla LEWARTOWSKA	Daleszyce
29	SKURKA	Haja	60	-	-	Daleszyce
30	SKURKA	Moszek	50	Josek	Haja	Daleszyce
31	WAJNBAUM	Hawa	70	-	-	Daleszyce
32	SZTAJN	Moszek	4	Sender	Pesla WAJSBLUM	K
33	ZALCER	Brandla	17	-	-	Białogon
34	WALITOW	Szabudin	38	-	-	born Kozakkow? Province
35	DAWLETOW	Achmet	24	-	-	born Ufilim? Province
1883						
1	PIOTRKOWSKI	Abram	66	Abram	Blima	K
2	BONK	Brucha	2	Izrael	Ruchla TENENBAUM	K
3	SZTAJMAN	Rywka	46	-	-	K
4	ZILBERSZTAJN	Sura Hana	3	Szaja	Ester	K
5	TRAJMAN	Idela	43	-	-	K
6	CYMERMAN	Wulf	55	-	-	K
7	LERER	Zelik	52	Aleksander	Ruchla	K
8	MACHTYNGER	Moszek	36	Herszel	Haja Sura	Dąbrowa
9	BRUN	Jankiel Szlama	5	Motel	Malka WAJSBROT	K
10	OBERMAN	Eli Haim	1	Hil	Rewka R. KASZELCHER?	K
11	SOBOL	Laja	59	Herszel	Hana MAJER	K
12	MIODECKI	Jankiel Abram	2	Abram	Ruchla FRUCHT	Daleszyce
13	ZYNGERMAN	Nuta	52	-	-	K
14	GROS	Ruchla	36	Dawid	Gena MOSZENBERG	K
15	GLIKSMAN	Judka	55	Jakob	Hana	K
16	KUNECKA	Zlota	6	Herszel	Rewka RADOWSKA	K
17	BORENSZTEJN	Wulf	62	Lejzor	Blima Fajgla	Suchedniów
18	MAJERSON	Nacha	22	Joel	Symza WINCGETER?	K
19	ZYTO	Szymon	?	Mosek	Mindla SZTENBERG	Niewachlów
20	BER	Abram Wulf	20	Izrael	Fajgla Ruchla WAJSMAN	K
21	GOLDFARB	Szyfra	26	Mendel	Frajdl WAJNRYB	K
22	CYTRYN	Aron Szlama	5	Jojna	Fajgla DROBNA	Chęciny
23	CWAJGEL	Dwojra	70	Hersz	Fajgla MZUSTENBAUM?	K
24	KERSZ	Majer Dawid	?	Moszek	Laia CIAPA	Domaszowice
25	ROTSZTAJN	Majer	28	Perec	Bajla	K
26	URFIS	Pesla	40	Ejzk	Mindla OLETER	Białogon KD
27	PIOTRKOWSKI	Izrael	1	Szlama	Frimeta KANCBERG	K
28	PASTERNAK	Josek	10	Lejbus	Rajzla CHICHOWSKA	Daleszyce
29	MILECHLIOR	Drajzla	5we	Moszek	Cyna KESTENBERG	K
30	PIOTRKOWSKI	Haim	1	Szlama	Frimeta KANCBERG	K
31	FRYSZMAN	Lejb	16	Aron	Golda MAJER	K
32	ZYSMANOWICZ	Fajgla	?	Nuta	Pesla	Białogon KD
33	FRAJDMAN	Kajla	?	Lejzor	Entla	Daleszyce
34	OSTROWECKI	Josek	1	Kalma	Dasa? ROZENCWAJG	Suchedniów
35	MOSZKOWSKI	Abram	14	Elkana	Sura ZILBER	K
36	GRUSBERG	Cyrila (w)	67	-	-	K
37	WAJSLIC	Tamar	28	-	-	K
38	KUPERBERG	Izrael Motel	1	Jojzek	Dwojra ICKOWICZ	Leszczyny?
39	FELCMAN	Ruda	58	Haim	Perla	K
40	URMUT	Moszek Mordka	7	Szmul Leib	Idela? CESELSKA	K
41	NOWARSKI	Hana	19	Jakob	Laja KIRSZENBAUM	Daleszyce
42	FRAJTAK	Gitla	8	Anzel	Rajzla BLAT	K
43	FINKELSZTEJN	Hana	50	Icek	Blima	Daleszyce
44	GARFINKEL	Hana	45	Moszek	Ciejwa OSELKA	Białogon KD
45	BIRMAN	Ita	52	-	Sura Marya?	Chmielnik
46	FINKELSZTEJN	Malia	12	Wulf	Laja WINCIKSTER?	K
47	MAJERKIEWICZ	Mendel	25	Majer	Blima	Chęciny
48	BONK	Rojza Rewka	?	Abram	Itla ZAJDMAN	K
49	PIWKO	Szajndla	80	Moszek	Gitla	Poslowice KD
50	KOCIMORSKI	Izrael	50	Josek	Gitla SZANKOWICZ	Wola Lakow
51	ZINDERLIAND	Laja	27	Elkona	Salioma SREBKA	Warszawa?

1884

1	SZWARC	Herszel	4	Rubin	Zysla	Chęciny
2	LAJCHTER	Rondla Gitler	36	-	-	K
3	KRYSTAL	Haim Josek	2	Wulf Hersz	Szyfra WAJS	K
4	BORENSZTEJN	Laja	60	-	-	Wodzisław, Jędrzejów D
5	LEJWA	Haja	50	-	-	Włoszczowa
6	ELIJASEWICZ	Jankiel	12	-	Zolma? Ajla ZEZNICKA?	K
7	GARFINKEL	Haja	1	Szlama	Sura BLACHMAN	Domaszowice
8	PICELE	Abram	23	-	-	Krakowa
9	HIRSZMAN	Marya Ruchla	5	Icek	Hana	Daleszyce
10	SZTARKER	Dawid	48	-	-	Niewachłów
11	KLAJSZTAJN	Wulf Jankiel	1	Josek	Mariem [WAJSBROT]	K
12	BENDER	Dawid	54	-	-	K
13	SOSNOWSKA	Hinda	22	Icek	Malka	K
14	ZLOTOGORSKA	Frimet	24	Kalma	Haja Sura	K
15	SZYKIER	Rojza	9	Icek	Anna BRANDES	Piekoszow
16	BARANOWSKI	Abram Lejzor	2	Ajzak	Sura Ides CHMIELNICKA?	K
17	ZAJDENBERG	Sura	38	Jankiel	Rajda	Daleszyce
18	PASTERNAK	Szajndla	85	-	-	Daleszyce
19	ROCZTAJN	Laja	2w?	Jakub	Szprince ZAGAJSKA	Daleszyce
20	ZAJAC	Hersz	2	Berek	Bajla JAKOBOWICZ	K
21	ELFANT	Sender	5w	Lejb	Mirla MA?KESMAN?	Lubartow
22	KALISZER	Bajnys?	0	Jakub Leib	Haja Hinda FRAJTAK	K
23	WIKINSKI	Moszek	56	Majer	Hendla	K
24	KLAJMAN	Szlama Josek	6m	Lejbus	Malka RAKOWSKA	Pierzchnica
25	ICEKSON	Brandla	3m?	Boruch	Malka GOLDFARB	Daleszyce
26	ZYLBERBERG	Moszek	7	Majer	Sura MIODECKA	Daleszyce
27	LALCER	Ruchla	0	Abram	Szajndla ROJZENWALT	Białogon
28	LAKS	Dawid	0	Josif	Ruchla Laia SZTERNFELD	K
29	LUKAWEC	Haja Maria	38	-	-	Chmielnik
30	BER	Gitla	10	Izrael	Fajgla [Ruchla] WAJCMAN	K
31	WRONCBERG	Hana	5	Szmul	Laja KLAJNSZTAJN?	K
32	LIS	Szmul	38	Aba	Laja AJZENBERG	K
33	WAJSMAN	Gdala Josek	51	Mordka	Hendla	Dąbrowa
34	SOBOL	Ajdla	22	Lejbus	Laja	K
35	ELENCWAJG	Hana Gitla	1	Boruch Josek	Laja DZURA	K
36	FRAJTAK	Haim Szmul	3	Anzel	Rojza BLAT	K
37	FARBIARZ	Haim Lejzor	52	-	-	Wodzisław
38	CZARNA	Icek	63	-	-	Chmielnik
39	CWAJGEL	Jankiel	0	Nuchem	Frajdl ZILBERSZPIC	K
40	ROZENGOLC	Jochfeta	0	Haskel	Dwojra RUTKOWSKA	K
41	OBARZANEK	Symcha	0	Fajwel	Sura Jochfet LATCHEWKI?	Miniow
42	BORKOWSKI	Majer	75	Szlama	Mindla LACHS	Daleszyce
43	OLSZEWSKI	Wulf (w)	66	Jakub	Perla	Kalina, Racławice?
44	GOLDSZMIT	Mindla	35	Lejzor	Malka	K
45	RYNG	Malka Laja	5	Abram	Sura Dwojra [MANELA]	K
46	RUTKOWSKA	Ester Malka	20	Lejbus	Rajzla Laia	K
47	BORENSZTEJN	Lejzor	2	Szamsa?	Bajla ZILBERBERG	Łopuszno? KD
48	SOWA	Moszek	61	Gawriel?	Hinda	Kostomłoty
49	KUFLEWICZ	Dawid	7	Szlama	Kajla	Daleszyce
50	MOSZKEWICZ	Moszek	3m	Zelman Lejbus	Sura	Miedziana Gora
51	KUPKA	Szandla Laja	2	Icek	Rywka	Samsonow
52	BRUKIER	Fajgla	77	Moszek	Tolba	K
53	LIBERMAN	Fajgla	1	Lejbus	Rajzla	K
54	RUBINOWICZ	Rywka	1	Kiwa	Ruchla	Samsonow
55	FAJGENBLAT	Izrael Hersz	3	Josek	Pesla	Bodzentyn
56	GOLDBERG	Abram	4m?	Jukiel	Rajza	K
57	FEFER	Haja Sura	8	Wulf	Cejwa?	K
58	RENKOSINSKI	Lejbus	2m	Jankiel	Laja [MILLER]	K
59	KORNBLUM	Pesla	22	Haim	Cyrila	K
60	HELFGOT	Machel	10m	Moszek Lejb	Nacha	Suków
61	RENKOSINSKI	Haja Sura	1m	Kiwa	Rajza Malka TENENBAUM	K
62	ROZENMAN	Mordka Dawid	68	Wulf	Dwojra	K

Wolbrom Births 1810 - 1825

<u>Akt #</u>	<u>Surname</u>	<u>Given name</u>	<u>Father (occupation)</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Mother</u>	<u>Age</u>
1810						
9	GRINFELD	Izer	Aaron (szynkarz)	35	Aydl z Marek	25
13	LUXEMBERG	Icek	Dawid (gorzelnik)	47	Nicha z Herszl	44
37	DAFNER	Rywka	Leyzer (gorzelnik)	26	Bela z Majer	28
43	WAINDLING	Mordka	Zelig (-)	34	Rywka z Fabis	28
45	KLEYNER	Izrael	Leybus (szynkarz)	48	Mary z Freythow	45
54	BUCHNER	Mortek	Napen (handlarz)	28	Nadyma z Wolf	24
63	NARCYZ	Rywka	Moyzesz (gorzelnik)	53	Nicha z Salomon	28
70	BORNSZTEIN	Mortek	Herszl (-)	29	Rywka z Szmul	20
74	NAGEL	Szaja	Wolf (gorzelnik)	30	Hecla z Homnulich	
76	GUTBRAL	Salomon	Lewek (rzeznik)	32	Laja z Berek	30
1811						
9	BARMCHERCZYK	Juda	Marek (-)	32	Szprince z Marek	17
11	POTAS	Mosiek	Marek (handlarz)	32	Hendl KLAINER	-
15	BACHMAJER	Marek	Jakob (handlarz)	36	Mary z Abraham	32
18	SLOMNICKI	Jakob	Efraim (handlarz)	35	Ewa z Salomon	24
25	GRYNBLAD	Roza	Salomon (kramarz)	47	Malka z Marek	34
26	BUCHNER	Majer	Leyzer (piekarz)	30	Anna z Zyngel	28
27	ROZENBLUM	Laja	Izrael (-)	-	Rayzl z Szaja	22
30	LEWKOWICZ	Zelda	Abraham (handlarz)	30	Gitl BACHMAJER	26
32	SZREJBER	Szandl	Leyzer (handlarz)	33	Dwora -	-
33	LIBERMAN	Szaja	Marek (bakalarz)	31	Tabl POREBSKI	25
35	SZLEZYNGER	Szymon	Icek (krawca)	24	Rochl z Lewek	19
41	EYZENHART	Jochym	Abraham (kramarz)	51	Rachl z Berek	36
43	WERNER	Herszl	Lew (handlarz)	46	Chwala z Icyk	40
47	PERGRICHT	Abraham	Zysel (-)	38	Brandl z Mortek	34
51	FALK	Ester	Jochym (gorzelnik)	52	Haja z Faytek	42
52	SZPRINGER	Moyzesz	Herszl (-)	-	-	-
56	BARMCHERCZYK	Faygl	Marek (cyrulik)	33	Dobra z Dawid (of Zarnow)	20
57	FALK	Abraham	Icek (kupiec)	32	Rayzl z Jochym	24
61	BACHMAJER	Josek	Icek (handlarz)	32	Bela SZPIGLER	27
63	GRINFELD	Szymon	Aaron (gorzelnik)	33	Edl z Marek	28
64	NARCYZ	Abraham Marek	Jakob (gorzelnik)	31	Tecl z Jakob	31
69	CYGLER	Josek	Leyzer (kupiec)	36	Ruda z Marek	36
70	SZPIGLER	Wolf	Mendel (handlarz)	32	Szprince -	-
73	KLAMER	Marek	Lemel (-)	-	Judata z Abraham	45
74	DOPAS	Frymet	Abraam (handlarz)	29	Rayzl z Lewek	30
75	GOLDWASER	Ester	Zysel (handlarz)	25	Gitl z Lewek	24
77	LEWIT	Icek	Jakob (handlarz)	42	Elka z Getzel	38
80	KURCWALD	Mosiek	Mendel (czapnik)	30	Mary z Judek	25
1812						
4	RAYCH	Wolf	Hersz (-)	21	Ester HORN	-
5	WAINDLING	Hanka	Symcha (piekarz)	32	Kali z Aaron	26
7	KESNER	Zisa	Jakob (czapnik)	30	Golda KRAYCER	24
9	NAYMAN	Rayza	Lewek (gorzelnik)	50	Hanka z Szmul	46
13	SKLAREK	Hanka	Marek (gorzelnik)	42	Laja z Herszl	46
14	WEXLER	Icek	Aaron (handlarz)	35	Ruda z Joel	34
19	ROZENBLUM	Szaja	Zurman (gorzelnik)	22	Bracha z Dawid	18
20	-	Jachetka	Jochym z Mosiek (handlarz)	26	Brandl RAYCH	20
22	WEXLER	Samuel	Lewek (kramarz)	40	Pesl z Aaron	36
24	BAKALARZ	Natan	Jakob (-)	22	Sara z Marek	18
25	BACHMAJER	Mortek	Zysel (-)	18	Gitl z Lamus	21

1813

14	SZREIBER	Wolf	Leyzer (piekarz)	34	Dwora z Aaron	30
15	BERLINER	Jochym	Natan (gorzelnik)	46	Pesl z Josek	36
16	LEWKOWICZ	Bela	Abraam (-)	36	Gitl MALC	28
17	SZPIGLER	Zusman	Mendel (handlarz)	33	Szprince z Watow	30

1814

19	LEWIT	Getzel	Jakob (kramarz)	45	Elka z Getzel	43
33	SLOMNICKI	Faygl	Symcha (-)	20	Liba z Abraam	20

1815

7	ROTTMER	Lewek	Berek (kupiec)	22	Haja z Natan	20
8	WEXLER	Samuel	Lewek (kramarz)	44	Pesl z Aaron	45
33	BACHMAJER	Dawid	Mosiek (gorzelnik)	22	Bluma z Lewek	22

1816

4	NADLER	Moyzesz	Pinkus (krawiec)	35	Faygl z Icyk	35
7	POTAS	Rochel	Berek (szynkarz)	35	Hinda z Lewek	24
					KLEYNER	
10	ROZENBLUM	Leja	Zusman (gorzelnik)	26	Bracha z Dawid	27
14	DAFNER	Symcha	Leyzer (gorzelnik)	30	Sora z Szmul	21
18	FALK	Malka	Icyk (kramarz)	26	Rozl z Jochym	-
19	NARCYZ	Dawid	Jochym (gorzelnik)	38	Brayndl z Dawid	39
20	WEXLER	Mary	Lewek (kramarz)	43	Pesl z Aaron	41
22	SZPIGLER	Icyk	Mosiek (gorzelnik)	42	Laja z Herszl	38
42	NAGEL	Sora	Wolf (gorzelnik)	35	Helena SLOMNICKI	29
43	WAYNDLING	Bluma	Zelig (kramarz)	30	Rywka z Jakob	34
44	KLAMER	Jochym	Lemel (stodem handlarz)	50	Judyt z Jakob	50
45	-	Dawid	Szymon z Abram (wodka handl.)	24	Sora z Icyk	25
46	BAND	Abraam	Mosiek (kramarz)	47	Faydl z Zelik	45
47	PERGRICHT	Malka	Mosiek (słodownik)	34	Ruda z Lewek	35
51	BACHMAJER	Maytl	Zusa (gorzelnik)	32	Gitl KLAMER	25
53	BRUCHNER	Malka	Leyzer (piekarz)	42	Hanka z Zundel	28

1817

2	RAYCH	Zysel	Herszl (handlarz skorkam)	29	Ester z Kopl	29
4	SLOMNICKI	Rywka	Szymon (gorzelnik)	25	Liba z Abram	24
5	WAYSZTAYN	Izrael	Beniamin (pisarz)	28	Hanna z Jakob	25
6	PERGRICHT	Mortek	Szmul (słodownik)	22	Szprince z Mosiek	19
8	ROZENBLUM	Lewek	Izrael (ferleger)	35	Reyzl z Ezreil	28
10	ZYSKIC	Jalka	Szaja (-)	21	Sora FALK	18
14	KESNER	Abraam	Jakob (-)	46	Golda KRAYCER	46
15	LOSZORGER	Mortek	Szapsa (handlarz skorkami)	36	Dwora z Icyk	30
21	FALK	Izrael	Jochym (gorzelnik)	54	Haja z Faythow	45
22	LICHTIG	Abraam	Lewek (słodem handluicy)	35	Rywka z Marek	32
26	TENDLER	Rayza	Szmul (szynkarz soli)	35	Mary z Jakob	24
27	PERGRICHT	Mortek	Abraam (-)	23	Hana z Lemel	27
29	HALZMAN	Herszl	Natan (szynkarz)	32	Szprince z Herszl	26
35	CYGLER	Hanna	Aaron (kramarz)	23	Szajndl WAYSZTAYN	23
36	BACHMAJER	Rochl	Mosiek (zbozem handluicy)	22	Bluma z Lewek	25
39	ROTTMER	Lewek	Salomon (szynkarz)	35	Bona z Jakob	32
40	BACHMAJER	Izrael	Tobiasz (bakalarz)	34	Hanna z Josek	30
42	ROTTMER	Faygl	Berek (kupiec)	29	Haia z Batogow	20
49	NARCYZ	Icyk	Naftali (gorzelnik)	38	Telca z Jakob	37
50	BACHMAJER	Lewek	Jakob (zbozem handluicy)	40	Mary z Jakob	40
51	GRUBER	Liba	Jochym (zbozem handluicy)	34	Ester z Kalman	32
59	SZLEZYNGER	Abraam	Icek (krawiec)	31	Rochl z Jochym	26
60	LIBLING	Jakob	Efraim (kramarz)	29	Braindl z Tobias	20
61	ROZENBLUM	Faygl	Zusman (gorzelnik)	29	Bracha z Dawid	26
62	BERMAN	Getzel	Mosiek (handlem bydla)	22	Laja z Leyzer	20
65	-	Zysel	Boruch z Szmul (kramarz)	32	Rachl z Kopl	28

1818

4	CYGLER	Malka	Leyzer (handlem trudniacy)	40	Ruda z Aaron	42
8	HORN	Efroim	Herszl (drobnimi handluiacy)	22	Laja z Efraim	21
14	RAYCH	Jochym	Leyzer (wyrobnik)	25	Bluma z Natan	19
18	STRZEGOWSKI	Abraam	Jankel (-) from Pilica	21	Hanna FALK	19
19	WAYNSZTAYN	Dawid	Tobiasz (szynkarz soli)	44	Frymet WAYNSZTAYN	35
23	WRZASK	Ester	Herszl (wolim handluiacy)	37	Sora z Szachrow	32
24	LIBLING	Josek	Berek (-)	20	Ela z Morteł	19
25	SZPIGLER	Malka	Aaron (targownik)	36	Wisł z Jakob	-
29	SZPIGLER	Izrael	Szymon (szynkarz soli)	34	Pesl z Leyzer	25
32	-	Aaron	Szender z Haym (rebek)	37	Faygl z Abraam	-
39	WAINDLING	Aaron	Symcha (piekarz)	30	Tela z Aaron	40
40	-	Mary	Szaja z Abraam (piekarz)	40	Brayndl z Izrael	-
44	BACHMAJER	Wolf	Icek (zbozem handluiacy)	37	Bela z Sklarzow	30
45	EYZENHART	Mendel	Abraam (zbozem handluiacy)	50	Elka z Gecel LEWIT	33
50	SZPIGLER	Kela	Mendel (smota handluiacy)	38	Szprince z Watow	30
51	LEWIT	Rayzl	Mosiek (handlarz)	33	Sora NAYMAN	25
57	RAYCH	Mosiek	Herszl (drobnem handlem)	30	Ester z Kopl	25
62	WAYNSZTAYN	Lewek	Mosiek (gorzelnik)	-	Laja POTAS	-
65	SLOMNICKI	Josek	Szymon (kantor kahal)	23	Liba z Abraam	-
69	FALK	Hanka	Icyk (kupiec)	32	Reyzi z Jochym	26

1819

1	NARCYZ	Nechel	Jochym (gorzelnik)	40	Brayndl z Abraam	41
8	HAGEL	Hendl	Wolf (gorzelnik)	35	Helca SLOMNICKI	31
9	HALCZMAN	Ezyk	Natan (-)	34	Szprince z Herszl	-
11	WEXLER	Mosiek	Aaron (kramarz)	35	Maytl z Szmul	-
17	BACHMAJER	Pesl	Zysek (zbozem handluiacy)	28	Gitl KLAMER	28
20	KAC	Rywka	Dawid (-)	39	Laja z Zusman	34
21	ZYSKIND	Abraam	Szaja (kramarz)	23	Sora FALK	20
26	FRENKEL	Rayzl Maytl	Jozef (Rabin)	34	Bacia z Icyk	26
32	DOPAS	Zysel	Abraam (-)	30	Rayzl z Lewek	33
33	BAND	Zamwel	Mosiek (kramarz)	50	Faygl z Zelig	48
35	JASMIN	Mary	Szmul (szynkarz soli)	37	Rochl z Herszl	31
43	WAYNSZTAYN	Melech	Beniamin (kupiec)	27	Hanna BACHMAJER	21
47	WAINDLING	Ruchl	Herszl (piekarz)	30	Haja z Icyk	28
49	SZNAYDER	Icek Lewek	Abraam (krawiec)	58	Ester z Icyk	38
50	ZAYDLER	Dyna	Aaron (-)	45	Nicha z Zelig	44
51	ROZENBLUM	Icek	Izrael (ferliger)	33	Rayzl KWASMAWKI	31
52	BERENSZTEIN	Josek	Herszl (dziejawca konswycy)	34	Rywka z Szymon	33
56	PERGRICHT	Abraam	Mosiek (wyrobiacy stod)	47	Ruda z Lewek	38
60	BRUCHNER	Herszl	Leyzer (piekarz)	39	Hana z Zeydl	32
62	ROTTMER	Mendel	Salomon (gorzelnik)	37	Bona z Lewek	40
63	TENDLER	Sora	Szmul (handlem soli)	37	Mary z Jakob	21

1820

1	BACHMAJER	Josek	Jakob (handlem zboza)	41	Mary z Jakob	41
2	FISZMAN	Izaak	Abraam (szynkiem trunkow)	42	Jachetka DAFNER	40
3	WELNER	Rayzl	Heyzyk (handlarz)	36	Hinda z Abram	26
4	RACHWAT	Abram	Judek (handlem gorzarki)	40	Eydl KLEINER	24
5	BACHMAJER	Gitl	Mosiek (handlem zboza)	23	Bluma z Lewek	23
15	GRAYCER	Tauba	Izrael (introligator)	33	Ewa DUBLON	33
20	DAFNER	Zamwel	Leyzer (gorzelnik)	39	Sora MALAND	23
21*	SCHREIBER	Morteł & Pesl	Leyzer (pisamem kaiazek)	37	Dwora z Aaron	35
25*	BINC	Bacia	Jakob (mydlarz)	30	Malka z Majer	30
27	GRUBER	Zamwel	Jochym (handlem bydla)	37	Ester z Kalman	29
28*	GRUBER	Bacia	Jochym (handlem bydla)	37	Ester z Kalman	29
30	GRYNFELD	Marek	Aaron (faktora)	40	Eydl z Marek	36
31*	WEISZTEIN	Dawid	Beniamin (pisanz propinacy)	33	Hanna BACHMAJER	25
32	NAYWELD	Sora	Iras (furman)	31	Ester z Malek	29
33	LICHTIG	Frayndl	Lewek (handlem plotna)	34	Rywka z Malek	36

34	-	Rochl	Szymon z Abram (furman)	36	Sora z Icyk	26
35	POREBSKI	Hanka	Jochym Berek (handlem gunton)	24	Rochl KERNER	18
37	BARMCHERCYK	Rachl	Marek (chirug)	45	Szrinca z Majer	34
41	CYGLER	Beniamin Josek	Aaron (kramarz)	24	Szayndl WEINSZTEIN	24
43	LASZORGEN	Ester	Szapsi (handlem drobnych)	40	Dwora z Icyk	33
44	NARCYS	Szaindl	Wolf (zbozem handluacy)	23	Rywka FISZMAN	22
45	-	Herszl	Boruch z Szmul (szynkarz soli)	33	Ruchl z Kopl	29
51	NARCYS	Szaindl	Naftali (gorzelnik)	38	Telca z Jakob	38
52	SZLEZYNGER	Maytl	Jakob (krawiec)	42	Kaila z Izrael	25
53	BRUCHNER	Gitl	Tobiasz (czapnik)	53	Hudech z Jochym	23
54	MULSZTAYN	Rywka	Aaron (piekarz)	42	Wita z Zelik	40
55	LEWKOWICZ	Szyia	Judek (handlem bydla)	29	Kaila z Berek	25
59	SLOMNICKI	Laia	Szymon (handlem wodka)	25	Liba z Abram	25
60	LEWKOWICZ	Rifka	Boruch (rzezic bydla)	27	Wita z Mosiek	25
61	GRAYCER	Abraam	Salomon (handlarz)	42	Rachl z Zacharyasz	26
62	LUSTYK	Jakob	Abraam (handlem gorzatki)	40	Gitl z Litman	30
63*	-	Gerszon	Boruch z Szmul (szynkarz soli)	30	Rochl z Kopl	29
64*	ROTNER	Faygl	Salomon (gorzelnik)	35	Bona z Lewek	30
66	SZAFIR	Sora	Dawid (czapnik)	25	Bluma z Wigdor	22
67	NARCYS	Temerla	Mosiek (gorzelnik)	64	Ester z Fabis	45
68*	SZAFIR	Wigdor	Dawid (czapnik)	25	Bluma z Wigdor	22
71	ROYZEWICHT	Malka	Abel (handlem)	45	Roza NAYWELD	41
75	NAGEL	Taybl	Wolf (gorzelnik)	35	Helca SLOMNICKI	33
76	CYGLER	Josek	Szmul (handlem zboza)	26	Cai LUXEMBERG	23
77	SZLEZYNGER	Mendel	Icyk (krawiec)	32	Rachl z Jochym	29
78	SZLEZYNGER	Josek	Wolf Jakob (handlarz)	26	Kusa z Lewek	23
79	WEXLER	Dobrus	Dawid (handlarz)	40	Laja z Josek	30
84	HORN	Mosiek	Herszl (-)	23	Laja z Efraim	20
85	-	Leyzer	Mosiek z Getzel (handlem bydla)	28	Laja z Leyzer	20
86	-	Mary	Herszl z Hil (zezia bydla)	28	Brandl z Aaron	20
90	ROTMER	Icyk	Berek (kupiec)	30	Haja z Berek	24
92	-	Symcha	Szmul z Mosiek (handl. wodka)	24	Gitl z Abel	22
93	-	Izrael	Szyia z Abram (piekarz)	38	Brandl z Izrael	24
94	LIBLING	Hercyk	Efraim (przekupnik)	25	Brandl BRUCHNER	24
96	SZLEZYNGER	Lewek	Granek (krawiec)	60	Rywka z Wolf	27
97	KLEINER	Mosiek	Herszlik (handlem bydla)	20	Fruma z Mosiek	18
99	LEDERMAN	Braindl	Bonam (drobnym handlem)	42	Dobra z Izrael	38
100	LEWKOWICZ	Lewek	Wolf (drobnym handlem)	30	Fraydl z Schachnow	24
101	LIBLING	Icyk	Berek (kantor)	22	Ela LEDERMAN	22
102	LEWIT	Rochl	Szapsy (drobnych handlem)	22	Haja BAND	19
106	LEWKOWICZ	Dan	Szymon (drobnych handlem)	30	Temerla z Mosiek	24
107	KACZ	Izrael	Dawid (handlem bydla)	36	Laia z Zusman	28
108	BACHMAJER	Jakob	Zusman (furmanky)	30	Gitl KLAMER	30
1821						
5	-	Rochl	Jonas z Icyk (targownik)	40	Rywka NAYWELD	30
6	BORENSZTEIN	Rywka	Haskel (rzeznik)	31	Sora FRYDLAND	32
7	-	Salomon	Sender z Haym (rebek)	40	Faygl z Abram	26
8	ZELIK	Faygl	Jakob (rzeznik)	33	Hendl z Abram	28
9	SZPIGLER	Zamwel	Mendel (furmanki)	40	Szprinca z Mendel	40
12	GRYNFELD	Zysel	Icyk (handlem zboza)	39	Rywka z Marek	32
13	TEPER	Fraydl	Herszl (wyrobnik)	32	Hanka z Lewek	31
14	SZPIGLER	Nekel	Aaron (handlem zboza)	36	Zysel z Jakob	26
21	RAYCH	Szaindl	Herszl (handlarz)	34	Ester z Kopl	28
22	NARCYS	Icyk	Mosiek (-)	64	Brandl z Abram	36
29	DAFNER	Rywka	Mosiek (handlem zboza)	21	Gitl z Jakob	21
31	LEWKOWICZ	Rayzl	Mosiek (handlem drobnych)	24	Laia z Szaia	20
32	ZELMAN	Roza	Herszl (handlem bydla)	33	Sora SZACHNER	24
39	BACHMAJER	Pestl	Icyk (handlem zboza)	38	Bela SZPIGLER	30
40	MALC	Mary	Abraam (furmanky)	42	Gitl MALC	30
41	ZYSEK	Fabis	Szaja (handlarz)	28	Sora FALK	24

42	ROZENBLUM	Rayzl	Zusman (-)	30	Bracha z Dawid	27
43	FALK	Dwora	Icyk (kramarz)	35	Rayzl FALK	32
44	-	Sora	Majer z Icyk (palarsta)	40	Faygl z Josek	30
45	TENDLER	Szaindl	Szmul (szynkarz soli)	38	Mary z Jakob	27
46	DOPAS	Mindla	Abraam (handlem zboza)	45	Rayzl z Lewek	38
53	WEINDLING	Gitl	Zelig (handlem maki)	33	Rywka z Jakob	32
54	-	Rywka	Szymon z Icyk (handlem bydla)	37	Pestl z Abraam	28
55	POTAS	Bluma	Berek (gorzelnik)	41	Hendl KLEINER	37
56	BACHMAJER	Mendel	Tobiasz (wyrobnik)	48	Hanna CYGLER	38
57	POTAS	Izrael	Jankel (handlem plotna)	23	Laja WEINSZTEIN	20
58	NARCYS	Mortek	Wolf (handlem zboza)	24	Rywka FISZMAN	23
60	WEXLER	Mosiek	Urysz (kupiec)	28	Maytl BACHMAJER	28
61	WELNER	Mosiek	Icyk (handlem weltny)	30	Sora FOGEL	24
62	DUBLON	Mosiek	Abraam (profesyi krawiechicy)	-	Perla z Josek	22
65	SZREIBER	Rayzl	Leyzer (-)	42	Dwora z Aaron	37
66	PERGRICHT	Hinda	Jochym (strodrwabiaiacy)	22	Liba z Lewek	39
68	BACHMAJER	Lewek	Mosiek (handlem zboza)	25	Bluma z Lewek	26
78	BACHMAJER	Faybel	Zacharyasz (handlem bydla)	26	Faygl z Berek	23
80	BRUCHNER	Malka	Herszl (macarz)	37	Sora SZPRINGER	27
83	SZPIGLER	Abraam	Szymon (szynkarz soli)	37	Pestl z Leyzer	30
84	GRAYCER	Hercyk	Mosiek (handlarz)	30	Frymet BORENSZTEIN	25
86	CYGLER	Szlomo	Mortek (handlarz drobnem)	42	Liba z Berek	38
87	RAUCHER	Pinkus	Jochym (handlarz bydlem)	26	Hinda DOPAS	22
89	KRAUZWICZ	Gitl	Jochym (-)	26	Ewa z Geluchtow	24
90	LEWKOWICZ	Rayzl	Abba (handlarz)	37	Laja z Leyzer	35
91	BORENSZTEIN	Lewek	Jakob (szynkarz trunkow)	48	Ester ROZENBLUM	38
92	BACHMAJER	Hinda	Abraam (-)	20	Rywka z Lewek	20
1822						
1	ELGOSTER	Ester	Dawid (handlarz skori)	50	Tecla z Kiwek	44
11	SZTEIN	Brandl	Beniamin (pisarz propinacyi)	36	Hanka z Mallow	30
12	PERGRICHT	Kiwek	Abram (handlem slodu)	32	Hanna KLAMER	26
13	INWALD	Hanna	Beniamin (handlarz zboza)	22	Tauba STAUSNER	19
14	POTAS	Joel	Mosiek (robiacy potas)	30	Bela z Lewek	24
15	RATGELBER	Szeindl	Nachen (bakalarz)	29	Faygl SZPIGLER	22
22	EYZEMAN	Szyia Mortek	Beniamin (slodem handluiacy)	34	Margula z Icyk	30
23	HOCHSZTERN	Braindl	Jochym (bakalarz)	23	Tauba z Perc	20
27	POLTORAK	Sora	Izrael (introligator)	33	Ewa DUBLON	33
30	NARCYS	Haja	Nastula (handlarz zboza)	38	Telca ZELINGER	38
31	POLASK	Rayzl	Mosiek (handlarz)	24	Cerla z Izrael	20
32	FELDMAN	Rayzl	Szymon (handlarz)	35	Temerla z Meka	24
33	ZYNGER	Hinda Tabel	Szmul (handlarz)	28	Ester KLAMER	24
34	CZAPNIK	Praze	Lewek (-)	40	Ester WELNER	24
37	DAFNER	Manaszyie	Leyzer (gorzelnik)	39	Sora MALAND	24
41	BARMCHERCYK	Jankel	Marek (-)	58	Szprince z Majer	37
44	ROTTMER	Izrael	Salomon (gorzelnik)	39	Bona z Lewek	36
45	FELDMAN	Bluma	Raffat (handlarz)	32	Rochl z Mosiek	28
46	GANCARZ	Mosiek	Lewek (handlem grintow)	37	Hanna z Lewek	27
50	WEINDLING	Kiwa	Symcha (piekarz)	45	Kela z Aaron	40
51	WEISBEKER	Dwora	Szaja (piekarz)	40	Brandl z Izrael	29
52	MOLSZTAYN	Szmul	Aaron (piekarz)	44	Wita z Izelik	40
60	WEINDLING	Kiwa	Herszl (piekarz)	38	Haja z Icyk	40
62	BACHMAJER	Szandl	Szmul (handlarz gorzalky)	26	Gitl ROZELWICHT	22
63	BACHMAJER	Laja	Szmul (handlarz gorzalky)	26	Gitl ROZELWICHT	22
64	POREBSKI	Dawid	Jochym Berek (handl. guntami)	26	Rochl KERNER	24
67	BORSZTEIN	Osnas	Herszl (handlarz zboza)	33	Rywka z Szmul	31
71	POTAS	Bluma	Mosiek (wyrobnik slodu)	23	Sora z Lewek	20
72	MALC	Lewek	Abraam (mganik)	36	Gitl z Leder	33
75	WACHTER	Liba	Lewek (stroz. micyski od kachal)	38	Zysl z Jakob	30
76	MAYTELES	Leyzer	Zusa (handlarz zboza)	34	Gitl KLAMER	30
79	ROZENBLUM	Mindl	Izrael (ferliger)	32	Rujszek ROZENBLUM	34

80	FRENKEL	Abraam	Jozef (Rabin)	35	Feygl z Icyk	35
81	HABERMAN	Rachl	Abraam (handlarz skorkami)	21	Dwora z Lewek	20
82	LICHTIG	Jakob	Lewek (handlarz zbozem)	38	Rywka PERGRICHT	36
83	HORN	Szyia	Herszl (handlarz gorkami)	24	Laja z Efroim	22
85	BROEN	Kalman	Jochym (handlraz walmi)	40	Ester z Kalman	36
88	PORBERGER	Gitl	Jonas (targarnik)	40	Rywka z Naroildow	28
89	BRUCHNER	Kamer	Leyzer (piekarz)	34	Hanna ZYDLER	35
92	GRYNBLAD	Malka	Urysz (handlarz zbozem)	30	Ester BANDER	24
93	CZAPELSKI	Buna	Berek (kupiec korzenny)	29	Haja z Balog	24
96	DRACH	Kiwiek	Mortek (wyrobnik)	21	Inima WEINDLING	20
97	SOLARZ	Hanna	Berek (szynkarz soli)	32	Rachl HORN	32
99	GLOZER	Tauba	Iser (piekarz)	40	Ester FELMAN	35
1823						
2	ZELMAN	Szlomo	Herszl (handlarz)	38	Sora z Szachnow	33
3	CYGLER	Netl	Aaron (kramarz)	24	Szaindl WEINSZTEIN	25
4	AUSTER	Berek	Judek (wyrobnik)	36	Kayla z Berek	30
5	POTAS	Fabis	Berek (gorzelnik)	36	Hendl KLIMNER	33
6	REICHBERGER	Roza	Herszl (handlarz zboza)	35	Ester z Kopl	29
7	LEWKOWICZ	Icyk	Szymon (mayster krawiec)	29	Golda z Lewek	22
12	SZREIBER	Abraam	Leyzer (pisarz)	44	Dwora z Aaron	38
13	SZREIBER	Izaak	Leyzer (pisarz)	44	Dwora z Aaron	38
14	LEWKOWICZ	Mortek	Szlomo (wyrobnik)	40	Doba z Dawid	30
15	CALEF	Hana	Mosiek (gukert)	30	Laia HOBERFELD	25
20	WOLFHENDLER	Golda Ester	Icyk (handlarz wetna)	32	Sora z Abram	30
21	ELGOTA	Dobrus	Dawid (-)	48	Judka z Rachfal	40
23	LEWIT	Golda	Szapsi (kramarz)	26	Haja BAND	21
24	CYGLER	Litman	Berek (wyrobnik)	25	Sora z Jakob	22
25	ROTMAN	Icyk	Herszl (rzeznik)	26	Brandl z Aaron	22
27	WEISHELD	Gitl	Icyk (handlarz zboza)	36	Rywka z Mosiek	21
28	SLOMNICKI	Marya	Szymon (fabrykant)	28	Liba FRAYMAN	28
29	LAUFERMAN	Golda	Szmul (wyrobnik)	42	Rywka z Wigdor	38
30	RAIZELWICHT	Dwora	Abel (handlem soznym)	45	Roza NAYWALD	40
31	DAFNER	Ester	Szmul (piekarz)	23	Gitl BUCHNER	23
32	KIWKA	Abraham Kiwa	Dawid (handlarz wolna)	40	Laja z Zusman	36
34	ROTNER	Malka	Szmul (handlarz zboza)	30	Laja LUKSEMBERG	27
35	MAYTEL	Zamwel	Icyk (handlarz zboza)	40	Belka SZPIGLER	38
36	DAFNER	Baila	Leyzer (gorzelnik)	38	Sora MAILAND	28
38	LEWKOWICZ	Gitl	Efroim (wyrobnik)	28	Sora z Marek	20
40	ZYSKIND	Laja	Szyia (szynkarz soli)	31	Sora FALK	26
41	PERGRICHT	Rywka	Mosiek (handlarz slodu)	42	Roda z Lewek	40
43	SZPRINGER	Kregl	Wolf (piekarz)	26	Hendl z Peysach	24
46	KWASNIONSKI	Pestl	Zusman (handlarz zboza)	32	Bracha z Dawid	25
47	GERSZWINER	Leyzer	Dawid (profesyi kotlarz)	32	Freyma TARGOWNIK	24
48	CYGLER	Posek	Berek (kramarz)	22	Golda MAYTELES	20
49	LEBENDIG	Icyk	Szmul (wyrobnik)	33	Reyzl z Wolf	30
50	KILBERG	Rywka	Szaja (handlarz zboza)	44	Reyzl z Lewek	36
51	NARCYS	Szandl	Jochym (gorzelnik)	26	Brandl z Abraam	42
53	ROTGERBER	Haja	Jakob (profesyi garbarzi)	32	Hanka z Berek	30
58	NADLER	Szmul	Pinkus (profesyi krawieckicy)	38	Hinda z Symcha	30
63	AYZENMAN	Abram	Beniamin (pisarz propinacyi)	33	Margul z Icyk	26
64	NALC	Gitl	Herszl (handlarz leguminy)	35	Reyza z Szmul	32
65	LIBLING	Wolf	Baruch (kantor)	25	Elka LEDERMAN	26
66	KESNER	Abraam	Zandel (profesyi kuszniarskiy)	36	Ruchl z Icyk	38
67	WOL	Abraam	Nachman (wyrobnik)	40	Bona z Hendl	38
69	BERMAN	Joel	Mosiek (handlarz wolnym)	32	Laja z Leyzer	30
73	KLASNER	Mendel	Abel (gorzelnik)	40	Laja z Leyzer	36
76	WELNER	Abraam	Zusia (profesyi krawieckiy)	32	Rachl z Wolf	25
77	MORGEN	Wolf	Szymon (profesyi krawieckiy)	36	Rochl z Kopl	36
81	NARCYS	Abraam	Wolf (handlarz zboza)	27	Rywka z Abus	25
83	HENDEL	Malka	Jochym (handlarz)	44	Szandl z Jozef	42

89	HACHNER	Ester	Sender (rzezak)	42	Faygl SZARF	28
90	ZUNAMEN	Gitl	Granek (krawiec)	60	Rywka z Wolf	27
92	SLOMNICKI	Manes	Jakob (szynkarz trunkow)	20	Haja SZAICTZAICER	18
93	KILBERG	Icyk	Leyzer (handlarz)	28	Netta z Icyk	24
96	CHLOP	Faygl	Meyer (wyrobnik)	40	Faygl z Zundel	35
98	KRAUMICZ	Icyk	Jochym (handlarz zboza)	28	Liba z Gdul	26
103	FALK	Reska	Icyk (handlarz zboza)	33	Reyzl z Jošek	30
105	ESTERAİK	Zendl	Aron (straznik propinacyi)	38	Iser CUKERMAN	24
1824						
4	BIRENSZTEIN	Kopel	Aaron (wyrobnik)	44	Ester z Szyia	38
5	WERDYGIER	Ewa	Mosiek (kramarz)	22	Ester KILBERG	20
6	BARMCHERCYK	Szmul	Majer (mydlarz)	21	Mirla KINFELD	20
7	POLTORAK	Abraam	Mosiek (gachtow)	24	Faygl BORENSZTEIN	25
8	BAND	Jakob	Zelik (handlarz zboza)	26	Hinda SKLARCİK	20
9	GRYBER	Izer	Mosiek (wyrobnik)	22	Ester NAYMAN	18
10	HENDLER	Hanka	Wolf (handlarz)	20	Gitl z Wigdor	22
11	WOLFHENDLER	Golda	Aaron (handlarz)	24	Bela z Dawid	22
13	LANTER	Faygl	Herszl (handlarz zbozem)	21	Fruma z Mosiek	18
19	KRUK	Esterka	Mosiek (handlarz zbozem)	26	Brandl NAYMAN	19
20	WOLFF	Jakob	Samuel (doktor)	24	Laja TAUB	19
23	GRYNFELD	Esterka	Jakob (handlarz)	24	Bela z Szamek	20
27	POTAS	Bluma	Jakob (handlarz zbozem)	24	Laja WAYSZTEIN	24
28	TENDLER	Abraam Izrael	Szmul (szynkarz soli)	38	Mary z Jakob	24
32	GLASER	Mosiek	Iser (piekarz)	40	Ester z Herszl	35
34	MAYTELES	Icyk	Mosiek (handlarz)	28	Bluma z Lewek	26
36	SZPRINGER	Gitl	Wolf (piekarz)	26	Hendl z Peysach	24
38	ZELMAN	Kopel	Herszl (handlarz bydlem)	38	Laja z Kopl	19
43	DORGANGIEM	Sora	Wolf (wyrobnik)	36	Franda z Szechnow	24
44	PERGRICHT	Marek	Jochym (bakalarz)	25	Liba z Lewek	27
46	AYZEMAN	Herszl	Berek (kramarz)	27	Haja z Herszl	25
47	FRENKEL	Hanna Bela	Boruch (Rabin)	40	Faygl z Icyk	36
48	SZLEZYNGER	Szymchele	Marek (kumierz)	38	Rayzl z Lewek	30
49	NARCYS	Leyzer	Naftula (handlarz zbozem)	43	Tecl ZELINGER	40
52	HORN	Jochym	Josek (drukacz)	22	Tauba PERGRICHT	19
53	BIRENSZTEIN	Hanka	Haskel (rzeznik)	33	Sora GILRAND	31
54	AUSTER	Icyk	Judek (handlarz wolnym)	29	Hanka z Zysek	24
55	ROZMARYN	Beniamin	Marek (przekupniarz)	52	Liba z Berek	40
57	POLTORAK	Abraam Mosiek	Izrael (introligator)	54	Ewa DUBLON	33
60	DORKENT	Gela	Izrael (piekarz)	42	Ester z Zyskind	42
61	LAUFER	Marya	Abraam (wyrobnik)	40	Haja z Kopel	30
64	GLOSZERMAN	Abraam	Mortek (wyrobnik)	25	Mary FOGL	24
65	GERSZTENFELD	Mosiek	Herszl (macznik)	24	Laja z Marek	23
66	PERGRICHT	Eyzor	Szmul (wyrobnik)	26	Szprince ESTRAIK	24
67	DRACH	Abba	Mortek (bakalarz)	22	Fruma	22
1825						
68	SZPIGLER	Eyzor	Szymon (szynkarz soli)	38	Peysa ESTRAIK	32
80	BACHMAJER	Dawid	Szmul (handlarz wodka)	32	Gitl WINNEGOKWIAT	29
82	RAUCHER	Faygl	Jochym (handlarz bydlem)	30	Hinda KILBERG	24
84	POLTORAK	Mosiek	Salomon (wyrobnik)	28	Rochl z Zachar	30
85	MAYTELES	Esterka	Lewek (handlarz zbozem)	20	Gitl LIBLING	18
86	DORFBERGER	Abraam	Jonas (targownik)	40	Rywka NAYWELD	30
87	BARMCHERCYK	Haja	Marek (chirurg)	49	Szprince ZLOTNIK	44
1825						
2	ZYNGIER	Gitl	Szmul (handlarz zbozem)	25	Ester KLAMER	20
3	SZTEINKIELER	Jochym	Josek (gorzelnik)	55	Gitl BARBARCZYK	30
4	MAYTELES	Esterka	Zacharyas (handlarz bydlem)	29	Jachetka z Szmul	19
5	BRUCHNER	Lewek	Herszl (macznik)	40	Sora SZPRINGER	30
6	SZTEIN	Esterka	Beniamin (bakalarz)	38	Hanna MAYTELES	31
7	SZENTALEK	Salomon	Urysz (kupiec)	30	Esterka BAIDER	24

9	HAISZER	Zelik	Jakob (rzezak)	35	Hendl z Zelik	32
10	FELDMAN	Hanna	Szymon (handlarz zbozem)	35	Temerla z Medl	30
11	MAYTELES	Laja	Abraam (handlarz zbozem)	24	Rywka z Lewek	22
12	WELTMAN	Rubin	Abraam (handlarz zbozem)	24	Frayda z Gedult	22
13	GECHER	Azyk	Cule (wyrobnik)	30	Laja HABERFELD	24
14	SZTOREM	Szprince	Lewek (macznik)	38	Bela z Srul	30
20	CYLENBERG	Mosiek	Rubin (wyrobnik)	42	Brandl z Getzl	36
21	LUSTYK	Rywka	Leyzer (handlarz)	24	Laja PRIGLEINER	24
22	LUSTYK	Abele	Leyzer (handlarz)	24	Laja PRIGLEINER	24
25	WAINDLING	Baila	Herszl (piekarz)	41	Haja z Icyk	40
28	ZAYDBAN	Brocha	Noszel (kramarz)	25	Malka WERDYGIER	21
29	HAND	Abram Kalman	Lewek (krawiec)	40	Ester z Lewek	30
30	WACHTER	Mechele	Lewek (stroznoc)	40	Rayzl z Kopl	34
31	POTAS	Lewek Mortek	Berek (gorzelnik)	35	Hanka KLEYNER	30
32	FRENKEL	Rochl Zlota	Boruch (dudowny)	21	Ester z Abraam	18
33	MAYTELES	Rayzl	Zusia (handlarz zbozem)	40	Gitl KLAMER	41
34	LEWIT	Jakob	Szapsa (kramarz)	30	Haja BRAND	24
43	DAFNER	Freydl	Leyzer (gorzelnik)	40	Sora MALAND	28
44	ROTHGERBER	Malka	Jakob (grabarz)	34	Hanna z Rukow	30
45	CYGLER	Aron	Berek (handlarz zbozem)	26	Golda MAYTELES	24
47	KOCHAN	Zlota	Aaron (garbarz)	25	Mirla DANCYGIER	22
49	MAYTELES	Mordem	Icyk (handlarz zbozem)	36	Bela z Zamwel	34
50	MULSZTAYN	Lewek	Mosiek (macznik)	21	Bracha z Mosiek	26
52	GLOSZERMAN	Aaron	Dawid (piernikarz)	48	Laja z Josek	28
53	HABERFELD	Necha	Abraam (handlarz)	24	Dwora z Lewek	21
55	WEISFELD	Marek	Icyk (handlarz zbozem)	40	Rywka z Marek	28
57	INFALD	Szandl	Beniamin (-)	23	Tauba z Zysek	21
58	BROEN	Faygl	Jochym (handlarz bydlem)	40	Esterka z Kalman	36
59	KUCMIERZ	Hinda	Icyk (wyrobnik)	35	Golda z Jakob	32
60	BROEN	Rubin	Efroim (wyrobnik)	37	Sora z Marek	28
61	WACHTER	Hanka	Leyzer (wyrobnik)	30	Laja z Abraam	25
63	ZELINGER	Szmul	Leyzer (kirurg)	21	Urla WAYSZTEIN	18
64	HORN	Wolf	Herszl (garkow)	20	Laja z Efroim	23
75	ROTTMER	Hercyk	Szmul (przekupnik)	30	Laja z Dawid	29
76	AYZEMAN	Izrael	Berek (przekupnik)	31	Haja z Herszl	30
77	ROTHIELBER	Szmul Zamwel	Nochim (bakalarz)	29	Faygl z Zamwel	30
78	BORENSZTEIN	Malka	Herszl (handlarz zbozem)	38	Rywka z Szmul	32
79	HEKMAN	Sora	Boruch (rzeznik)	31	Wita z Mosiek	29
80	AYZEMAN	Mirla	Beniamin (pisarz)	38	Margula z Icyk	30
81	FELDMAN	Kaila	Rafel (wyrobnik)	30	Rochl z Midl	29
82	BIRENSZTEIN	Haja	Jakob (cuslow)	52	Ester KWASNIOWSKI	34
83	SLOMNICKI	Marya	Cyne (krawiec)	34	Golda z Lewek	26
84	KILBERG	Szmyele	Lewek (handlarz woskiem)	31	Nekl SZABEL	22
85	SOLARZ	Petla	Szmul (szynkarz soli)	36	Rochl HORN	32
88	ROTMENSZ	Fanul	Herszl (rzeznik)	28	Brandl z Aaron	24
89	WELNER	Lewek	Icyk (handlarz konwi)	25	Laja LAITNER	20
90	WYSOKI	Aron	Lewek (wyrobnik)	33	Bacia WAYNDLING	21
92	PERCYSZ	Kregl	Eyber (wyrobnik)	48	Haja z Perc	32
97	BLUMENFRUCHT	Majer	Izrael (dystrybutor tabczny)	36	Rayzl KWASNIOWSKI	36
98	ZYSKIND	Rywka	Szaja (handlarz zbozem)	33	Sora z Ratek	31
100	KILBERG	Salomon	Lewek (introligator)	34	Jentl z Lewek	32
101	KILBERG	Icyk	Lewek (introligator)	34	Jentl z Lewek	32
103	KRAKOWICZ	Wolf Jakob	Dawid (handlarz wolmi)	40	Laja z Zyskind	36
107	BARMCHERCYK	Gabryel	Majer (muzykant)	20	Mirla z Szmul	18
108	MALC	Mosiek	Herszl (handlarz leguminy)	36	Rayca z Szmul	33
109	LEDERMAN	Klara	Mosiek (handlarz skor)	24	Gitl PERGRICHT	23
110	LIBLING	Abraam	Berek (kantorek)	27	Ela z Mortek	27
113	PATOGOWICZ	Mortek	Leyzer (bakalarz)	32	Bluma BATOGON	18

Wolbrom Births 1810-1825 -- Outlying Villages

The following birth records are from the second set of Wolbrom microfilms, which cover outlying villages. #0,923,380 covers 1811-1814; #0,923,381 covers 1815-1822; and #0,923,382 covers 1823-1825. This set contains very few Jewish registrations. They are from the villages of Nowey Lac, Kapieli, and Łobzów. Which village is indicated by an N, K, or L, respectively, following the akt number. In the post-1825 period, Jewish registrations for these villages were incorporated into the Wolbrom Jewish register.

<u>Akt</u>	<u>Surname</u>	<u>Given name</u>	<u>Father (occupation)</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Mother</u>	<u>Age</u>
1811						
8N	-	Dawid	Jozef z Abram (arendarz)	24	Faygl SKASKICH	22
36L	GOTTLIB	Hinda	Szlomo (kramarz)	30	Ewa KLEINER	24
51N	MONSZEIN	Abraam	Jakob (gorzelnik)	42	Laia z Josek	38
96N	ROTTMER	Litman	Aaron (gorzelnik)	42	Ester z Szyia	36
1814						
9L	-	Pinkus	Szlomo z Jakob (bakalarz)	30	Ewa z Fabis	28
1816						
28K	-	Ester	Leybus z Aaron (szynkarz)	35	Laja z Jochym	24
1817						
34L	-	Mechel	Aaron z Lewek (arendarz)	29	Laja z Leyzer	27
1818						
52N	ROTTMER	Bona	Aaron (gorzelnik)	42	Ester z Szyia	37
64K	-	Gitl	Aaron z Lewek (szynkarz)	43	Rywka z Lewek	36
95L	-	Lewek	Jakob z Herszl (garbarz)	30	Hanna z Berek	24
1819						
12L	SZPIGLER	Ester	Leyzer (szynkarz)	26	Jachet z Mosiek	26
18L	-	Wolf	Abus z Lewek (arendarz)	43	Laja z Leyzer	31
1820						
64N	ROTTMER	Zalata	Aaron (gorzelnik)	44	Ester z Szyia	40
99L	MONSZEIN	Rochl	Mosiek	20	Rela z Jakob	20
1821						
27L	-	Bluma	Jakob z Herszl (garbarz)	30	Anna z Berek	24
66N	FELZNER	Izrael	Abram (handlarz)	45	Chwata SPOKAPSYCH	39
1822						
21N	BUCHNER	Haja	Natan	38	Kahana z Wolf	33
109N	STRZEGOWSKI	Haja	Mosiek (handlarz zboza)	25	Rela z Jankel	24
1823						
6N	BERENSZTEIN	Abel	Haskel (rzeznik)	27	Sora FRYNDLAND	28
59N	MONSCHEIN	Laja	Jochym (handlarz zbozem)	24	Sora STRZEGOWSKI	23
1824						
35N	STRZEGOWSKI	Josek	Jakob (gorzelnik)	50	Rochl SLOMNICKI	40
36N	FAUGENBAUM	Berek	Faibusz (handlarz zbozem)	32	Laja BERENSZTEIN	20
63N	ROZENSZTEIN	Szprynca	Mortek (wyrobnik)	38	Brandl KORNFELD	40
64N	POTAS	Laia	Mosiek (potasnik)	30	Baila z Lewek	24
1825						
68N	POREBSKI	Abraam	Jochym Berek (fabrykant guntow)	31	Rochl z Herszlik	24

Jewish Records Indexing - Poland

by The Board of Jewish Records Indexing - Poland

"Jewish Records Indexing - Poland" is the new name for the "Russian Era Indexing of Poland Project" (REIPP). Jewish Records Indexing - Poland is a ground-breaking project to create a revolutionary computer database with indices of the 19th century Jewish vital records of Poland. Launched in early 1995, JRI is already the world's largest database of its kind accessible through the Internet. Inspired by an idea from Stanley Diamond of Montreal, Canada, and founded in 1995 by Steven A. Zedeck of Nashua, New Hampshire USA and Michael Tobias of Glasgow, Scotland, Jewish Records Indexing is one of many JewishGen-based projects aimed at improving the state-of-the-art of Jewish genealogical research.

Through the dedication of its founders, the board, and volunteers worldwide, there are already close to 200,000 vital record index entries in the JRI database. This is less than 10% of the Jewish vital records microfilmed by the LDS but the database is steadily growing. It is our hope that this resource will become a vital tool in your research. The JRI database does not contain actual vital records; searches provide index entries with names, record numbers and years as well as the microfilm number containing the actual documents of interest.

Concurrent with the name change, JRI - Poland announced its **Shtetl CO-OP initiative** to help expedite the massive task of indexing the Jewish vital records of Poland in over two thousand reels of microfilms in the LDS collection. To date, almost 200,000 Russian and Polish language records from 76 towns have been indexed and many more are in the pipeline. Among them are indices to extracts published in the *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*. This will enable members to quickly zero in on names of interest.

Shtetl CO-OPs will consist of groups of volunteers with a common interest in an ancestral town. Under the leadership of a project coordinator, each JRI Shtetl CO-OP team will copy the index pages in the LDS films for their town(s) and enter these indices into an Excel or Lotus file. The standard format (template) and instruction guide will be supplied by JRI. The completed file will be reviewed by the JRI transliteration coordinator and then uploaded to the JRI database.

The Shtetl CO-OP concept emphasizes the value of cooperative research and sharing. This team approach is particularly invaluable for those cities and towns

which had large Jewish populations and for which there are many microfilms.

Over thirty Shtetl CO-OPs have been formed in the few months since this effort began. Work is underway on Warsaw, Białystok, Lublin and Będzin, to name a few. Kielce-Radom Shtetl CO-OPS include:

Opatów	Allan Mallenbaum <genealogista@juno.com>
Ożarów	Suzanne S. Waxman <ssw@acadiacom.net>
Staszów	Jean-Pierre Stroweis <100264.1551@compuserve.com>

There are hundreds more to be done. *KR-SIG Journal* readers wanting easy access to the indices of vital records for their towns are urged to form their own Shtetl CO-OPs. JRI will provide the step-by-step guide for photocopying, transliteration where necessary, and data entry. Here's how to get your Kielce-Radom or other Shtetl CO-OP underway:

Start by identifying other researchers with a common interest in the town. The JewishGen Family Finder lists these researchers – see the World Wide Web page <<http://www1.jewishgen.org/jgff>>. Also see the K-R SIG Family Finder (1:4). Then agree on a project leader and you are on your way. But, don't wait for someone else to accept the responsibility... take the initiative and get your Shtetl CO-OP going!

JRI is extending a special incentive to those who accept the responsibility of becoming Shtetl CO-OP project leaders. Those who coordinate the entire effort to index all their town's records in the LDS microfilms will be given a copy of the resulting database of indices to these records. This special arrangement will be extended to towns which have only been partially indexed. To register your interest in being a Shtetl CO-OP project leader for your town, contact: Hadassah Lipsius at <Keshher@aol.com> Tel: 718-261-0842.

For more information on Jewish Records Indexing - Poland, see the website Home Page at the new address <<http://www1.jewishgen.org/jri-pl>>. Those researchers without World Wide Web access can get more details from JRI - Poland InfoFiles. Start by sending an email message to <jri-pl-2@jewishgen.org> and leave the subject and body blank.

Project Status

We are beginning our second year of "cooperative research" under the auspices of the Kielce-Radom SIG. Our accomplishments are many, but our staff very few. I'd like to take a moment to acknowledge those, besides the SIG advisory board, who have put forth a gallant effort. We are all volunteers.

I'd also like to thank Alexander Beider for his many contributions to our journal, even though he does not have roots in this region. Sid Orfus has been instrumental in acquiring material for us on the Kielce and Radom Jews who migrated to the Toronto region. We are grateful to the SIG members who have contributed material for publication in the SIG Journal; their names appear in the issues their articles were published in.

Our current list of towns under extraction by our team, which will be serialized in the *K-R SIG Journal*, follows:

- Chęciny (1810 - 1884: Warren Blatt, Lauren Eisenberg Davis, Dolores Lee Ring)
- Daleszyce (1826 - 1845: Dolores Lee Ring)
- Jędrzejów (1875 - 1884: Dolores Lee Ring)
- Kielce (1868-1884: Dolores Lee Ring, David Zakai)
- Małogoszcz (1810 - 1867 : Michael Tobias)
- Mieronice (1810 - 1825: Michael Tobias)
- Olkusz (1810 - 1877: Robert Heyman)
- Opatów (Marriages 1855 - 1862: Warren Blatt)
- Pińczów (1810 - 1825: Heshel Teitelbaum)
- Przytyk (1826 - 1840: Lauren Eisenberg Davis)
- Radom (1827 - 1841: Lauren Eisenberg Davis)
- Rembieszyc (1810 - 1825: Michael Tobias)
- Sobków (1810 - 1838: Warren Blatt)
- Staszów (1810 - 1884: Jean-Pierre Stroweis)
- Węgleszyn (1810 - 1825: Michael Tobias)
- Wolanów (1826 - 1845: Lauren Eisenberg Davis)
- Wolbrom (1810 - 1825: Robert Heyman)

Kielce-Radom towns in JRI-PL (Jewish Record Indexing – Poland):

- Chęciny (1827 - 1832)
- Kozienice (1828 - 1830)
- Olkusz (1810 - 1825, 1827-1870)
- Opatów (deaths 1855 - 1868)
- Ożarów (1858 - 1883*)
- Przedborz (1867 - 1886*)
- Radom (1827 - 1877*)
- Włoszczowa (1823 - 1861*)

*incomplete sets

Kielce-Radom towns for which there is a JRI-PL Shtetl Co-op program:

- Ożarów: Suzanne Waxman
- Opatów: Allan Mallenbaum
- Staszów¹: Jean-Pierre Stroweis

Non-vital record projects:

- Ożarów tombstone transcription: Norman Weinberg
- Staszów Toronto Cemetery Inventory: Albert Kirshen
- Wąchock tombstone transcription: Mike Persillin and Rabbi Charles Lippman

In order to expand this list, we need your help. Please consider extracting one of your ancestral towns. Write an article on a topic you have experience in, if you feel it will help other SIG members. Tell of your research experiences during trips to your ancestral towns.

Contact: Lauren Eisenberg Davis
P.O. Box 784
Reisterstown, MD 21136
U.S.A.
e-mail: <merlyn@access.digex.net>

¹ See the description of this Shtetl Co-op in this issue of the *K-R SIG Journal*

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 the Russian language
FHC	LDS (Mormon) Family History Center, branch library
FHL	LDS (Mormon) Family History Library, in Salt Lake City, Utah
gubernia	geographic/political subdivision of the Russian Empire, similar to a province, which also applied to the Kingdom of Poland from 1844 until World War I
HIAS	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
Hilfs Farein	help union or aid society
JRI-PL	Jewish Record Indexing – Poland (formerly known as REIPP)
landsman	someone who originated in the same village prior to immigration (pl. landsleit)
LDS	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly used to denote the Mormon Family History Library
matronymic	identification by mother's given name
monogenetic	surname from a single progenitor; all bearers of the surname are related
obwód	district, subdivision of a gubernia
palatinate	geographic/political subdivision of pre-partition Poland, similar to a province
patronymic	identification by father's given name
polygenetic	surname originating from multiple progenitors; all bearers of the surname are <u>not</u> related
powiat	district, subdivision of gubernia
REIPP	Russian Era Indexing of Poland Project, a JewishGen database, now known as JRI-PL
USC	Urząd Stanu Cywilnego = Civil Records Office, where vital records less than 100 years old are usually stored in each town
województwa	geographical/political subdivisions of the Kingdom of Poland until its inclusion in Russia's gubernia system in 1844, and again following World War I through the present

Polish Pronunciation Guide

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 ź

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

THE NEXT ISSUE . . .

*is due in your mailbox
about mid-April*

Deadline for material: March 1, 1998
