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 as they existed from 1867-1917.

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... but first a word from our coordinator

Our SIG will be holding its first meeting at the 18th Annual Seminar on Jewish Genealogy next month in Los Angeles. The meeting will take place at noon on Monday, July 13. If you are planning to attend, look for the meeting room in the official seminar program when you register. It's the first time the SIG will have met since the first gathering of interested Kielce and Radom researchers at the Boston seminar two years ago.

And what will we be discussing at this meeting? Whatever is on your mind regarding our SIG. Warren Blatt and myself will be there to learn your reactions to the material we're presenting in the Journals. We'll want to know what you like ... and don't like. And what additional material you'd like to see presented that hasn't appeared yet ... and what other improvements we can make to better help you in your genealogical research. We'll talk about the Internet, too, and what your thoughts might be as to putting K-R SIG material online ... or if we are ready for a JewishGen discussion group especially for Kielce-Radom research matters

So if you plan on attending the LA seminar, we hope you'll join us for the SIG meeting on Monday afternoon.

And if you won't be attending, why not drop us a line with your thoughts, either via e-mail or regular mail

This issue of our Journal has a new touch to it ... and it comes from Canada. Sid Orfus, of Toronto, has taken over the production of this issue in answer to our call for help. I'm happy to say that he stepped right in and with his previous computer knowledge was able to quickly learn the production idiosyncracies of putting out a multi-page journal.

We welcome Sid as Production Manager and look for additional help from others. Now we need someone to get the Journal printed and mailed to our subscribers after Sid has finished his job of packaging all the research materials. This must be done in one locale, but the work can be divided among a number of people in that city. Also, the city should be in the U.S. because of the more favorable printing and postage rates available. So if you're inclined to lend a hand, please let us know.

This issue is again filled with vital record extracts ... from Olkusz, Wolanów, and Bogoria, "A Kaddish Deferred," the story of a pilgrimage to Staszów by Jack Goldfarb; "Conjectural Surnames," an interesting analysis of the acquisition of surnames by Lauren Davis, a Kielce Yizkor book index, and much, much more. Read on and enjoy.

Gene Starn

Conjectural Surnames

Analysis to Determine What Surnames Families Acquired

by Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis

Many of the early vital records in the Duchy of Warsaw and the Kingdom of Poland, 1810 through 1821 and even several years beyond, have no surnames. The law requiring adoption of surnames in this region was enacted in 1821. Prior to that time (and in many cases for quite a number of years thereafter) people were identified by patronymic, their father's names. The patronymic names typically end in the following suffixes:

- -wicz: meaning "son of"
- -ów: meaning "family of"
- -ówna: meaning "daughter of"
- -owa: meaning "wife of"

Use of patronymics, rather than fixed surnames, makes it more difficult to use them in piecing together pieces of our ancestral puzzles. However, in many cases, we can determine with fair certainty what names these families later acquired.

In order to use the pre-surname vital records to construct earlier portions of family trees, it is important to be able to determine what surname these families eventually acquired.

- Step 1: Prepare complete extracts of the vital records for your town of interest. It is best to include the years 1810 through at least 1830, so that enough data is compiled to show evidence of the same family using patronymics as well as surnames. See the following articles from prior issues of the *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal* for more information on the process and importance of vital record extractions: "The Power of Extracts" (I:1) and "Don't Let a Little Extraction Scare You" (I:2), as well as "Anomalies in the Polish Vital Records" (I:4).
- Step 2: Seek unique characteristics of couples, such as unusual given names and unusual occupations. For example, *handlarz* (peddler or tradesman) was very common, however *handlarz zboża* (grain tradesman) was quite specific. Note that occupations were not always consistent: either people found work through more than one occupation over time, or clerks used terms loosely. Remember that our ancestors typically did not speak the secular language

well, and the town clerks were not versed in Yiddish, leading to confusion in recording information. For given names, by studying all the records, you will get a feel for which were common given names and which were rare. This does vary from town to town. Rachmiel is a fairly common given name in Radom, but not in Chęciny, for example. Also, bear in mind different forms of the same given name, such as Jakob/Jankiel.

- Step 3: Match death records of youngsters with birth records that seem to fit.

Be careful about taking age (for either juvenile deaths, or for parents on birth and marriage records) too literally. Recorded age was often an approximation, with ages varying as much as fifteen years from record to record.

Note that once surnames were in usage, some families had more than one surname, either at different times or concurrently. See the article "Alternate Surnames in Russian Poland" (*Avotaynu*, Summer 1996). Some common instances of surname ambiguity include:

- Husbands may take on the wife's surname, particularly if she is from a more prestigious family, or if her family had a surname and his did not.
- Records may identify people by occupation rather than surname.
- Identification by patronymic (father's given name) rather than surname. Confusion can arise for names that qualify as either a surname or given name. For a woman identified as Haia Manela: is Manela the father's given name or surname?
- Adoption of an alternate surname. May appear in the form Eisenberg *vs* Goldman.
- Adoption of a new surname to replace the prior one. Surnames were mandated in Austrian ruled West Galicia in 1805, and in Russian ruled Kingdom of Poland in 1821.
- Variations on a root: GOLDBERG, GOLDEN, GOLDMAN, GOLDSZMIDT

- Similar sounding names: WILENSKA, WILKENSZTAJN
- People intermittently using their fathers' surnames, mothers' maiden names, and stepparents' surnames.
- Women who married multiple times were referred to by any of their current and prior surnames, often in an inconsistent manner.

A few case studies will illustrate the process of determining conjectural surnames for records that have none.

Unusual Given Name / Occupation

Seeking members of the Manela family, I stumbled across records of a woman with either the surname or patronymic of Manela, whom I could not place on my tree. (Eventually I determined that Manela was her patronymic, and that she was of the Gnat family). The first few births to this couple had no surname associated with it, but later records for a couple of similar characteristics provided the surname GLAYT (also spelled GLAYD, GLEYT):

Chęciny 1818 Birth #55:

Father: Zelik Jakubowicz, cyrulik, age 32

Mother: Feygel z Manelów, age 32

Child: Ruchla Leja

Chęciny 1821 Birth #161:

Father: Zelik Wolfowicz, cyrulik, age 38

Mother: Faygela z Manelów, age 38

Twins: Juda and Icek

Chęciny 1823 Death #131:

Decedent: Judah GLAYT, age 2

Father: Zelik

Mother: Faygela

Chęciny 1824 Birth #97:

Father: Zelik GLAYT, cyrulik, age 38

Mother: Faygla z Manelów, age 36

Child: unnamed

Chęciny 1825 Marriage #83:

Groom: Zaywel, age 22

Father: Joel Hajmowicz

Mother: Sora z Wolfów

Bride: Gitla GLAYT, age 17

Father: Zelik Wolfowicz

Mother: Faygla z Manelów

Several discrepancies must be reconciled before accepting these records of similar characteristics as the same family. Zelik was identified in one record as Jakubowicz (son of Jakub), while in the other records carrying a patronymic he was identified as Wolfowicz (son of Wolf). This is a common discrepancy. Often the father had a double given name, which leads to confusion when he is identified by one of the names at certain times, and by the other given name at other times. This, in itself, is not a reason to abandon the idea that Zelik Jakubowicz was the same man as Zelik Wolfowicz.

Each time one of these records identifies an occupation for the father, it is cyrulik (barber-surgeon). Cyruk was a very rare occupation. No town in my studies sported more than a few cyruk at any given time. Additionally, Faygla was always identified as Manelów. There were two categories of Manela women in Chęciny: those of the enormous family whose surname was Manela, and those of the family of Manela Gnat (Manela as the given name, Gnat the surname). Hence, while many Manela appeared in the Chęciny vital records, they were a distinct and easily isolated group of people.

Sufficient evidence exists to identify the family of Zelik Jakubowicz/Wolfowicz and Faygla z Manelów as GLAYT. The death of two year old Judah Glayt in 1823 matches perfectly with the birth of the twins Juda and Icek in 1821. (Note that Judah was an uncommon name in Chęciny at this time.) The ages of the parents were consistent enough over the various records to support this claim.

Looking into the later years, 1826 and beyond, many more records surface for this family, all of which strengthen the assignment of the conjectural surname GLAYT to the family of Zelik Jakubowicz/Wolfowicz and Faygla z Manelów. In fact, examine the following record:

Chęciny 1835 Marriage #15:

Groom: Rafał SZUCHT, age 22

Father: Cala

Mother: Faygela Naftulów

Bride: Ruchla GLEYT

Father: Zelik, age 46

Mother: Faygella, age 44

This is the marriage record for the baby Rochla Leja in the 1818 birth record itemized above!

Crossing Town Boundaries

Sometimes clues from a multiple towns can help identify a surname:

Chęciny 1818 Birth #157:

Father: Dawid Wygdorowicz, introligator, age 19

Mother: Hana z Szlamów, age 19

Child: Abram Icyk

Chęciny 1819 Birth #194:

Father: Dawid Wygerowicz, introligator, age 20

Mother: Hana z Szlamów, age 24

Child: Chawa Merla

Chęciny 1821 Birth #132:

Father: Dawid Wigdorowicz, introligator, age 20

Mother: Hanna z Szlamowicz, age 21

Child: Izrael Zysman

Chęciny 1822 Birth #255:

Father: Dawid Wigdorowicz, introligator, age 22

Mother: Hana z Szlamów, age 24

Child: Szmul

At this point, the family disappeared from the Chęciny register, and no further study was possible. However, several entries from Warren Blatt's Sobków extracts struck a familiar chord with me.

Sobków 1826 Birth #2:

Father: Dawid WALŚ, introligator, age 24

Mother: Hana z Szlama FRYDMAN, age 28

Child: Rywka Laja

Sobków 1827 Birth #25:

Father: Dawid INTROLIGATOR, introligator, age 24

Mother: Hana Nachymowna, age 26

Child: Gabryel

Sobków 1827 Death #1:

Decedent: Ryfka Laia INTROLIGATOR, age 1

Father: Dawid, wyrobnik, age 24

Mother: Hana Szlomowna

The given names fit the picture, but they were common names: Dawid and Hana. However, the unusual occupation of introligator (bookbinder), sometimes used as a surname, along with the right general ages, the correct patronymic for Hana, and the family's sudden appearance in Sobków following their disappearance from the Chęciny register was very coincidental. Once again, we have a discrepancy over a patronymic, in this case Hana's. In almost every record, she was identified as z

Szlamów (from the family of Szlama), but in the 1827 birth record, she was recorded as Nachymowna (daughter of Nachym). The following death record clarifies that Hana was indeed the daughter of Szlama:

Sobków 1831 Death #7:

Decedent: Szlama Frydman, age 68, widower

Survived by: daughter Hana

Consequently we can assign the conjectural surname WALŚ to this family, as well as the occupational surname INTROLIGATOR. INTROLIGATOR may not actually be an additional surname for the family, but a misunderstanding between the father, Dawid Wigdorowicz WALŚ and the clerk recording the registration, with Dawid's occupation mistakenly recorded as his surname, or an error of misinterpretation by the original indexer or extractor. Note the following Chęciny death record as well. It is safe to say that WALŚ is the same name as WUELC.

Chęciny 1829 Death #33:

Decedent: Jukiel WUELC, age 5 years

Father: Dawid, introligator

Mother: Hana

Resolving Multiple Surnames

While searching for the surname KRAKOWSKI, I found the following Chęciny records:

1819 Chęciny Birth #4:

Father: Janas KRAKOWSKI, age 36

Mother: Rochla z Izraelów, age 30

Child: Zysel

1820 Chęciny Marriage #32:

Groom: Benjamin KRAKOWSKI, age 24

Father: Fiszl

Mother: Bluma z Mosków

Bride: Ester, age 17

Father: Zelman, bakalarz

Mother: Laja z Hajmowiczów

1822 Chęciny Death #44:

Decedent: Mosiek MorteK KRAKOWSKI, age 1

Father: Benjamin

Mother: Estera z Zelmanów

I noticed that the 1822 death record looked suspiciously like it could be a companion to the following birth record:

1821 Chęciny Birth #130:*Father:* Beniamin CYTRYN*Mother:* Estera z Zelmanów*Child:* Morteł Mosiek

The parents' given names were the same, the mother's patronymic was correct, the age of the baby was right, and the child's given names were the same, but in reverse order (this is a common occurrence). However, the surname was not KRAKOWSKI, but CYTRYN. I continued to seek other records of similar characteristics.

1821 Chęciny Birth #107:*Father:* Janas Fiszelowicz, kramarz, age 35*Mother:* Rachel z Izraelowiczów, age 35*Child:* Boruch**1822 Chęciny Marriage #53:***Groom:* Leybus Ber KREMER, age 20*Father:* Abram*Mother:* Gold z Szymków*Bride:* Freydla CYTRON, age 17*Father:* Janus*Mother:* Rochla z Izraelów**1822 Chęciny Marriage Bann #66:***Groom:* Mordek CYTRON, age 22*Father:* Fiszel*Mother:* Bloma z Moszków*Bride:* Chaia Sora KAMENICZ*Father:* Berek*Mother:* Kayla**1824 Chęciny Birth #193:***Father:* Morteł CYTRYN, kupiec, age 24*Mother:* Chaya Sora z Berków*Child:* Peręć**1825 Chęciny Marriage #57:***Groom:* Herszel CYTRON, age 20*Father:* Fiszel Janusowicz¹*Mother:* Rochla z Izraelów*Bride:* Rywa GOLDRAT, age 21*Father:* Luka*Mother:* Sora z Berków**1825 Marriage Bann #58:***Groom:* Herszel CYTRON, age 20*Father:* Janus Fiszel*Mother:* Rywka²*Bride:* Rywa GOLDRAT, age 20*Father:* Luka*Mother:* Sora

These records can be divided into three nuclear families: the family of Janus Fiszlowicz and Rochla z Izraelów, who used the surname KRAKOWSKI in the 1819 birth record, no surname at all in the 1821 birth record, and the name CYTRYN in the 1822 marriage record and the 1825 marriage and bann records; the family of Beniamin Fiszlowicz and Ester z Zelmanów, who used the surname KRAKOWSKI on their 1820 marriage record and the 1822 death record, and the name CYTRYN on the 1821 birth record; and the family of Mordek Fiszlowicz and Chaia Sora z Berków KAMENICZ, who used the surname CYTRON on their 1822 marriage bann. It is clear from these records that both surnames, CYTRYN and KRAKOWSKI, were used by Janus and Beniamin. Later records from Chęciny show all three men always using the surname CYTRON (and related spellings). Most likely KRAKOWSKI was the surname adopted during the 1805 surname mandate of West Galicia, and CYTRON the surname adopted during the 1821 Russian surname mandate.

Clearly Beniamin and Mordek were brothers, sharing the same parents, Fiszel and Bluma z Mosków. There is no conclusive evidence to prove that Janus was also a brother, since the only parental information is his father's given name, but it is certainly a strong possibility. However, it is also possible that there were two Fiszels, first cousins, who were not the same person.

Conclusion

In truth, these cases, while presented in order of increasing complexity, all rank as fairly simple examples. There is no magic formula for assigning conjectural surnames to families. Although the basic process involves identification of certain patterns within families, there is a great deal of variation in some of the criteria. Some of the pattern matching can be done fairly systematically. Sometimes you just have to notice things, either by repeated study, or in very lucky cases, characteristic groups literally jump out at you. Be patient and persistent. You will be rewarded.

¹ The father's name is really Janus Fiszlowicz, compared to the other records for the family. See the marriage bann and the 1819 and 1821 birth records.

² The mother's name is really Rochla, from other records for the family. See the marriage record and the 1819 and 1821 birth records.

Jewish Given Names in Cyrillic

by Warren Blatt

The following two pages contain male and female Jewish given names, shown in both the Cyrillic (Russian) and Latin (Polish) alphabets. Note that these are not necessarily all "proper" spellings, but are spellings that were actually found in civil registration documents of Kielce gubernia in the 19th century.

Technically, in old Russian spelling, every word should end with either a vowel, a hard sign (ѣ) or a soft sign (ь). However, in practice, the final hard/soft sign was often omitted. Other spelling rules were not observed. The clerks would spell the same name in various ways from document to document, or even within the same document.

Civil registration documents in the Kingdom of Poland were kept in the Russian language (Cyrillic alphabet) from 1868 until 1918.

Name Variants:

"-ka", "-ek", "-el" diminutive endings for males: ("-ka" is Slavic, "-el" or "-del" are Germanic)
"Moshe" → "Moszek"; "Ber" → "Berel", "Berko"; "Yosef" → "Josel", "Jasek";
"Yaakov" → "Jankiel"; "Hersz" → "Herszka", "Herszl".
"-la", "-dla" diminutive endings for females:
"Szejna" → "Szejndla"; "Rajza" → "Rajzl"; "Fejga" → "Feigel".

Interchangeable letters:

No "H" sound in Russian. Therefore either Russian letter X or Г was used.
Russian X = Polish Ch or H Russian Г = Polish G or H

Similar sounding letters were used interchangeably in names, e.g. Russian ф & в / Polish f & w.
Most vowels were interchangeable, especially Russian а/е (Polish a/e), Russian о/у (Polish o/u),
Russian ы/и (Polish y/i). Polish i, j and y interchangeable.

Additional Reading:

Gorr, Shmuel. *Jewish Personal Names: Their Origin, Derivation, and Diminutive Forms*. Edited by Chaim Freedman. (Teaneck, NJ: Avotaynu, Inc., 1992). 112 pages. (\$15). ISBN 0-9626373-2-7. [Out of Print]. {Good coverage of Hebrew and Yiddish names, grouped by root, but no historical context}.

Feldblyum, Boris. *Russian-Jewish Given Names: Their Origins and Variants*. (Teaneck, NJ: Avotaynu, Inc., 1998). 144 pages. (\$35). ISBN 1886223076. {Based on Kulisher's 1911 work on Jewish given names used in Czarist Russia. Lists over 6,000 names, with variants and combinations}.

Beider, Alexander. "Jewish Patronymic and Metronymic Surnames in Russia". In *Avotaynu* VII:4 (Winter 1991), pages 3-15. {Surnames derived from given names. Includes an excellent table of given names used in the Russian Empire}.

Beider, Alexander. *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Kingdom of Poland*. (Teaneck, NJ: Avotaynu, Inc., 1996). 608 pages. (\$70). ISBN 0-9626373-9-4. {Comprehensive scholarly study of Jewish surnames in Russian Poland. For given names, useful because of surnames derived from given names}.

Beider, Alexander. *Ashkenazic Given Names: History and Migrations*. (Forthcoming, about 2000). {Will cover Central and Eastern European Jewish given names: sources, diminutives, phonetics, naming traditions, etymology}.

Jewish Male Given Names, in Cyrillic (Russian) and Latin (Polish) alphabets:

Аба	Aba	Мойше, Мовша	Mojrze, Mowsze...
Абель	Abel	Моша, Мошекъ	Mosza, Moszek
Абрамъ, Абрахамъ	Abram, Abraham	Мордка, Мордхе	Mordka, Mordche...
Алтеръ, Альтер	Alter	Мортка, Мотель	Mortka, Motel
Анзельмъ, Аншель	Anzelm, Anszel	Мунысь	Munys
Арія	Arya	Нафтуля	Naftula
Аронъ	Aron	Нахман	Nachman
Беніамин, Беньямин	Benjamin	Нахум	Nachum
Бинемъ	Binem	Ноах	Noach
Беръ, Берко, Берекъ	Ber, Berko, Berek	Нусин, Нусымъ	Nusin, Nusym
Борох, Борухъ	Boruch	Нута	Nuta
Вигдоръ	Wigdor	Натан	Natan
Вульф, Вольф	Wulf, Wolf	Пейсах, Пеисак	Pejsach, Peisak
Гаскель, Хацкѣль	Haskel, Chackiel	Перетсь, Перець	Perec
Гедалия, Гдала	Gedalia, Gdala	Пинхас, Пинкусь	Pinchas, Pinkus
Генохъ	Henoch	Рафаль	Rafał
Гершъ, Хершъ	Hersz, Gersz	Рахмилъ	Rachmil
Гилель, Хиль	Hilel, Chil	Рубинъ	Rubin
Гимпель	Gimpel	Саломонъ	Salomon
Гутманъ	Gutman	Саулъ	Saul
Давид, Дувидъ	Dawid	Сендеръ, Александер	Sender, Alexander
Даниил	Daniel	Сруль	Srul
Елизар	Eliezar	Сымха, Симха	Symcha
Елияшъ, Эліяшъ	Eliasz	Тобіяшъ, Тойвя	Tobiasz, Tojwia
Ефроимъ	Efroim	Урысь, Урышъ	Urys, Urysz
Заинвель	Zajnwel	Ушер	Uszer
Захаріяшъ	Zachariasz	Хаимъ, Гаимъ	Chaim, Haim
Зеликъ	Zelik	Хершъ, Хершль	Chersz, Herszel
Зелман, Зельманъ	Zelman	Цалел, Цалка	Calel, Całka
Зысман, Зисманъ	Zysman	Цудык	Cudyk
Иойна	Jojna	Файвель	Fajwel
Изаак, Ицик, Ицекъ	Izak, Icyk, Icek	Фишель	Fizel
Израил, Израель	Izrael	Шапся, Сіапся	Szapsa
Иосифъ, Юсекъ	Josef, Iosek...	Шая	Szaja (Isaiah)
Иосель, Йосек	Josel, Josek	Шыя, Шія	Szyia (Yehoshua)
Йоель	Joel	Шимон	Szymon
Калма	Kalma	Шимшон	Szamson, Szymsia
Кива	Kiwa	Шляма	Szlama
Лейб, Лейбусъ	Leib, Lejbus, Lejbuś	Шмуль	Szmul
Леизер, Лейзоръ	Leizer, Lejzor	Эйзикъ, Ейзык, Айзык	Ejzyk, Aizik
Липа, Липманъ	Lipa, Lipman	Элхонон, Хона	Elchonon, Chona
Литманъ	Litman	Энохъ, Хейныхъ	Enoch, Henych
Майлихъ	Majlich	Юдка, Юда	Judka, Juda
Меер, Маеръ, Майер	Meir, Maier, Majer	Яков, Іакубъ	Jakób
Мендель	Mendel, Mędl	Янась	Janas
Михель	Michel	Янкель	Jankiel

Jewish Female Given Names, in Cyrillic (Russian) and Latin (Polish) alphabets:

Айдля, Еидля, Эдля	Ajdla, Eidla, Edla
Бася, Баша	Basia, Basze
Бейла, Байля	Bejla, Bajla
Блума, Блима	Bluma, Blima
Брандля, Брайна	Brandla, Brajna
Геля	Gela, Hela
Гитла	Gitla
Гольда, Голда	Golda
Двоира, Двора	Dwojra, Dwora
Доба, Добра	Doba, Dobra
Дына	Dyna
Елка, Элька	Elka
Ентля	Entla, Jentl, Jęta
Етля	Etlā
Зельда, Зелде	Zelda
Злата	Zlata
Зысля	Zysla
Иделе	Idele
Иохветъ, Яхета	Jochwet, Jacheta
Идесъ, Идесса	Ides, Idessa
Ита, Идка	Ita, Idka
Кейля, Кайла	Kejla
Крайндля	Krajndla
Лая, Лея	Laja, Leja
Либа	Liba
Малка	Malka
Маріа, Мариемъ	Marya, Mariem
Мася, Маша	Masia, Masza
Матля, Майтля	Matla, Majtla
Миндля	Mindla
Мирля	Mirla
Михля	Michla
Наха, Неха	Nacha, Necha
Пая, Пайка	Paja, Pajka
Перля	Perla
Песля	Pesla
Райза, Райзля, Ройза	Rajza, Rajzl, Rojza
Рохля, Рухля	Rochla, Ruchl
Рывка, Рыфка	Rywka, Ryfka
Сима	Sima
Сура, Сора	Sura, Sora
Тауба, Тоуба	Tauba, Touba
Фейга, Файга	Feiga, Fajga
Фрайда, Фрейдля	Fraida, Frejdla
Фрума, Фриметъ	Fruma, Frymet
Удля, Удесъ	Udla, Udes (Hudes)

Хаика, Хайка	Chaika
Хана, Хена	Chana, Hana
Хава	Chawa, Hawa
Хая	Chaia, Haja
Хендля	Chendla
Хинда, Гинда	Hinda, Chinda
Худесъ, Худесса	Hudes, Hudessa
Цива, Цывя, Цывія	Cywia
Цыпа, Ципойра	Cypa, Cypojra
Цырля, Серла	Cyrła
Шейна, Шайндля	Szejna, Szajndla
Шифра	Szyfra
Шпринца	Szprınca
Эстеръ, Естера	Ester

POLISH PRONUNCIATION

Polish Alphabet:

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

Pronunciation:

Polish letter = English sound

c = ts
ch, h = kh
ć, cz, ci = ch
ś, sz, si = sh
ż, zi, rz = zh

ą = om, on
ę = em, en

j = y
dz = j
ł = w
w = v

Your Journal Needs You!

The good news: The first year and a half of the Kielce-Radom SIG Journal has been immensely successful. Our membership has grown; we've received accolades galore, and have put a great deal of quality information at the fingertips of our members.

The bad news: A vast majority of the material that has been published has been supplied by a very small cadre of researchers, in dire need of extra help. We all work at "real" jobs, and have a variety of other community service obligations as well (not to mention homes, families, private lives!). Those researchers and authors who have contributed regularly are NOT endless fountains of information!

The solution: The original premise of the Kielce-Radom SIG, which must still hold in order for our Journal to continue, is that we are a group dedicated to *cooperative research*. We need more active participants in SIG research. We need articles. We need extracts. We need tombstone inventories. We need landsmanschaft connections. We have numerous great articles – written in Polish, as well as a few in Hebrew and Yiddish. We need translators, or the articles cannot be printed. We need your original and creative ideas for publication in our fine Journal.

The future of our Journal depends on availability of material, and the hard work of those dedicated to the publication of it. Please pitch in.

Polish-Jewish Genealogy - Questions and Answers

by Warren Blatt

Answers to various questions on genealogical research, posed via e-mail.

Q: How do you get documents too new to be at the Polish State Archives?

In each Polish town, the Urząd Stanu Cywilnego (USC) — a Civil Registration Office — maintains civil registration documents **less** than 100 years old, while the Polish Archives system maintains documents **more** than 100 years old. The USCs are supposed to turn record books over to the State Archives after 100 years. USCs are not allowed to make photocopies of records; they can only prepare typed extracts of a record upon request. The full documents which you're used to seeing on LDS microfilms **are** in their possession — but their extracts contain more limited information. The USCs typically do not charge for their services, but there appears to be no standard policy — often it's difficult to receive a response. It depends on the mood of the individual town clerk. There's also a greater language barrier — English is not known in most small towns. On-site visits are usually more successful than mail requests. See Miriam Weiner's *Jewish Roots in Poland* (reviewed in our last issue) for an inventory of what's available in each town's USC.

Q: Why are some indexes alphabetical and others not?

The vital record indexes in various towns all depend upon how thorough the town clerk was. I've seen some indexes alphabetical by *first* name, some alphabetical by father's first name, some chronological, etc. Sometimes there's no index at all; sometimes indexes for several years are combined — there are many variants — it all depends upon the local town clerk of that period. The most typical index arrangement is what I call "semi-alphabetical", that is, alphabetical by only the first letter of the surname, and thereunder chronological.

Q: Why do people's ages vary so much from record to record?

Being a year or two off in age (or even a few more!) is nothing — people seemed pretty fast and loose with ages — they're often only estimates. They're definitely not consistent from record to record (i.e. in the successive birth registrations for one family) — they're just approximations, so you shouldn't take them literally. Again, this seems to be at the discretion of the town clerk — some were more careful than others.

Q: Why do so many of the women's maiden surnames end in "-ów"?

It's a Polish grammatical suffix, the genitive plural. Some "maiden names" are actually patronymics, the father's given name (i.e. first name), used frequently in Polish civil records. "Berków" means "of the family of Berek", i.e. "daughter of Berek". If you want to know what the mother's true maiden surname was, go and find her marriage registration. The age of the mother and father are listed on birth registrations, which allows you to guesstimate the date of their marriage to begin your search. Women were typically first married between the ages of 17 and 22.

Note that in a study of mid-19th-century Polish-Jewish marriage registrations, when one partner was from "out-of-town," it was most often the groom who was the "out-of-towner." The man would travel to the bride's town of residence. The exceptions were usually women from wealthy or prestigious families, and widows remarrying; in these cases usually the woman traveled to the man's town. See "Where the Boys Area: An Analysis of Suwałki Jewish Marriage Records (1826-1854)" by Nicki Russler and Marlene Silverman, in *Landsmen* II:4 (Spring 1992), pages 9-12.

Q: Were most of the men illiterate? Often there is no signature of the father on the records.

The literacy rate in Hebrew/Yiddish was very high. But the literacy rate in the state languages (Polish/Russian) was not. Often a clerk required a Polish signature, which many Jews could not provide.

Q: Why are two dates listed on many records?

There are often two dates listed on civil records in Russian Poland: Julian and Gregorian dates. The Julian calendar was used by the Russians, the Gregorian by the Poles. The Gregorian calendar is used worldwide today.

The later date is the Gregorian date. During the 1700s, the difference was 11 days. Beginning on March 1, 1800, there was a 12-day gap between the two dates. On March 1, 1900, the difference became 13 days. It will become 14 days on March 1, 2100.

Q: I noticed that there are some years for which there were a great many deaths. How do we determine cause of death?

When I've done extracts of records of a town, often there would be an extremely large number of deaths for a particular year, out of proportion to the surrounding years. When looking at the individual registrations, they'll sometimes note "died of cholera" or some other cause. However, listing the cause of death is a more unusual feature of a death registration — only a few clerks bothered. Not that there was an extensive medical diagnosis in those days!

For a list of causes of death, see *Morbus: Why and How Our Ancestors Died: A Genealogist's Dictionary of Terms Found in Vital Records with Descriptions of the Diseases as They Relate to the Health of Our Ancestors*, by Rosemary A. Chorzempa (Chicago: Polish Genealogical Society of America, 1991). This 16-page booklet lists terms in Polish, Latin, Russian and German.

Q: If a family's records don't show up in the town you expect, how can you determine where else to look?

Perhaps the family moved to or from this town. In marriage registrations, look at where the banns (marriage announcements) were made. These are listed near the bottom of the civil marriage registration, and might provide clues. If a family just "disappears", then try searching other nearby towns, in ever-increasing concentric circles. This can be very time-consuming, but it's the only way to do it, and is usually successful. JewishGen's "LDS Microfilm Master" database can be very useful here. See the article in *K-R SIG Journal* 1:2 (Spring 1997), pages 9-11.

Q: Why are some years missing from the LDS films?

Usually the GSU (Genealogical Society of Utah, the microfilming arm of the LDS Church) films everything they can in sequence. But sometimes books were temporarily missing from the archives' shelves, or were in other archives, etc. So there may be gaps. Many books are truly lost (I have one margin notation in an 1855 marriage, noting that the record book for 1836 was lost already at that time). Others record books do exist in various locations, but were not microfilmed (such as the Łomża Jewish vital records for 1833-1835, found in a garbage dumpster, now at the Łomża Historical Society, not the Polish State Archives).

See Miriam Weiner's *Jewish Roots in Poland* for the most up-to-date inventory of holdings at the Polish State Archives branches and local USC offices. And new material turns up all the time.

Q: What records exist other than vital records?

Vital records (birth, marriage and death records) are only the tip of the iceberg. There are dozens of other types of records in Poland, which are all unmicrofilmed. See Miriam Weiner's *Jewish Roots in Poland* for many examples and illustrations.

The Polish State Archives in Kielce published a 465-page inventory of their holdings in 1993: *Archiwum Państwowe w Kielcach i jego Oddziały* [State Archives in Kielce and its Branches] (Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN: Warszawa-Łódź, 1993). Only a tiny fraction of the inventory deals with vital records; the bulk of the archives' holdings are other types of records: court, notary, mortgage, agricultural, business, school, and other government administrations. The inventory is in Polish.

Q: Was 1826 the first year of registration?

No. In the area that became the Kingdom of Poland (Russian Poland), Jewish civil vital registration started in May 1808 (the beginning of Napoleonic civil registration in the Duchy of Warsaw). In the Kielce-Radom region (former West Galicia, the area ceded to the Duchy of Warsaw from Austria in 1809), civil registration began in 1810. From 1808 until 1825, Jews (and all other religious groups) were recorded in the Roman Catholic civil registers. Beginning in 1826, each religious group kept their own civil vital records. See "Vital Records in Poland - A Primer" in *K-R SIG Journal*, 1:1, pages 3-7.

However, Jewish surnames do not appear until 1821 throughout most of the Kingdom — so you have to research based solely on given names and patronymics — by going through **all** the Jewish registrations for a town (you're lucky if it's a small town) and finding couples that match your characteristics: e.g. Aron Moszkowicz (Aron son of Moszek), of a certain age and occupation, married to a Sara Jankielowna (Sara daughter of Jankiel) — that way you've got enough clues to be sure that you've got the right family — even without a surname. I've used this method in many towns, to trace most of my branches back to the mid-1700s. See Lauren Davis' article on conjectural surnames in this issue.

Just because the earliest civil registrations in our area are 1810, that doesn't mean that your family tree stops there. Realize that finding an 1818 marriage means that the bride and groom were born around 1800, their parents were born around 1775, and the grandparents around 1750. In the marriage records of that period, patronymics are almost always listed for every person mentioned in the record. Finding an 1810 death registration for an elderly person, if the registration lists full patronymics for the deceased's parents, could easily get you back conjecturally to a person born in the 1600s.

A Kaddish Deferred

by Jack Goldfarb

The tow headed boys and girls shriek with excitement as they soar higher and higher on the rubber tire swings. Other plum cheeked youngsters scramble up little ladders squealing as they chute down the shiny metal slides. I stare through the steel mesh fence enclosing this grassy playground dotted with blue forget-me-nots and golden dandelions. This is Staszów, a time worn rural town in southeastern Poland. I have traveled thousands of miles to come here – the birthplace of my parents. I have been here before. Thirty years ago.

Watching the children now, I am painfully aware that under the carpet of green in this cheerful recreation garden, beneath the playful cries of the frolicking youngsters, lie the moldering bones of my ancestors.

The blackened vestige of a granite tombstone, its Hebrew lettering scarcely legible, lies half hidden in the grass. Crumbled ruins of an old stone wall likewise confirm this is indeed the site of the abandoned Staszów Jewish cemetery I had seen thirty years before. Timedrift and decades of indifference have obliterated the graveyard, grafting an incongruous playground onto its surface.

On this journey to my parents' ancestral town my niece, Judy, from New York and my old friend, Seweryn, who teaches at a Warsaw university, accompany me. Seweryn is one of that tiny remnant of surviving Polish Jewry. Having fled east from his native Warsaw as a young student when the Germans conquered Poland in 1939, Seweryn was conscripted into the Soviet Army. In the fateful Battle of Leningrad, he lost his left hand.

We have driven south from Warsaw on a 200 mile linear route bisecting the pancake flat Mazowsze countryside of central Poland. To the east, the broad Vistula River rolled swiftly seaward in the opposite direction, descending from the High Tatra mountains to the gray Baltic.

Ours is a pilgrimage. No sentimental, self indulgent search for roots. What roots could we hope to find in a *Judenrein* Polish town half a century after its Jewish community vanished forever? Aging patriarchs, flowering youth, the newly born, descendants of centuries old Staszów lineages (Jews first settled here in 1526), all cut down by the Nazi scythe.

My pilgrimage was highly personal. A deeply felt need, though inexcusably belated, to reflect on what I knew of the lives of my lost kinfolk. To set eyes again on their houses, to tread in their steps through the narrow streets and alleyways. To listen for the echoes of their Yiddish intonations chattering, arguing, joking in the Market Square on market day. My earlier visit had been too superficial, too rushed, too mindful of the waiting taxi that had brought me from Warsaw.

I am a generation older now and my perspective has changed. This journey, a self imposed debt to those never met, but often thought about, cousins, uncles, aunts. A tribute to their obscure lives and their agonized deaths. A *kaddish* long deferred.

More was the obligation mine by God's grace or destiny's quirk that had me born half a world away beyond the clutch of the Nazi death machine. Growing up in Philadelphia, I only knew the Staszów relatives through tintype photographs stiffly posed before backdrops of painted trees and ivied trellises, and from tightly scripted postcards stuck with Polish eagle stamps. As a toddler, I remember fetching one of these postcards from our letter box and proudly handing it to my mother, only to see her collapse at the news of her mother's death.

In this 700 year old town, my four grandparents managed to live out their pastoral lives in longevity despite foreign occupation armies, cholera epidemics, bloody pogroms and family tragedies. A merciful fate decreed that my venerable grandparents depart for *Gan Eden* before the cataclysmic winds of the Holocaust swept away the five thousand Jewish souls who once shared this town with an equal number of Christian neighbors.

Following the expulsion of the Staszów Jews to the death camps of Treblinka, Auschwitz and Belzec, the Nazis confiscated the Jewish gravestones for use as paving blocks in the ever muddy marketplace. Later the town's mayor sold the stones to a construction company. Eventually the burial ground became a grazing field for goats, and now, in a bizarre twist, a playground.

Niece Judy, Seweryn and I wandered down Swierczewskiego Street searching for traces of the former Jewish existence. We discovered a badly weathered street sign revealing the earlier name – *Ulica Bożniczna* – Synagogue Street.

A cluster of antiquated wooded dwellings clung to the area where once stood the main synagogue. After its destruction, the local headquarters of the late, unlamented Polish Communist Party was erected on the site. Today the half empty building housed a few municipal offices as Poland's political forces regrouped. But surely these dilapidated houses across the street were once Jewish owned. On more than one doorpost we were startled to find faint outlines of *mezuzot*. It seemed incredible these had remained for so many years.

A slight, sharp featured woman in a tomato red cardigan, who had been following us, hesitantly approached and whispered to Seweryn she had "*cos ciekawego*" – something interesting – to show us. Would we come to her home?

In her sparsely furnished living room she drew out a frayed, creased document from a cabinet drawer. In Hebrew text, illuminated with flowers and entwined hands, the document, dated the year 5687 (1927), was an engagement contract, a 62 year old *Tnoyim*. The fathers of a Sarah Frydman of Staszów and a Pinchas Applebaum from a neighboring village had agreed on the betrothal conditions of their children; the amount of "damages" if the nuptials were cancelled, and the precise sum of the dowry.

The Polish woman told us she had found it in a destroyed Jewish house during the War. Its ornate style and exotic lettering had convinced her it was worth keeping all those 45 years.

I offered her three American dollars, equaling three days' wages, and it was mine. Subsequently, I discovered that bride Sarah and groom Pinchas, astonishingly, were alive and residing in Paris. When I mailed them a copy of their *Tnoyim*, the 82 year old couple telephoned me with an effusive Thank You.

In Staszów I observed many changes. Most streets were paved now. Cheery flowerbeds and sturdy saplings edged the sidewalks. To my critical eye and grudgeful frame of mind it all seemed not an effort to beautify the drabness of the town but a connivance to camouflage the past I was searching for. Hadn't my ancestors' graves been callously concealed forever in the deep earth?

It didn't matter that a productive sulfur mine nearby had brought an economic boom to the 20,000 inhabitants. It could now afford prettifying up. I was confused and resented that the town was hardly recognizable from the sullen, mud soaked village I had seen before. My search became more difficult now,

trying to locate the family landmarks I especially wanted to see: the houses where my father and mother were born and grew up. Street numbers had changed and new buildings replaced war scarred rubble. A group of older men, overcoming their initial mistrust of us, explained the number changes, enabling us to find the exact houses.

I contemplated with no little emotion the small two story dwelling at 24 Rytwianska Street where my grandmother had brought up her nine children, including my mother. The wooden gate to the courtyard was ajar. Inside, I recognized the *hof*, the yard of which my mother had spoken so often. Here the family had stored wooded logs for winter fuel. In this sheltered place the children had played their games. I looked around, but failed to see, the rickety old wooden outhouse. Sulfur mines bring inside toilets too.

By now, occupants of the building were suspiciously watching us from windows and around corners. Who were these intruders snooping on their property? Their obvious unfriendliness discouraged me from asking to go inside. I had actually been inside on my prior visit. It had been a government insurance office then, and the young clerks had greeted me with a friendly curiosity, agape at the idea I had come all the way from America, the son of Staszów people, no less!

A flood of my mother's Staszów memories surged before my eyes: a door banged shut somewhere, and a little girl in pigtails came racing down the staircase and out the wooden gate on an urgent mission; cheeks flushed, heart pounding, my mother was running to bring the doctor for her gravely ill little brother, Pesach, who died that very night. . . my mother, a recent bride, is leaving for America. "Take something to remember your home," says her scholarly, bearded father, and she chooses two of his notebooks filled with romantic Russian poetry. . . I hear the tapping of a cane and the shuffling footsteps of blind Uncle Harshel groping his way through the gate to the stairs; sightless since birth, and a learned teacher of Talmud and T'nach, Reb Harshel was highly revered by his young pupils.

My mother had always admired more than pitied Reb Harshel, her oldest brother, for the plodding courage and piety that sustained his shuttered life. His years had been buffeted by poverty and recurrent despair. After his wife died, his elder son emigrated to Brazil where he was accidentally killed by a berserk soldier. But in his darkened world Harshel had been blessed with an extraordinary memory and a capacity for weaving rich fantasies. By all accounts, his depth of biblical knowledge and patience had made him an ideal teacher. Imbued with a sense of the dramatic, when he

narrated the story of Joshua at Gibeon, he was Joshua, thundering his command for the sun to stand still.

On that ominous morning when the Nazi deportation squads ordered the Jews of Staszów to assemble in the Market Square, Harshel had refused to go, remaining locked in his room. In the afternoon, after hundreds of his fellow townsmen had been murdered and the others marched off, the sporadic gunfire finally ceased. An eerie silence settled over the town. Only then did Harshel emerge to stand in the mud soaked street. He became Jeremiah, the ancient prophet, chanting a litany of verses from the Book of Lamentations.

How doth the city sit solitary, that was full of people!

Even the hardened S.S. officers, bemused or possibly unnerved at the sight of the tragic blind figure, did not disturb him.

Behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow. . .

After several hours, according to witnesses, the Germans sent for a Lithuanian recruit, who fired a bullet a close range ending the prayerful songs and mystic visions of Uncle Reb Harshel.

For these things I weep; mine eye, mine eye runneth down with water; because the comforter is far from me, my children are desolate because the enemy hath prevailed.

The courtship of my father and mother was never hindered by distance. They lived on the same street, which changed its name at my father's house on the Market Square. At Number 12 Rynek a tiny shop was the successor to the grocery once owned by my Aunt Pessah and her husband known as *der hoiche Shlomeh*. Photographs of my aunt and uncle in our family album portray Pessah as a woman of character, her even features combining a calm beauty with a quiet dignity. *Der Hoiche Shlomeh* – Tall Solly – was a swarthy, towering giant of great physical strength. His thick brows, bushy mustache and heavy beard covered most of his face, but his piercing sorrowful eyes were what I remembered most.

The present shop was selling shoe findings, but was closed today. In the diminutive window a skimpy display of dusty shoelaces, a pair of synthetic heels and a couple of boxes of boot polish indicated an air of indifferent pettiness that was characterizing the town for me.

Adjacent to the shop a wide wooden door opened into a prim little garden and an inside door which led to the rooms above the store. In those rooms my father had spent his childhood and his youth. Ten or more relatives had lived together in this house as an extended family. I wanted very much to get the feel of those rooms. I knocked a long time before the door was opened gingerly by an annoyed burly man with a fierce unruly mustache.

No, it wouldn't be possible to come in, he told Seweryn in gruff Polish. Surmising a threat to his property, he defensively claimed he had built an entirely new structure when he moved in 25 years ago. Even the walls were his own, he asserted, chin thrust in our faces. Clearly, he wanted us out.

Refusing to be so abruptly turfed out of my grandfather's ancestral premises, Judy and I stalked about the grounds, leisurely snapping photos of the garden flowers, curtained casement windows, even the man himself. Like forensic investigators, we scrutinized the grounds while the portly Pole scratched his fingers across his paunch, itching to bolt the outer door behind us.

Outside again, we could plainly see the two story building's wall was of advanced age. Made of rocks set in concrete, the wall was fully exposed by the construction of a hotel next door. This was surely Grandpa Isaac's original wall, as, no doubt, was most of the basic structure his too. But short of forced entry there was no way for us to get inside.

Years ago I had heard of the "righteous gentile" Baltin who had saved Jewish lives during the Nazi Occupation. Seweryn asked an elderly, gnome like man idling on a Market Square bench if he knew of Baltin. "*Tak, tak!*" he nodded, pointing to an upper window across the Square. He offered to take us there.

At the top of a creaky stairwell our motley group faced a hulking, raven haired man, who, hearing of our interest in him, beckoned us inside. Coughing and sneezing, he cleared a cluttered table and apologized for his "catarra." Uncorking a bottle of Wyborowa vodka and passing it around, he explained he was "young" Baltin – Zygmunt, by name. Crimson faced and surprisingly youthful for his 74 years, he recounted that it was his father, Jan Baltin, the town's popular butcher, who had tried to rescue Jews.

He remembered six Jews given refuge under the floorboards of their kitchen. A week of being holed up in such confined space, however, proved too much for them, and they emerged only to be caught leaving the

house. Baltin's father was promptly arrested by the Gestapo and readied for immediate execution. His terrified family wept and held their anguished breath. But a close friend of the Baltins, a Polish police officer, interceded with the Gestapo and Baltin's life was miraculously spared.

Zygmunt Baltin told us there were others in Staszów who had done far more to save Jews. He described how Maria Szczuchinska, a widow with five children, who worked as a railway clerk, managed to shelter fifteen Jews for almost two years in her secluded house near the railway station. When word reached her several times that the Gestapo was searching for hidden Jews, she guided her charges to a friend's farm on the edge of the nearby Goliw Forest. She remained with them until it was safe to return to her house. A devout Catholic, Maria often questioned the risk to herself and her children. Eventually she sought the advice of a priest in Krakow, fearing to confess such secret activities to any local cleric. By all means, the Krakow priest counseled her, you must continue to protect these unfortunate people.

In Krakow at that time a young student and resistance fighter, Karol Wojtyla, had his own secret activity. He was studying theology, a subject forbidden by the Nazis. Karol Wojtyla later became Pope John Paul II.

To know more about the fate of the Staszów Jews, Baltin said between wheezing coughs, we ought to see Dr. Maciej Zarebski. Zarebski was a "youngster" of 38 years, born after the War, but deeply interested in the lost Jewish community. He had organized a local cultural society that held discussions on the town's history. Members wrote stories and poems, often based on the marginal knowledge they gathered on the 400 years of Jewish life in Staszów.

Minutes after we took leave of Zygmunt Baltin, we rang Dr. Zarebski's doorbell on Szpitalne Street. He too was suffering a cold, but cheerfully ushered us into his book crammed, memento strewn salon. Zarebski spoke fairly good English, having learned it in, of all places, Libya, where he had practiced medicine for several years. A dark skinned, cherubic faced man with an energetic temperament, Dr. Zarebski, judging by his hoard of bric-a-brac, souvenirs and wall hangings, was either a compulsive collector, or a man who felt more at ease surrounded by mounds of accumulated possessions. Items ranged from ceramic elephants to sexy pin-up calendars to archeological finds unearthed in North African deserts. Zarebski's shy, soft spoken wife brought tea and quietly joined us.

Dr. Zarebski explained that one of the main aims of the Staszów Cultural Society (he was Chairman) was to erect a memorial for the Staszów Jews who had perished in the Holocaust. I listened, but could only visualize a stone monument smeared with graffiti, or worse, grimly hacked to pieces by drunken vandals on a dark night. When I suggested this possibility, he smiled, and forcefully shook his head to deny such a dire prospect. I recommended a less vulnerable memorial – an annual lecture in the local high schools to stimulate sympathetic understanding of the life and times of Staszów's vanished Jews.

Dr. Zarebski brought out a copy of the family 700 page Yizkor Book (I have one myself) published in Israel by a handful of Staszów Holocaust survivors. Tears unexpectedly came to my eyes. A copy of this book, like most Yizkor books which recall the pre-War world of the towns and villages of Eastern Europe, is preserved in the Jerusalem Yad Vashem Library. Another copy rests in the British Museum Library, donated there by myself. That this book with its collection of loving remembrances and precious photographs should have made its way back to this town where there wasn't even a Jewish graveyard left, symbolized that there were still people around who cared enough to concern themselves with the all-but-forgotten annals of the town's Jewish history.

But I wasn't sure what to make of Dr. Zarebski. What urged him to take on the task of remembrance in a town, which, by most accounts, had been indifferent to the Jews' fate, and had abandoned them more often than not? Was he simply a conscience stricken, expiating Christian? Or did this sensitive physician have a knowledge of Jewish lineage in his ancestry?

After saying good-bye, I suggested to Seweryn and Judy that Zarebski had the makings of a lamed vavnik, one of those honorable, righteous men, thirty six of whom, the Talmud says, are needed for the world to exist.

In the late afternoon sunshine we trudged past the rickety little houses in the pinched streets back to the Market Square. Jeans clad teenagers streamed by on their way home from school. Fair haired, serious looking, they ignored us as they chatted to each other, munching on *sernik* cheesecake squares and *panchki* doughnuts. Occasionally some youngsters glanced at us with momentary curiosity. Their provincial world had little concern for transient strangers. But I was not indifferent to them. Their grandparents may well have bought flour and beet sugar from my Uncle Shlomo's grocery. Or their elders might have been among those rapacious citizens who ransacked and looted my

relatives' homes within hours of their deportation. Or could they have been among the "Schupo," self appointed vigilantes, who searched under the floorboards and in the walls of empty Jewish houses for Jews and their valuables, and combed the forests so relentlessly that only a hundred out of the thousand Jews who hid there managed to survive?

In the center of the cobblestoned Rynek marketplace stood the Ratusz, the 300 year old former town hall. Inside the Roman arched entrances of the squat landmark building tiny shops had traded in leather, textiles and notions in my parents' time. Today was not a twice weekly market day and few people were about. On the east side of the square the sun cast shadows on a long queue of Fiat Polonez taxicabs on the look out for fares. Ghostly images suddenly dissolved the lineup of taxis. In my mind's eye I was witnessing a harrowing scene that had taken place in this square half a century ago.

It was Autumn, 1942. The Jews had been confined to an overcrowded ghetto for three months. Their economic and social life had deteriorated drastically. Alarmed community leaders were aware that under Gestapo direction squads of Ukrainian and Lithuanian mercenaries were inexorably drawing closer to Staszów while deporting and murdering the Jewish populations of the towns and villages in the surrounding district. In a desperate effort to save lives, the Jewish leaders proposed a deal to the German authorities to allow several hundred youth and middle aged men to work at an arms factory in Skarszysko, a town 60 miles north. The offer included a considerable monetary gift for the workers' "privilege" of being useful to the Nazi war machine.

On Saturday morning, October 10, 1942, a convoy of trucks suddenly rumbled into the marketplace to pick up the "volunteers." Men and families had to decide within minutes whether to trust the S.S. promise of work or be lured by yet another sinister trick to betrayal and death. While groups of men boarded the lineup of trucks amid the tearful farewells of their families and loved ones, others rushed about the square seeking advice, frenziedly trying to decide what to do. When the packed vehicles finally lumbered off, all hearts were torn by the question, would they ever see each other again?

Four thousand miles away, at that very same hour, I, too was taking leave of my family and loved ones. In New York's Penn Station, along with hundreds of other recruits, I boarded a crowded railway coach for service in the United States Army. But the strength of America's army and the might of all the Allied Forces

were no comfort in those days to the isolated, helpless Jews of Staszów. A hard core of courageous young men had gallantly tried to organize armed resistance. They sent an urgent messenger to the Polish Communist Party pleading for weapons for self defense. Back came the scornful reply. "We have no connections with the Jews. You have absolutely nothing to hope for from us. . ."

The long dreaded Doomsday arrived before daybreak on Sunday, November 8, 1942. At 5:30am the S.S. with their Ukrainian and Lithuanian collaborators began herding Jews into the frosty, muddled Market Square. Hundreds of people, bundled in thick layers of clothing for their unknown destination, crammed into the space around the old Town Hall. With an eerie sense of déjà vu, I am there... I am staring into their despairing faces, bewildered eyes, prayer mumbling lips. A miasma of impending disaster hovers over all. From the ghetto sidestreets laggard, burdened figures reluctantly shuffle into the thronged square. Raucous shouts and angry curses of the mercenaries reverberate like feral cries of wild beasts. Families huddle close. Elders moan in confusion. Children whisper unanswerable questions.

Wild eyed and staggering from a night of heavy drinking, the collaborators suddenly open fire on victims at random. Dozens of Jews fall in pools of blood in the oozing mud. Waves of panic sweep over the crowd of people. But the ominous threat to kill everyone en masse keeps them in check.

In the midst of the havoc and slaughter my remarkable Aunt Malka cries out in her legendary defiance of the Nazi murderers. A doughty, dauntless 70 year old, Malka hurls her damning prophesy at the startled Germans: "Know your defeat is near. All those who tried to destroy Israel, were themselves destroyed. We have had many oppressors in our history and outlived them all – we will outlive you too. . .". These are the last words of Malka Nissengarten.

At 10 am Obersturmfuehrer Schild bellows the order: "March!" The procession begins mournfully moving down Krakowska Street toward the road to the neighboring village, Mielec. By noon, nearly two hundred bodies lay where the fell in the desolated square and on Krakowska Street.

On the long trek more than a thousand more are slain and swallowed by the earth in mass graves along the way. These are the early dead, released from the agonies of starvation, debilitation and the final crush in the gas chambers. Such was the destiny of all but a

very few townsfolk who made their exodus from their beloved shtetl that day.

Almost fifty Novembers have passed since the demise of Staszów's vibrant, centuries old Jewish community. But as I linger in the Market Square, now adorned with rows of greenery in neat flower boxes and a Gothic sandstone memorial to fallen Polish soldiers, I can faintly hear from beneath the uneven cobblestones muted wails and muffled sobs. Sounds that will forever haunt this unhallowed ground. Mothers and fathers are calling their children home, their names echoing across a void.

"Devorah-le!" . . . "Chask-kell!" . . . "Ley-bish-el!" . . . "Yuss-el" . . . I too am calling to them. Kin of my generation, contemporaries I never knew. How richer our lives would have been had they lived. And I feel a terrible poignant longing for them.

Some days later I came to Treblinka. That vast Valley of Gehinnom, today a stark field of 17,000

upright, jagged boulders symbolizing the lost Jewish communities of the Holocaust. Earlier visitors had told me they could find no stone commemorating Staszów. For whatever reason, they said, it had somehow been omitted. Sad indeed, because many of the Staszów Jews had perished at this accursed place.

I went to the massive central monument and in the awful silence of this grim forest clearing, under a crystalline blue sky, I recited the Mourner's Kaddish. I turned and walked toward the distant pine trees that still camouflage this infamous site. Suddenly I saw it. A triangular weathered rock inscribed with the single word, "Staszów." My pilgrimage was at an end.

Jack Goldfarb has been involved in the preservation of the memory of the Staszów Jewish Community for some years now. Each visit to the town of his ancestors produces more material and emotional experiences for him. His work – mainly on travel – has appeared in The New York Times, Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, Christian Science Monitor, and other publications.

Staszów Holocaust Memorial Monument



Kielce Yizkor Book Index

Transliterated from the Hebrew by Alan Hirshfeld

Submitted by Craig Hillman

Title: *Sefer Kielce; toldot kehilat Kielce*

Book-English Surtitle: *The history of the community of Kielce*

Editor: P. Zitron

Published: Tel Aviv, 1957

Publisher: Former Residents of Kielce in Israel

328 pages, in Hebrew and Yiddish.

Only last names and first page mentioned. Where there are dittos indicating individuals with differing first names in the original I generally showed the first page of the listing and the last number listed (not the highest number in the range). A comparison of my list with the original should make this clear. Also if a particular surname is of interest it may be necessary to find it in the original (which shouldn't be difficult by matching the numbers) in order to find all the citations. My particular spelling of any name is totally arbitrary - I have tried to be somewhat consistent but not always. If seeking a particular name try all possible variations that might occur - a/o, e/i, au/oi, b/v, j/y, p/f, v/w, z/tz [Polish 'c' transcribed as 'tz': צ], etc., etc. I used "V" as an initial letter; while the names might look better with "W", I tried to be consistent with the Hebrew. Note that the index is in Hebrew alphabetical order.

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Kielce Memorial to Children Murdered in the Holocaust

courtesy of Mike Persillin



Urząd Stanu Cywilnego (USC)

Extract Documents by Mail

by Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis

Below, you will find examples of documents from a USC, a Civil Records Office. Recall that vital records less than 100 years old (or there about) are stored not at the Polish State Archives, but in the Civil Records Office of each town. See "Vital Records in Poland – a Primer" in I:2. The last page of the article deals with writing letters to a USC.

You most likely will be asked to pay for these documents, in the range of \$35 each, even if the document is simply a letter stating that they did not find the material you requested.

Both documents shown here are from the Radom USC. One is a birth record extraction. The USC will not release a photocopy of the actual document for privacy reasons. The other document is a letter stating that the Radom USC did not find the marriage record I requested, for the years I specified for the search.

Typically, once the search you requested is complete, you will receive a bill from the Embassy of the Republic of Poland. Note that while I received requests for payment for the material I requested from the Radom USC, the Krasnystaw USC sent me six document extractions completely free of charge!

RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA

Urząd Stanu Cywilnego w Radomiu – – – –
Województwo radomskie – – – – –

Odpis skrócony aktu urodzenia

1 Nazwisko Mandelman – – – – –
2 Imię (imiona) Hordka Gimpel- – – – –
3 Data urodzenia dziesiątego września tysiąc osiemset dziewięćdziesiątego i ósmego (10 9 '89) roku – – – – –
4 Miejsce urodzenia Radom – – – – –
5 Imię i nazwisko rodowe Icek Szmul Mandelman – – – – –
6 Imię i nazwisko rodowe Chancza Faiga Binsztok – – – – –

Podwiera się zgodność powyższego odpisu z aktami urodzenia Nr 298/289/R 8

Radom, data 1995 08 29

Miejsc na znaczki opłaty skarbowej

KIEROWNIK
Urząd Stanu Cywilnego
R O W N I K
Jerzy [signature] 1637
Dziękuję [signature]

1637

1637

1637

USC Birth Record Extract

URZĄD STANU CYWILNEGO
26 000 R A D O M
ul. Moniuszki 9 Tel 209-43

Radom, 1995 08 30

USC 6237/23/95

ZAŚWIADCZENIE

Urząd Stanu Cywilnego w Radomiu niniejszym zaświadcza, że w latach 1895-1900 aktu małżeństwa na nazwisko Icek Szmul Mandelman i Chancza Binsztok w księgach tutejszego Urzędu Stanu Cywilnego nie sporządzono

K I R O W N I K
Urząd Stanu Cywilnego
[signature]
1637

USC Letter Signifying Failure to Find Record

USC Experiences

by Warren Blatt

I had the opportunity to visit Poland for the first time after the July 1997 Summer Seminar in Paris. I spent a week in Poland, and traveled to several different ancestral towns, which were in three different gubernias. In each town, I visited the Urząd Stanu Cywilnego - the Civil Registration Office, accompanied by my guide and translator.

The USC offices are where vital records (birth, marriage and death registrations) less than 100 years old are stored. The USC is typically located in each town's town hall or administration building, along with other town offices. I visited four different USCs -- in each one, my experience was quite different.

In the first town, the registrar was very businesslike, very bureaucratic. "I need to see your passport", "Why is your surname different from the surname that you're searching?" Only she herself could search the records -- I offered to help, saying that I knew how to read Russian (the pre-1918 records were kept in the Russian), but twice she pretended not to hear me. "I'll look for you. Come back this afternoon." I gave her the names of my grandfather and his siblings, all born in the first decade of the 20th century. We wandered around the town for a while. When we returned, she said that she wasn't able to find what I had asked for, and questioned whether my ancestors had ever lived in this town. I assured her that they most certainly had -- they had lived there at least from the 1820s until they left in the 1920s. She and her assistant then spent some additional time going through the Cyrillic record books, until they finally found one entry for my family surname -- the 1910 death registration of my grandfather's half-sister. But she wouldn't let me look at it! She could only make a typed extract, for which I needed to buy a tax stamp, for about three dollars. My translator went out to the Post Office to buy the tax stamp, while the registrar typed up the extract. She asked me whether 'Naftali' was a man's name or woman's name. She had some trouble reading the mother's maiden name, and finally called me over to peek at the record book. She let me look only for a second, as if it were some top-secret classified document -- this was the record of a girl who died over 80 years ago. I asked if I could take a photograph, and she very sternly said no, and closed the book. My translator returned with the tax stamp, which she affixed to the typed extract, and she handed me the extract.

In the second town, the clerk was very open and casual. She invited us in to an inner room, offered us tea, and let us look through all of the old books ourselves.

We copied down information from dozens of relevant entries for my various related families, as quickly as we could -- there was so much to do in one day. It was a thrilling experience to be able to look through these books myself -- it was a familiar yet strange experience. I had looked through hundreds of similar books before -- but all only on microfilm. Here were the original books, in living color (and yes, there was color -- yellowed paper, black ink, signatures in brown and blue ink, registrar's rubber stamps in green, purple and red, etc.). There were no charges.

In the third town, the clerk was in a rush to leave, since it was already about 3:00. She said that she never had any Jewish records. When my guide insisted, she opened up her wall of cabinets, motioning for him to look. She said that she was sorry -- that others had previously written, and that she had nothing to offer. I wasn't disappointed, since I wasn't expecting anything in this town -- all previous references and correspondence indicated that all of the Jewish vital records for this town were destroyed in the two world wars.

In the fourth town, the USC door was locked, the clerk was out. Someone in another office had to call him. When he arrived, he was accommodating. I initially asked if he could find the birth registrations of my grandmother and her siblings, born circa 1908-1912. He was able to find all of them! He asked if I wanted copies. Of course I said yes. He continued looking through all of the Jewish record books, putting a bookmark whenever he found a record of interest. He piled up the books with relevant entries. He kept going to a back room and bringing out more record books. We sat opposite his desk as he searched the indexes of each huge volume. The books for 1940 and 1941 had swastika insignias on them; the records were still in Polish. In the 1940 volume, he found the death registration of my great-great grandfather, who was listed as having died of "uwiąd starczy" -- old age -- at the age of 84, in December 1940. When he was through, said that he would make photocopies -- come back in an hour. We came back in an hour, but he wasn't there -- the office was locked again. We waited outside the town hall. We saw him coming across the street, with a huge pile of record books in his arms. Apparently there was no photocopy machine in the town hall. We went back to his office, and he gave all of the photocopies to me. He didn't ask for any money; I gave him a nice tip.

Radom Adventure

by: *Lowell Ackerman*

(Footnotes by Warren Blatt and Lauren Davis)

My trip to Poland in May 1997 wasn't entirely dedicated to genealogy; I was actually there lecturing to Polish veterinarians about veterinary medicine, but did manage to cram in five very full days of genealogical research. I flew to Warsaw, stayed overnight at the Marriott across from the train station and, early the next morning, boarded a train to Radom. For anyone who has not traveled to Poland, Warsaw is quite a cosmopolitan city and very accommodating to tourists. For example, the Marriott has a health facility with gym and indoor pool, full business services, and even a casino. Located across the street from the main train station, hotels like the Marriott and the Holiday Inn are a welcome haven for tourists and facilitate transfer to Polish rail services.

Train travel between major centers in Poland is quite convenient and very inexpensive, even traveling first class. The trip to Radom takes about two hours and is a pleasant ride through rural Polish countryside. The choice of hotels in Radom is somewhat limited, but I had reservations at the Hotel TM on Focha Street, right behind the flower. This was more than adequate for my needs. Although somewhat Spartan by American standards, most of the staff speak English, there is fax service available and it is walking distance to the train station, the bus station, the old town (Stare Miasto), the Polish State Archives in Radom and the civil records office. Well, OK, Radom isn't that big to begin with, but it's not a farming community by any stretch of the imagination either. The only problem I encountered was getting online with CompuServe to maintain my e-mail contacts. There is a CompuServe node in Warsaw, which I could successfully dial into, but could never seem to get completely into the system. Otherwise, I had no complaints.

A genealogist's first stop in Radom should always be the Polish State Archives on ulica Rynek, which offers a treasure trove of

genealogical information¹. I couldn't believe the amount of material I had come across - an index of German identity cards; work records for the Bata factory in Radom; tenant registers for the city of Radom, and even prison records. There seemed no end of resources at the archives. However, if you want to access this information, be sure you write to the main office in Warsaw, before you leave stateside, to request a permit for all archives you'd like to visit. They'll then mail you a letter in Polish, which serves as a calling card when you visit those archives. The Polish State Archives contains all the vital records older than 100 years; records from later periods are still housed at the civil records office ("Urząd Stanu Cywilnego", or USC, in each town). Although you are allowed to freely peruse records at the archives, all metrical records at the Civil Records Offices must be located and copied by staff. They prefer that you give them a request one-day and return for your copies the next.² I always wondered why there was no problem handling a 200-year-old document but not a 50-year-old document, but haven't heard a satisfactory answer. The standing response is that the newer documents are sheltered for privacy reasons.³

While in Radom, I also traveled to Wierzbica, a small farming community from which my family originated. There wasn't a train station in Wierzbica, so I had to take a bus, about 45 minutes from the Radom bus terminal. I'm not sure what I was expecting to find there, but

¹ See "A Conversation with the Radom Archives Director" by Lowell Ackerman, *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, Autumn 1997 (1:4), pages 21-23.

² The materials from the USC are not copies, but extracts. The staff prepares a document, on certificate paper, that contains the names and ages of the principal parties and their parents.

³ Privacy laws shelter the original documents for 100 years. Hence, the newer documents, while less fragile than those housed in the Polish State Archives, are not available directly to researchers. Privacy laws affect documents here in the United States as well, although the terms and length of protection vary.

Wierzbica was simply an extremely small farm community on the road between Radom and Szydłowice. There was nothing of any interest that I could determine. I waited two hours by the roadside for the bus back to Radom.

One branch of my family was from the Iwaniska area so I also had permission to do research in the Polish State Archives in Kielce. However, I found this to be far more problematic than my efforts in Radom. I took a train to Kielce to begin research on the Baranski family of Iwaniska. Previously I had found records in Opatów and Bogoria, which are part of Kielce region. I had some definite goals to investigate the families of Abram Hersh Baranski and Marja Gula, from the Iwaniska/Bogoria area (actually the very small village of Wszachowa). I first went to the civil records office to see if I could locate death records and was told that they had no records there for that area; I'd have to go to Opatów⁴ (there are no trains to Opatów, only buses). My next stop was the archives, which were housed in the old Synagogue. I experienced a similar story, except this time I was told all the archival records were in Sandomierz (also not accessible by train, only by bus): I decided to return to Radom, see if I could do some last minute work in the archives before the entire day was wasted, and try to plan a road trip to Opatów and Sandomierz for the next day.

Once the archives closed, I went in search of transportation for the two and a half-hour trip in each direction. The hotel receptionist responded quickly to my inquiries. As it happens, she located a friend of hers who was studying English at the University and whose father was a taxi driver. They agreed to take me and provide the services of driver and interpreter for the cost of 200 zlotys (about \$65.00). We made plans for leaving the next morning. We stopped first in Opatów at the civil records office to see if I could locate death records for my great-grandparents. The woman there said the search would take her at least two

hours and that we should return then. I could have done the search myself in about 10 minutes, but we decided to press on to Sandomierz and check back on the return drive.

Sandomierz was a beautiful old city with a cobble-stoned town square and an impressive castle. Tucked behind the central square we finally found the old archive office⁵, on a cliff overlooking the Wisła River. I spent two hours there, but they only had records for Opatów and Bogoria; there were no records at all for Iwaniska prior to 1940. Although the staff tried to be very obliging, there were no records there that contained information on my direct ancestors.

Back on the road and once more in Opatów, the woman at the USC said she couldn't locate a death record in Opatów for either great-grandparent and that she searched from 1905 through 1918. We had suspected they had died around 1911. She also said that there were no Iwaniska records at all because they were destroyed in a big fire in the Opatów city hall in 1940. She said she also telephoned the town hall in Iwaniska on my behalf and they had no records there either from prior to the fire. Apparently all copies were destroyed, although she did say that there were rumors that Jews may have taken copies of the records to Israel or America. In any case, this final adventure ended my genealogical pursuits in Radom/Kielce. After all, I still had lectures to give in Pulawy.

Dr. Lowell Ackerman is a veterinarian and professional writer who has been researching his Radom ancestry for the past 5 years. To date, he is the author of 54 books and over 150 articles and book chapters in his field.

⁴ Vital records for the last 100 years are still kept in the USC office for each town; they are not centralized. See "Vital Records in Poland – A Primer" by Warren Blatt, *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, Spring 1997 (1:2), pages 3-7.

⁵ Sandomierz is one of the four branches of the Kielce Archives. In addition to the main archive in Kielce, there are branches in Pińczów, Sandomierz, Jędrzejów and Starachowice. See "Vital Records in Poland – A Primer" by Warren Blatt, *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, Spring 1997 (1:2), pages 3-7.

Letters and News

Patronymics

Hello all,

Those of you that are browsing the index records of early Polish civil records (i.e. 1810-1821) for JRI-Poland, probably know that there are usually no surnames yet, but patronymics. A careful investigation of early Staszów [full] records reveals that, most generally, the patronymic is the first name of the paternal grandfather, not from the father.

So, do not too quickly interpret the index entry 'Icek Abramowicz' as 'Icek (Isaac) son of Abraham'; it may turn out to mean 'Icek, son of Moszek, son of Abram'. This is somehow confusing. I wonder if this is a general practise or if it is a local and specific to Staszów.

Jean-Pierre Stroweis
<JeanPierreStroweis@compuserve.com>
Staszów JRI-Poland CO-OP Coordinator

Identity and Status of Melbourne, Australia Radomer Landsmanschaft Members

by Lena Fiszman
<lfiszman@Bigpond.com>

My father asked around the Radomers who are still around for names and status of members of the landsmanschaft, and also supplied some from his memory. In the early days they used to all keep in touch but now there aren't many of them left, so it's not that hard to recall the names.

Passed Away:

Funk, M.
Berman, M.
Himmelfarb, N.
Frenkiel, I.
Epstein, M.
Korman, Mrs. H. (widow of M. Korman)
Chmielarz, Mrs. B.
Goldfarb, Chaskiel
Borensztajn, Roman
Elfand, J.

Goldstein, Mietek
Handelsman, S.
Gurfinkiel, S.
Goldberg, J.
Hendel, Mr. N. (Nov. 1997)
Feldman, Leon
Katz, B.
Kenigstein, M.
Kirshenblat, S.
Konigstein, Mrs.
Korman, T.
Korman, Motel
Kurtz, G.
Landau, Mrs. Clara
Monkus, Mr.
Rajch, S.
Royal, B.
Sandel, A.
Silberstein, Mrs. J.
Szuster, Mrs. M.
Tabakman/Zaidman, Fela
Tauber, E.
Tenenbaum, S.
Waters (Grushkewicz), H.
Zielonka, M.
Zylbersztrum, I.

Still Alive

Bennet, Mr. S.
Bennett, Mr. H.
Elfand (Korman), Zelda
Fiszman, Mr. Moshe (my father)
Fiszman, Mrs. Edzia (widow of Leizer)
Goldberg, Mrs.
Hendel, Mr. S.
Kaufman, M.
Korman, Leslie (now in Israel)
Korman, Mrs. H.
Korman, Mr. Kadish & Mrs. Cesia
Migdalek, Mr. Sam
Migdalek, Mr. Charlie
Urbinder, Mrs. (widow of Isaac)
Weinberg (Korman), Mr. I. & Mrs. Hela
Wyman, L.
Tepperman, Leon

Yirgun Yotzei Radom

I just read the latest issue of KR-SIG and regarding the letter from Jim Diamond on Yirgun Yotzei Radom - I have the address:

Attention: Chaim Kincler
Yirgun Yotze Radom
Vehasviva Bisrael
Rehov Hametsger 68/70
Tel Aviv
ISRAEL

Hope this helps locate that film on Radom.

Regards,
Lena Fiszman
<lfiszman@Bigpond.com>

Wislica Records

Dear Editor,

With the help of Hadassah Lipsius [of JRI-Poland], who found someone to copy indexes at a FHC, I now have all the indexes available for Wislica. I have started working on them, but I will still need some more help.

First, about 25 to 30% of the indexes are in Cyrillic. There is absolutely nothing I can do about that <grin>. Would someone who is a member of the K-R SIG be willing to work on those indexes? Or would someone be willing to pay for a professional to do it?

Second, I am willing to also do extractions for Wislica. But, I do not have any access to a FHC. So I would need someone to copy the records, I would need someone to help pay for this (since I have paid for all the indexes myself), and wouldn't mind if someone wanted to help with the extractions!

Please let me know if you can help me in any way.

Thank you,

Sandra Lilienthal
707 Woodland West Drive
Woodway, TX
(254) 776.0451

SIG Member Success Story

I received my complete set of K-R Journals last week and had to write immediately to tell you how thrilled I am with the publication. I have been eagerly reading my way through the each edition with great excitement. The articles are well-written and very informative. I have already benefited from the advice about extracting records, surname lists, etc., and I even found a listing for two of my ancestors in the Opatow Marriage records!

I haven't read all six issues yet but just had to let you know my reaction. Thanks to everyone involved with the publication.

Marla Waltman Daschko
Coordinator, Piotrkow Trybunalski
Shtetl CO-OP
Nepean, Ontario, Canada
<waltman@fox.nstn.ca>

Coordinator's Success!

Like the new pill Viagra, the K-R SIG has provided me with a "genealogical orgasm" and a resurgency of enthusiasm for doing more research.

While reading through the Spring 1998 issue of the Journal, I came upon the extract of my great-great-grandfather's death in 1833 in Radom (akt 14 1833). It was a bullseye, a direct hit, an explosion of shooting stars that not only gave me corroborating information as to the names of his four sons, but also told me his wife's name (Chaya), and that he had two daughters, Fayga and Sheba, and also that he was 62 when he died, making his birthdate approximately 1771.

What a find! It has opened a completely new avenue for me in Jewish genealogical research. Now I intend to learn how to do my own extracting to further implement my new-found information.

And more than ever I can understand why I volunteered to act as the coordinator for the K-R SIG back in the summer of 1996 in Boston.

Thank you, Lauren and Warren.

Gene Starn
<genes@iag.net>

Podlesie Microfilm Catalog Error

by Michael Tobias

In furthering my research for my ancestors from the Rembiechowa area (8 miles northwest of Jędrzejów), I ordered the three microfilms of the Roman Catholic civil register for the village of Podlesie, 1810-1830. I didn't expect much. Podlesie isn't even identified in *Where Once We Walked*, since there are several small towns by that name in Poland. [There are 60 localities named "Podlesie" in Poland today — five of them in Kielce province! — WB]. All I knew was that in the FHL catalog, this locality with Roman Catholic period microfilms was described as being in Jędrzejów Parish.

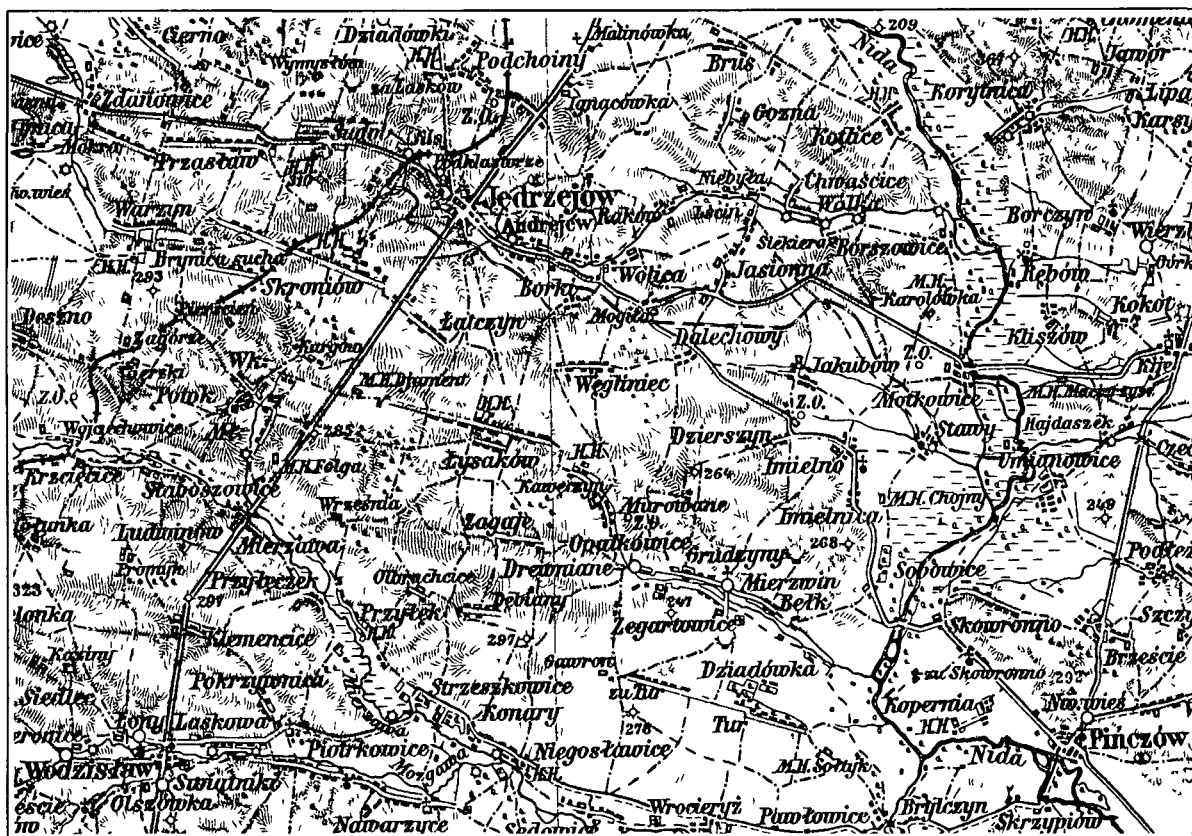
I started looking at this microfilm, beginning with item 1, and found it was 1810 Birth Marriages and Deaths for the village of Piotrkowice. Item 2 was for 1811 BMD Piotrkowice... All three microfilms are 100% for Piotrkowice!

Podlesie doesn't get a mention! How can the catalog be this wrong? Why on earth are the films catalogued under Podlesie? I checked the FHL Piotrkowice to see if it was a simple case of swapped entries, but the only data listed for Piotrkowice is later Church records.

Piotrkowice was described in the registrations as being in "Jędrzejów powiat, Department Krakowski". [In the Duchy of Warsaw period (1810-1815), the duchy was divided into departments, which were composed of *powiats* — WB]. So, I decided I might as well extract the Jewish records anyway.

This is **not** the Piotrkowice mentioned in the towns list in *K-R SIG Journal* Issue 1. [That town was in the Stopnica powiat, 5 miles northwest of Chmielnik at 50°40' 20°41'. There are twelve towns named "Piotrkowice" in Poland, including three in Kielce province — WB]. This Piotrkowice is located at 50°31' 20°15', 8 miles SSW of Jędrzejów and just east of Wodzisław. I deduced this because the only other localities mentioned in the Jewish records in the registers are Przyłęk, Przyłęczek, Strzeszkowice and Wodzisław, which are all located within 2 to 3 miles of the Piotrkowice located at the above coordinates.

This Piotrkowice is only 2.5 miles ESE of Wodzisław! But clearly Jews in several villages north and northeast of Piotrkowice registered there and not in Wodzisław during the Roman Catholic period (1810-1825).



Extract Data in this Issue

<u>Olkusz</u>	Marriages 1827-1850	Robert Heyman
<u>Wolanów</u>	Birth, Marriage and Deaths 1826-1845	Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis
<u>Bogoria</u>	Births 1848-1860	Warren Blatt

The vital record extracts for this issue are 1826-1845 Wolanów births, marriages and deaths, prepared by Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis. This data has been extracted from the civil registration records 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:

#0,875,262	Olkusz 1827-1840
#0,875,263	Olkusz 1841-1850
#0,716,441	Wolanów 1826-1845
#0,588,927	Bogoria 1848-1860

Additional microfilms are available for further years.

Spelling varies from record to record. All conjectured information is enclosed in square brackets. Conjectured surnames were derived from an analysis of all the data, tracking families over an extended period of time.

Several of the records contain names that are difficult to distinguish between surnames and patronymics, even into the 1840s.

Some of the data is subject to error, either in the clerk's original transcription, or from interpretation of the handwriting from the poor quality of the films and original record books. Items that are questionable are followed by a question mark. Ages were often inexact as reported at the time of registration. As always, it is prudent for the researcher, when using secondary source data, to examine the primary source data for final verification. It is always best for the researcher to view the actual records pertaining to his/her family to verify the interpretation, and glean additional facts.

Olkusz

The Olkusz 1826 marriages were not on the microfilm. The extracts include date of marriage. Towns were not specified on many records.

Wolanów

The Wolanów record set includes registrations from surrounding villages, which are identified on the extracts.

Some of the records have a number in square brackets under the *akt* column. There were no explicit *akta* numbers on these records. The numbers represent the sequence in which they appear on the microfilm.

Twins are denoted by an asterisk (*). The notation on death records for parents and survivors is as follows: f=father, m=mother, h=husband, w=wife, b=brother, s=son, d=daughter.

Some death records list the decedent by patronymic with no explicit parents' names provided. It is sometimes ambiguous whether the patronymic is the father, grandfather, or in the case of women, the husband. It is left to the individual research to analyze each applicable case based on a full collection of records for a specific family.

The Wolanów death extracts show a cross reference to birth records located for the same individual, and vice versa for birth records. This is not comprehensive, due to incomplete data on the records, missing years, and years beyond the scope of this study.

Bogoria

The notation in the "Town/House #" column is as follows: 'B' represents Bogoria. "wieś" is village.

Olkusz Marriages 1827 - 1850

#	Name	Age	Father	Mother	Town
1827					
1	Leyzer BRUNER	23	Pinkas Bruner	Sara Berkowicz	
12/23	Bayla IMMERGLIK	18	Aron Immerglik	Anna Meller	
2	Moshe SZPILMAN	24	Abraham Szpilman	Cyrła Szmulowicz	
7/21	Liba CUKERFELD	20	Jonas Cukerfeld	Sora Dawidowicz	
3	Icyk LANDAU	19	Josie Landau	Fraydl Herszkowicz	
7/28	Ester UNGER	18	Aron Unger	Lai Mayland	
4	Jochym SZPIRITAS	19	Jerochmila Szpiritas	Gitla Herszkowicz	
10/13	Bracha ZELINGER	18	Szmul Zelinger	Zysla Wolfowicz	
5	Salomon SZAHER	50	Dawid Szafer	Rochla Szafer	
12/1	Dwora SZTEINER	40	Moska Mermer	Anna Szklarow	
1828					
1	Maier ZYLBERBERG	19	Joska Zylberberg	Liba Panikich	
4/12	Brayndla ZAYDNER	16	Jochym Zaydner	Faybla Monszein	
2	Natan ROZMARYN	20	Mordka Rozmaryn	Liba Berkowicz	
5/27	Rochla MERMER	20	Manelle Mermer	Hai Mermer	
3	Dawid GLAYTMAN	21	Jozef Glaytman	Margula Tobiaszow	
5/17	Gitla GOLDFLUS	22	Szmul Goldflus	Sara Gerszon	
4	Saul FLANGARTEN	26	Dawid Flangarten	Fraydl Zangwelen	
7/18	Laia GLIKSZTAYN	19	Berka Gliksztayn	Brandla Adler	
5	Aba LERMAN	18	Israel Lerman	Malka Maierowicz	
5/31	Mary Bluma GOLDSZEYN	15	Mordka Goldszeyn	Ruchyma Frydman	
1829					
1	Jochym CYGLER	25	Icka Cygler	Hanna Allow	
11/21	Szaindla LAUXAM	22	Herszl Lauxam	Hinda Lauxam	
2	Herszl WEXELMAN	21	Tobiasz Wexelman	Hoba Moshkowicz	
1/17	Gitla ZYLBERSZTAYN	21	Moshe Zylbersztayn	Rochyma Dawidowicz	
3	Abraham Moshe TACKA	25	Jochym Tacka	Fraydla Szaizowicz	
3/14	Symcha GLAYTMAN	22	Josef Glaytman	Margula Tobiaszowicz	
4	Joskiem LIPCZYC	19	Moshe Lipczyc	Hinda Lipczyc	
10/24	Bluma Faygla SZPIGLER	20	Marka Szpigler	Judasa Szpigler	
5	Pinkas LIBERMAN	20	Aron Liberman	Hinda Wolfowicz	
11/21	Nicha GRYNWALD	21	Abraham Grynwald	Ryfka Grynwald	Wolbrom
1830					
1	Jakob ROZENBLUM	21	Dawid Rozenblum	Itla Markowicz	
11/21	Anna SZARF	15	Nuchym Szarf	Frymet Glaytman	
2	Izrael FREYLICH	20	Manelle Freyllich	Faygl Meller	
1/16	Pesza JACHYMOWICZ	20	Eliasz Jachymowicz	Ester Szmulowicz	
3	Jochym GRAYCER	24	Wolf Graycer	Ryfka Szmulowicz	
4/24	Haia LANDSMAN	22	Abraham Landsman	Gitla Leyzerowicz	
4	Lewkum LEWKOWICZ	30	Lewka Lewkowicz	Bayla Wolfowicz	
10/30	Ryfka WYSZNAROWICZ	23	Berka Wysznarowicz	Lai Wysznarowicz	
1831					
1	Izrael ROZENBLAT	32	Moshe Rozenblat	Roza Dawidowicz	
7/16	Golda ZAYDNER	15	Jochym Zaydner	Tauba Monszein	
2	Lewka BUCHNER	19	Wolf Buchner	Frymet Lewkowicz	
11/12	Ryfka MARMER	18	Manelle Marmer	Chai Abramowicz	
1832					
1	Szymon ZYLBERSZYC	24	Lewka Zylberszyc	Szaindla Herszlowicz	
12/18	Swetla GERSZTENFELD	22	Dawid Gersztenfeld	Pesza Herszlowicz	
2	Jochym KERNER	18	Dawid Kerner	Ruchla Mitelman	
2/2	Lai GLAYTMAN	16	Rubin Glaytman	Szaindla Osierowicz	
3	Jankel GROSMAN	24	Moshe Grosman	Cyrła Jochymowicz	
2/27	Czarne FOGEL	20	Faybus Fogel	Bayla Szmulowicz	
4	Eyszkiem REINHERTZ	24	Herszl Reinhertz	Sara Szmulowicz	
10/7	Gitla MANDELBAUM	22	Aron Mandelbaum	Judasa Herszkowicz	

5	Szymon HUPPER	31	Josef Hupper	Tauba Jochymowicz	
8/25	Ruchla Laia SZTATLER	22	Abraham Sztatler	Anna Sztayner	
6	Nuchym SZARF	47	Efroim Szarf	Anna Jochymowicz	
10/27	Ryfka CHAIS	20	Moshe Tobiaszowicz	Ela Bruchowicz	
1833					
1	Abraham FRYDMAN	26	Szmul Frydman	Ester Frydman	
1/19	Ryfka Anna SZTERNER	25	Moshe Szterner	Ewa Liberman	
2	Ickum ROZNER	25	Moshe Rozner	Zelda Grynsztein	
4/28	Bluma ZYLBERSZYC	20	Lewek Zylberszyc	Szaindla Jochymowicz	
3	Abraham FINER	26	Berka Finer	Judesa Jakobowicz	
6/11	Kinda JOSKOWICZ	24	Josef Weyser	Kaila Weeksler	
4	Josef EYDELMAN	21	Jakob Eydelman	Chai Donaiow	
6/20	Dina KAUFMAN	30	Dawid Gersztenfeld	Pesza Gersztenfeld	
5	Abraham ROZENBLUM	46	Jochym Szmulowicz	Zysla Mordkowicz	
7/2	Judesa MACNER	24	Szmul Macner	Bayla Cygler	
6	Berek GLIKSZTEIN	48	Hercyk Gliksztein	Sara Wolfowicz	
11/8	Frayndla ROZNER	40	Herszl Rozner	Zysla Lewemberg	
7	Marek LAYTENBERG	23	Berka Laytenberg	Judesa Lewkowicz	
	Hanna SZOFY	24	Maier Szofy	Hai Abramowicz	
1834					
1	Marka IMMERGLIK	18	Aron Immerglik	Hana Meller	
2/3	Laia LANDSMAN	20	Abraham Landsman	Gitla Leyzerowicz	
2	Izrael ROZENZWAYG	28	Jakob Rozenzwayg	Marla Maierowicz	
4/12	Ryfka GOLDSZEIN	17	Marka Goldszein	Ruchyma Frydman	
3	Berka ROZMARYN	36	Mordka Rozmaryn	Liba Berkowicz	
5/17	Sara MERMER	18	Marka Mermer	Hai Heymanowicz	
4	Jochym Rubin SZTEYNBERG	26	Maier Szteynberg	Merla Gliksztayn	
9/17	Gitla MANKAWICZ	25	Jakob Mankawicz	Perla Mankawicz	Wolbrom
5	Abraham BLUMENFELD	19	Dawid Blumenfeld	Bluma Frydman	
11/29	Sara GLIKSZTAYN	18	Lewka Gliksztayn	Ester Goldflus	
1835					
1	Hersz ROZENHAYM	19	Elkona Rozenhaym	Rosz Lewkowicz	Kraków
2/7	Fryndla BORENSZTAYN	17	Jonas Borensztayn	Ruda Fayner	
2	Juda MONSZEIN	20	Wolf Monszein	Marya Josefowicz	Pilica
3/26	Bayla GOLDFELD	19	Herszl Goldfeld	Sora Lewkowicz	
3	Dawid ZYLBERSZTEIN	26	Moshe Zylbersztein	Ruchyma Luxner	
1/31	Szaindla KLUGIER	20	Jochym Klugier	Fryma Goldsztayn	Trubini
4	Moshe LEWKOWICZ	26	Gromka Lewkowicz	Ruchla Herszlowicz	
11/14	Hendl FAYFER	25	Lewka Fayfer	Sara Szlomowicz	
1836					
1	Asher GLAYTMAN	18	Rubin Glaytman	Szayndl Joskow	
1/29	Hana LEWIT	17	Jochym Lewit	Hendl Elaszrowicz	Wolnym
2	Icyk Szymcha ROTSZYLD	20	Abraham Wolfowicz	Margula Reicher	Janowiec
5/19	Sara Rywka SYLBERSZTEIN	26	Moyrez Sylersztein	Ruchyma Luxner	
3	Israel LANDSMAN	27	Abraham Landsman	Rozala Landsman	Pilica
5/30	Bluma NAYMARK	28	Lewka Naymark	Sara Berkowicz	
4	Dawid ROZENBAUM	18	Zyskind Rozenbaum	Pestla Liplichow	
8/17	Bayla MENDLOWICZ	16	Israel Mendlowicz	Lai Reszliowskich	Pilica
5	Wolf KESTENBERG	21	Moska Kestenberg	Rozala Czarnych	
8/16	Ester Hana EILENBERG	20	Josef Eilenberg	Ruchla Goldflus	
6	Jochym EYDELMAN	20	Jakub Eydelman	Hai Herszkow	
9/19	Ruchla BLUMENTHAL	27	Szymon Blumenthal	Ryfka Liberman	
7	Samuel Szmelka WAYSRAB	22	Abraham Waysrab	Ewa Samuelow	Będzin
11/24	Liba SILBERSZYC	21	Lewka Silberszyc	Szaindla Jochymowicz	
8	Jakob Szlomo HUNGIERMAN	19	Szmul Hungierman	Mindla Wolfowicz	Zarnów
11/30	Gitla Malka HOHGILERBER	17	Dawid Hohgilerber	Ruchla Mitelman	
9	Dawid WIGDEROWICZ	23	Sandl Wigderowicz	Adla Wigderowicz	Sobków
12/23	Gitla Laia FOGEL	20	Faybus Fogel	Bayla Szmulowicz	
1837					
1	Moyrez HOCHERMAN	18	Dawid Hocherman	Sara Lewkowicz	Działoszyce
2/22	Sara ROZENBAUM	17	Zyskind Rozenbaum	Pistla Liplichow	

2	Marka SZTATLER	22	Abraham Sztatler	Hana Sztayner	
1/30	Symcha FAYNER	22	Moska Fayner	Sara Spuwak	
4	Szlomo MACNER	28	Szmul Macner	Bayla Cygler	
8/26	Chana WEYNSZTEYN	23	Leybus Weynszteyn	Brayndla Weynszteyn	Zarnów
5	Berka Dawid GOLDBLUM	24	Moska Dynier	Ruchyma Joskowicz	
12/24	Bayla MACNER	22	Szmul Macner	Bayla Macner	
1838					
1	Jochym CUKERFELD	21	Szmul Cukerfeld	Czarne Kerner	
12/27	Malka CYGLER	22	Leyzer Cygler	Ruda Cygler	Wolbrom
2	Wolf GOLDSZYNNER	22	Moska Goldszynner	Pestla Goldszynner	Pilica
1/27	Channa REYCHER	-	Abraham Reycher	Roza Reycher	
3	Jankel SILBERSZTEIN	26	Moyzes Silbersztejn	Rachel Rozner	
3/4	Chana FEYNER	16	Lewka Feyner	Sara Feyner	
4	Izrael REYNCHERTZ	22	Szmul Reynchertz	-	Janowiec
5/9	Tauba SZTEYNER	22	Israel Sztayner	Doby Sztayner	
5	Layzer SZTORCHON	20	Gerszl Sztorchon	Nisla Bugaiev	Będzin
6/17	Haia Sora BRYL	21	Moyresz Bryl	Szandl Liberman	
6	Herszl IMMERGLIK	18	Aron Immerglik	Hana Meller	
11/17	Gitla WAYNDLUNG	21	Zelig Wayndlung	Rywka Wayndlung	
1839					
1	Israel BLUMENFELD	20	Dawid Blumenfeld	Bluma Frydman	
2/18	Ruchla SZYMONOWICZ	19	Szymon Abrahamowicz	Sara Ickowicz	Wolbrom
2	Hersz Maier ROTSZYLD	20	Abraham Rotszyld	Margula Rotszyld	Janowiec
4/24	Hana ZYLBERSZTEYN	20	Mojzesz Zylberszteyn	Rochyma Luxner	
3	Maier ROTTENBERG	28	Berka Rottenberg	Maryanna Herszkowicz	
8/31	Cemerla GLIKSZTEYN	20	Berka Glikszteyn	Brandla Adler	
4	Abraham HUPPER	22	Jozef Hupper	Tauba Lewkowicz	
9/24	Frajndla BRINER	26	Jochym Briner	Itla Lewkowicz	
5	Abela SWINER	21	Lewka Swiner	Rywka Gutman	Będzin
9/26	Michela ZYLBERSZYC	21	Lewka Zylberszyc	Szindla Jochymowicz	
6	Dawid SZTERNER	22	Moshe Szterner	Ewa Liberman	
7/27	Haja EJZENMAN	20	Beniamin Eizenman	Margula Eizenman	Wolbrom
7	Dawid DABROWICZ	22	Lewka Dabrowicz	Mary Dabrowicz	Zarnów
9/30	Gitla NAYMARK	19	Lewka Naymark	Sara Lubliner	
1840					
1	Dawid GUTFELD	22	Maier Sztatler	Gitla Szmulowicz	
6/16	Bayla HUPPER	26	Jozef Hupper	Tauba Jochymowicz	
2	Wolf WACHSMAN	18	Marka Wachsmann	Ester Rajcher	Chrzanowice
7/4	Wita SZARF	16	Jochym Szarf	Frymet Glaytman	
3	Ick KILBERG	29	Szai Kilberg	Rajzla Wajsfeld	Wolbrom
9/15	Ester Rochla SZTERNER	24	Mojzesz Szterner	Ewa Ejchenwald	
4	Jakob HERCBERG	20	Gumpla Hercberg	Jachet Jakobowicz	Pilica
12/1	Joanna GROSMA	23	Szlomo Grosman	Anna Szlomowicz	
1841					
1	Rubin NELKEN	19	Samuel Nelken	Hanna Majow	Kalisz
11/21	Szprinka LANDAU	20	Josie Landau	Frejdl Herszlikowicz	
2	Kalma ROZENBLAT	20	Izrael Rozenblat	Hai Zeydner	
2/27	Reizla GOLDSZTEYN	16	Bendyl Goldszteyn	Machela Zelinger	
3	Hersz Gabryel POCANOWSKI	21	Samel Pocanowski	Ryfka Goldszteyn	Pilica
2/6	Bayla BORENSZTAYN	20	Jonas Borensztayn	Ruda Faynis	
4	Izaak SZTEINBERG	25	Mojzesz Sztajnberg	Merla Gliksztayn	
2/15	Zysla KESTENBERG	22	Mojzesz Zelinger	Roza Kerner	
5	Szymon AKIERMAN	26	Samze Jakobowicz	Lai Jakobowicz	
4/13	Jachet KORNBERG	21	Abraham Lewkowicz	Rajzla Wejsbaker	Zarnów
6	Jakob CYGLER	22	Jakob Cygler	Sara Mamberg	
6/29	Sara FREYLIH	21	Manel Freylich	Faygl Meller	
7	Abraham GOLDFREYND	21	Joska Goldfreynd	Ester Sora Aszerowicz	
9/27	Faygla BLUMENFELD	21	Dawid Blumenfeld	Bluma Frydman	
8	Joel SZTATLER	18	Abraham Sztatler	Hanna Sztajner	
11/27	Baia GLIKSZTAYN	19	Berka Gliksztayn	Brayndla Szymonowicz	

9	Izrael ROZENBLUM	25	Szmul Rozenblum	Sara Bayla Lewit	Kraków
11/16	Golda ZEYDNER (wid.)	-	Jochym Zeydner	Tauba Monszajn	
	widow of Izrael ROZENBLAT				

1842

1	Lewek MACNER	22	Szmul Macner	Bayla Cygler	
2/23	Ester TUCHMAJER	22	Herszl Tuchmajer	Faygl Joskowicz	
2	Lewek BIRMAN (wid.)	52	Joel Birman	Hawa Birman	
5/9	Temerla ADLER	21	Aron Adler	Hai Aronowicz	
3	Szlomo CUKERMAN	21	Dawid Cukerman	Lai Herszlowicz	
5/24	Tauba SZPIGLER	27	Marka Szpigler	Judesa Cukerman	
4	Jochym CYGLER (wid.)	38	Icyk Cygler	Hana Cygler	Zarnów
5/9	Anna KESTENBERG	24	Mojzesz Zelinger	Rosz Czarnych	

1843

1	Berek GRINBAUM	21	Layzer Grinbaum	Szayndl Abramowicz	
1/13	Ryfka GOTFRID	21	Berka Gotfrid	Roza Gotfrid	
2	Szaia LOTHE	20	Pinkus Jakob Lothe	Ester Szpyr	Warszawa
	Hana LANDAU	19	Josie Landau (rabbi)	Frejdl Herszlikowicz	
3	Hercyk SZTEINBERG	26	Maier Sztainberg	Merla Glikstein	
11/1	Maryanna BINENSZTOK	24	Moska Binensztok	Roza Olenor	
4	Lewek ZEYDLER	25	Tobiasz Zeydler	-	Maorzejawic?
12/21	Laia RAYCHER	21	Abraham Raycher	Roza Maierowicz	
5	Lewek BIRMAN	52	Joel Birman	Hudesa Judowicz	
11/1	Ester Sara ADLER	18	Aron Adler	Hai Frydman	
6	Icyk GOLDBLUM	25	Moyzesz Goldblum	Rochyma Meller	
12/24	Frymet FREYLICH	20	Manel Freylich	Faygl Meller	
7	Lewek FREYLICH	18	Manel Freylich	Faygl Meller	
12/25	Symcha SZAF	20	Maier Szaf	Chai Rozenblum	

1844

1	Szmul GLAYTMAN (wid.)	40	Joska Glaytman	Margula Tobiaszowicz	
4/8	Szewa BRADOWICZ (wid.)	31	Moska Herszlikowicz	Gitla Herszlikowicz	
2	Jakob Icyk GOLDFELD	19	Herszl Goldfeld	Sara Lewkowicz	
7/20	Ester KESTENBERG	24	Moyzesz Kestenber	Roza Kerner	
3	Izaak FAYNER	22	Zusman Fayner	Jenti Mitelman	Zarki
8/20	Gitla IMMERGLIK	18	Aron Immerglik	Chana Meller	
4	Moyzesz ROZENFELD	25	Leybel Rozenheim	Zysla Izraelowicz	
9/7	Gitla BORENSZTAYN	24	Jonas Borensztayn	Ruda Feyner	
5	Abraham Lewka GOLDBLUM	28	Moska Goldblum	Rochyma Meller	
10/15	Ruchla Laia GROSMA	26	Salomon Grosman	Chana Szlomowicz	
6	Szlomo FERSZTENFELD (wid.)	28	Berka Fersztentfeld	Ruchla Rozenyter	Będzin
11/27	Itla SILBERSZYC	-	Lewek Silberszyc	Szayndl Jochymowicz	
7	Fiszel KRAKOWSKI	18	Berka Krakowski	Merla Ferner	Zarki
11/16	Bacia GLIKSZTAYN	17	Lewka Gliksztayn	Ester Goldflus	

1845

1	Hercyk LAS	19	Moska Las	Hai Las	Zarki
1/4	Rywka EILENBERG	23	Josef Eilenberg	Ruchla Goldflus	
2	Lewek BLUMENFELD	19	Dawid Blumenfeld	Bluma Frydman	
8/30	Eydl GLAYTMAN	19	Szmul Glaytman	Maria Bayla Zylbersztejn	

1846

1	Izrael SZTATLER	18	Abraham Sztatler	Hana Sztayner	
1/18	Laia ZELCER	18	Moyzesz Zelcer	Rachel Zelcer	Zarki
2	Rubin FUXBRUMER	18	Layzer Fuxbrumer	Bayla Immerglik	Działoszyce
1/24	Golda BIRMAN	18	Joel Birman	Anna Monszejn	
3	Eyzyk FELDMAN	18	Wolf Feldman	Haia Tropwer	Będzin
8/15	Itla ROZENFELD	24	Lewka Rozenfeld	Zysla Rozenfeld	
4	Izrael LUXNER	19	Aron Luxner	Hai Frydman	
10/24	Eydl BUCHBINDER	20	Icyk Buchbinder	Klara Grosman	
5	Lewek GOLDSZEIN	22	Mordka Goldszejn	Rochyma Goldszejn	
10/24	Rywka TUCHMAJER	18	Cyne Tuchmajer	Mary Tuchmajer	
6	Josek BENCZTOWICZ	18	Szmul Bencztowicz	Ester Bencztowicz	Mitowic?
10/31	Anna SZARF	20	Nuchym Szarf	Frymet Glaytman	

7	Josef BUCHBINDER	18	Icyk Buchbinder	Klara Grosman	
11/7	Dwora GROSMAN	25	Szlomo Grosman	Anna Szlomowicz	
8	Abraham GOTFRID	20	Berka Gotfrid	Rayzl Gotfrid	
11/7	Ryfka BLUMENSZTAYN	19	Jakob Blumensztayn	Sora Blumensztayn	
9	Moyzesz UNGER	18	Berka Hersz Unger	Malka Waindling	
11/7	Laia SZTERNER	23	Moyzesz Szterner	Ewa Liberman	
1847					
1	Icyk KLEYNBERG (wid.)	33	Mendel Kleynberg	Lai Kleynberg	
11/13	Sara GOTFRID	23	Berka Gotfrid	Rayzl Gotfrid	
2	Kiwa UNGER	20	Berka Unger	Malka Waindling	
11/9	Faygl LIPSZYC	20	Moyzesz Lipszyc	Hinda Maierowicz	Pilica
3	Binem Fiszal KROKOWSKI (w.)	21	Berka Krokowski	Mirla Tarner	
11/29	Chana Gliksztayn SAFIR (wid.)	22	Lewek Gliksztayn	Ester Goldflus	
4	Izrael SZTARK	19	Alexander Sztark	Dwora Sztark	
12/29	Tauba Lai LEWKOWICZ	20	Dawid Lewkowicz	Eydl Lewkowicz	
1848					
1	Tobiasz GLAYTMAN	24	Marka Glaytman	Zysla Glaytman	
1/17	Hinda LIBERMAN	17	Pinkus Liberman	Nicha Grinwald	
2	Josek Jakob ZYLBERBERG	18	Majer Zylberberg	Brayndl Zeydner	
3/ 4	Ruchla LESMAN	19	Aba Lesman	Mary Bluma Goldszayn	
3	Szmul Majer BORNSZTEIN	20	Herszl Bornshtein	Ryfka Bornshtein	Wolbrom
7/3	Pesla GLAYTMAN	25	Marka Glaytman	Zysla Koplow	
4	Dawid Berka ZEYDNER	18	Lipman Zeydner	Tauba Zeydner	Warszawa
7/22	Chana Bracha GOLDSZTEIN	13	Bendyl Goldsztein	Michela Zelinger	
5	Eliaszy ROZENBAUM	18	Hylel Rozenbaum	Gitl Malka [z Fiszal]	Chęciny
11/4	Sora Chana CUKERFELD	20	Szmul Cukerfeld	Czarne Kerner	
6	Moyzesz ZELINGER	29	Szaja Zelinger	Sara Zelinger	Wolbrom
11/25	Chudesa GOLDFELD	20	Herszl Goldfeld	Sara Goldfeld	
7	Szmul Natan FRENKIEL	19	Icyk Ber Frenkiel	Ruchel Herszberg	Zarki
12/25	Frymet UNGER	19	Berka Unger	Malka Wayndling	
1849					
1	Icyk GOTFRID	19	Berka Gotfrid	Rayzl Hochberg	
2/9	Rochyma NAYMAN	18	Szmul Nayman	Dwora Goldfrand	
2	Szymon ADLER (wid.)	22	Aron Adler	Chai Frydman	
7/4	Ciarna GUTFELD	24	Maier Gutfeld	Gitl Szoster	
3	Jakob ZELINGER	25	Szmul Zelinger	Zysla Macner	
7/14	Jentl LIPLICHOW	25	Herszl Liplichow	Chana Abrahamowicz	
4	Hil Jochym SZOF	23	Maier Szof	Chai Szof	
12/1	Haia BINENSZTOK	24	Moyzesz Binensztok	Roza Adler	
5	Izrael Ber LUGERNER (wid.)	34	Nuchym Lugerner	Liba Lugerner	Zarki
12/8	Jachet GLIKSZTEIN	22	Berka Gliksztain	Brayndla Adler	
1850					
1	Szaja KOTLICKI	19	Izrael Kotlicki	Chai Morgensztern	
1/5	Eydl NAYMARK	18	Szlomo Naymark	Chana Liberman	
2	Szaja Siskind DAFNER	18	Layzer Dafner	Sara Szmulowicz	Wolbrom
3/2	Ruchla TUCHMAJER	18	Cyna Tuchmajer	Mary Eilenberg	
3	Rubin MACNER	20	Szmul Macner	Bayla Cygler	
1/5	Pesla ZELINGER	22	Szmul Zelinger	Zysla Macner	
4	Berka UNGER (wid.)	50	-	-	
6/29	Bayla SABARNOW (wid.)	52	-	-	Działoszyce
5	Jakob Mordka GLAYTMAN	18	Rubin Glaytman	Szayndl Glaytman	
7/20	Bayla BANACH	18	Mendel Banach	Gitla Banach	
6	Nuchym SZARF	63	-	-	
8/24	Ruchla Szpierz ERLICH	48	-	-	
7	Moyzesz GRAYCER	20	Jochym Graycer	Chai Lancman	
10/23	Sara Hinda SZPILMAN	22	Moyzesz Szpilman	Liba Cukerman	
8	Dawid ZYLBERSZTEIN	20	Wolf Hersz Zylbersztein	Chana Doba Zylbersztein	
9/21	Bayla EILENBERG	22	Jozef Eilenberg	Ruchla Eilenberg	
9	Zymel REICHER	19	Abraham Reicher	Ruchla Reicher	
10/12	Ryfka LIBERMAN	16	Pinkus Liberman	Nicha Liberman	

Wolanów Births 1826-1845

Akt	Surname	Given Name	Father (occupation)	Age	Mother	Age	Town/Village Death Record
1826							
1	EYZEMBERG	Brocha	Hercyk Szmulowicz (pickarz)	44	Fayga	40	
2	WAYZBERG	Cyna	Jcek (krawiec)	26	Hana	30	
3	GUTMAN	Mosick	Jonas (pakciarz)	32	Stawa [Eliasowicz]	38	wieś Guzowic [1826 D#5]
4	RYCHTMAN	Rojza	Dawid Lewkowicz (szkolnik)	45	Hara	38	
5	WANTROB	Leybus	Jankiel (własciciel)	42	Szayndla	36	
6	WAYZBERG	Jechok	Abram Szyrowicz (własciciel krawca)	36	Hanna	24	
7	ZWAYGIENBAUM	Ester	Wolf Berkowicz (krawiec)	40	Hara	38	
8	-	Liba Krayndel	Leywa Koplowicz (kramarz)	30	Hana Laia	24	
9	-	Morka Jcek	Jankiel Koplowicz (krawiec)	30	Hara	24	
10	SZTAYNBERG	Haim	Mendel (rzeznik)	55	Hara	30	
11	KLAYMAN	Nuta	Mendel (wyrobnik)	30	Zayda	23	
12	-	Herszek	Maier Jakubowicz (belfer)	35	Rywka Gitla	35	
13	FRYZERMAN	Mordka Chersz	Berek (cyrulik)	43	Eyla	40	[1829 D#2]
1827							
1	LEHRER [cf LELER]	Zysman Binem	Uszer (własciciel)	43	Dasza	40	
2	GOLDMAN	Bayla Ita	Nuta (bakalarz)	45	Sura	42	[1829 D#5]
1828							
1	-	Mindla	Haim Herszkowicz (pakciarz krow)	26	Elka	20	wieś Subanc [?] obw Radom
2	-	Frayda	Herszek Jakubowicz (wyrobnik)	36	Hana	20	
[3]	AKERMAN	Herszek	Szlama (pakciarz krow)	-	Hana	22	WICS Sławno obw Radom
[4]	NISENBAUM	Sura	Pcysak (pakciarz)	28	Laia	25	wieś Sławno
[5]	RYCHTMAN	Dawid	Dawid ¹ (deceased)	-	Chaia	36	
[6]	KLAYMAN	Mosick	Mendel (wyrobnik)	40	Zeyda	30	
[7]	CUKIER	Bayla	Szmul (wyrobnik)	32	Sura [Berkowicz]	28	
[8]	WAXBERG	Zelman	Laybus (wyrobnik)	36	Laia	34	
[9]	WAXBERG	Dwora	Abram (krawiec)	40	Hana ² [AJZENBERG]	30	[1829 D#6]
[10]	AYZENBERG	Szayndla	Hercyk (pickarz)	42	Fayga	30	
1829							
[1]	HONIK	Hawa	Maier (pakciarz krow)	32	Marya	30	wieś Sabanic [?]
[2]	WAXBERG	Mosick	Kaufman (wyrobnik)	26	Fayga [LIBERMAN]	24	
[3]	WAYNTROB	Leybus	Jankiel (własciciel pickarz)	43	Szayndla	38	
[4]	WAXBERG	Leyzor	Jcek (krawiec)	30	Cyna	30	[1830 D#3]
[5]	WAXBERG	Boruch	Herszek (wyrobnik)	44	Estera	-	[1830 D#4]
[6]	SZTAYNBERG	Groyna	Jankiel (wyrobnik)	22	Laia [Mędlowiczow]	21	[1830 D#5]
[7]	SZTAYNBERG	Wolf	Chajm [Mędlowicz] (wyrobnik)	25	Szyfra [WAXBERG]	21	
[8]	GOLDMAN	Fayga	Nuta (belfer)	47	Sura	-	
1830							
[1]	FRYZERMAN	Morka Dawid	Abram (własciciel)	21	Laia [RECHTMAN]	19	
[2]	WAXBERG	Chaim	Abram (własciciel krawca)	41	Hana [AJZENBERG]	31	
[3]	LAKZ	Chaia Roza	Gutman (zebrak)	45	Ruchla	43	
[4]	CWAYGIENBAUM	Szulim	Wolf [Berkowicz] (krawiec)	42	Chaia	40	[1830 D#12]
[5]	KLAYMAN	Rywka	Szmul (krawiec)	38	Gitla	30	[1830 D#10]
[6]	KLAYMAN	Michał	Chaim (krawiec)	28	Gela BEKIER	26	
[7]	SZTAYNBERG	[Marya]	Mendel Granowicz (rzeznik)	60	Chaia	40	[1830 D#11]
1831							
1	SZTAYNBERG	Abram	Jankiel (wyrobnik)	23	Laia [Mędlowicz]	21	
2	ZALZBERG	Chaim	Berek (szewc)	36	Ruchla	28	
3	ZALZBERG	Ruchla	Josck (krawiec)	30	Szayndla [KAPELUSZNIK]	26	

¹ see 1828 D#5]² Cyna on death record

4	KUPERWAS	Morka	Mosick (krawiec)	32	Hana [BEKIER]	28	
5	WAXBERG	Sóra	Herszck (wyróbnik)	38	Estera	28	
6	CWAYGENBAUM	Fayga ³	Abram (rzcza)	48	Bluma	36	[1832 D#4]
7	ROZENZWEIG	Wolf	Lcybus (wyróbnik)	-	Hyndla	25	
8	KAPELUSZ	Chana	Jankiel (krawiec)	32	Fayga [CWAYGENBAUM]	-	
9	WAXBERG	Sóra	Lcybus (wyróbnik)	38	Laia	26	

1832

1	SZTAINBERG	-	Mendel Granowicz (własciciel)	50	Haia	37	
2	AKERMAN	Ruchla	Mosick (młyn)	40	Hawa	38	[1832 D#3]
3	STAINBERG	Sicwa Henna	Chaim Mendlowicz	32	Szyfra [WAXBERG]	27	
4	ROYCHAPEL	Szayndla Gitla	Josck (własciciel)	50	Maryanka	-	
5	-	Abram Izaak	Rachmil Lcyzorowicz (bakalarz)	45	Hawa	38	
6	NIRENBERG	Maryanka	Izrael (szynkarz soli)	21	Laia [TAYTELBAUM]	20	

1833

1	-	Benjamin	Joel Herszkowicz (krawiec)	36	Laia [Herszkowicz] BEKIER	23	[1834 D#6]
2	ZALCBERG	Hana Laia	Josck (krawiec)	30	Szandla KAPELUSZNIK	24	
3	ZALCBERG	Mosick	Berc (szewc)	33	Ruchla [WESTRAK]	22	
4	WAXBERG	Sora Ryfka	Kayfman (handlarz)	33	Fayga Szlamowiczów [LIBERMAN]	25	
5	[KAPELUSZNIK]	Nachman	Josef Nachmanowicz (krawiec)	20	Ruchla ⁴ Joskowiczów	20	[1834 D#5]
6	-	Wolf	Gutman Lewkowicz (wyróbnik)	60	Ruchla [Lcybusowicz] BEKIER	36	[1834 D#3]
7	KLAYMAN	Zelda	Chaim (krawiec)	30	Gela BEKIER	25	
8	CUKIER	Haia Hana	Szmul (wyróbnik)	34	Sura Berkowiczów	23	

1834

1	WAXBERG	Ester Sora	Jock (krawiec)	36	Ryfka	21	
2	SZTAYNBERG	Josck	Jankiel (handlarz)	36	Laia Mendlowiczów	27	
3	FRYZERMAN	Haia Ester	Abram [Mortkowicz] (własciciel)	30	Laia Laybusowiczówna [RYCHTMAN]	26	
4	AKERMAN	Laia Nccha	Kopel (wyróbnik)	25	Brocha WAXBERG	20	[1834 D#9]
5	-	Sura	Mendel Berkowicz (krawiec)	40	Nccha ZALCBERG	28	[1834 D#7]
6	GOLDBERG	Anzel	Nuta (bakalarz)	46	Sora Mendlowiczów	40	
	[cf GOLDMAN]						
7	ROZENCWEIG	Sura	Lcybus (wyróbnik)	34	Jnda Lewkowiczówna	32	
8	KOPERWAS	Szaia	Mosick (krawiec)	38	Hana BEKIER	-	
9	WAXBERG	Szaia	Lcybus (wyróbnik)	44	Laia Janklów	36	
10	WAXBERG	Hil	Abram (krawiec)	40	Hana EYZENBERK	28	[1834 D#11]
11	-	Jankiel	Szmul Nisonowicz (krawiec)	- ⁵	Gitla Jakubowiczów	32	

1835 No births filmed

1836 No births filmed

1837

1	SZTAYNBERG	Hana Royza	Jankiel (własciciel)	27	Haia Mendlowiczów	33	
2	KAPELUSZ	Nachman Maior	Jankiel (krawiec)	45	Fayga ZWAYGIENBAUM	30	
3	SZTAYNBERG	Szyia	Haim [Mendlowicz] (młyn)	31	Szyfra WAXBERG	29	wicś Gozd
4	POMERANTZ	Rasa	Chaim (wyróbnik)	22	Ryfka Wolfowiczów	19	wicś Sabal
5	WAYNTRAUB	Izrael Hersz	Gutman (handlarz)	28	Fayga Nccha Herszkowiczów	27	
6	ROZENSZTEYN	Gołda	Lcyzor (wyróbnik)	26	Roza ZWAYGIENBAUM	23	
7	-	Etta	Janas Berkowicz (wyróbnik)	30	Mirla Moskowiczów	28	
8	HOCHBERG	Josck	Abram (arendarz)	35	Estera	30	[1840 D#4]
9	NIRENBERG	Szymcha Binem	Izrael [Lcybusowicz] (bakalarz)	26	Laia Herszkowiczów [TAYTELBAUM]	25	
10	WAXBERG	Lcyzor	Mosick (wyróbnik)	28	Estera Mordkowiczów	32	
11	KOPYSINSKI	Jankiel Dawid	Icek (szewc)	50	Ryfka Mendlowiczów	30	
12	LELER	Szmul Chaim	Jankiel (krawiec)	21	Sora GROSSFELD	20	[1840 D#7]
13	-	Dwoyra Ruchla	Szyia Berkowicz (wyróbnik)	32	Itta WACHMAN	23	
14	GOLDBERG	Henda	Tanchon (wyróbnik)	34	Rayza Aronowiczów [GUTMAN]	25	

1838

1	WAXBERG	Jankiel Kopel	Icek (krawiec)	41	Ryfka Lcyzorowiczów	26	
2	WAXBERG	Berc	Dawid (krawiec)	33	Udes Izraelowiczów	25	

³ Bayla on death record.⁴ Mother is Laia on death record.⁵ inkblot

3	[FISZMAN]	Maryanka Jachet	Leybus Wulfowicz (wyrobnik)	26	Ryfka ⁶ EYZENBERG	24	[1840 D#5]
4	NIENOWICZ	Laja	Szmul (krawiec)	38	Ruchla Chana Moskowiczow	40	
5	ZALCBERG	Herszek	Berek (szewc)	32	Ruchla WESTRAK	26	

1839

1	ROZENMAN	Icek	Leybus [Wolfowicz] (wyrobnik)	39	Ryfka Udes NOWOMIEYSKI	24	
	[cf ROZENCWAIG]						
2	CWAYGENBAUM	Izrael	Maier [Wolfowicz] (krawiec)	28	Zlota WAYNTROB	24	
3	KOPERWAS	Slawa	Mosick (krawiec)	43	Hana BEKIER	39	
4	SZTAYNBERG	Maryanka	Jankiel (wlasiciel)	36	Laja Mendlowiczow	30	[1839 D#5]
5	ZALCBERG	Jachet	Josck (krawiec)	34	Frayda WAXBERG	20	
6	WAYNTROB	Raca	Gutman (handlarz mąka)	29	Fayga Ncha Herszkowiczow	28	
7	BRANTSPIGIEL	Rayza	Wolf Leyzorowicz (handlarz wodka)	33	Ryfka STENENBAUM	30	wies Slawno
8	AKIERMAN	Laja	Mosick (dzierzawca mlyn)	48	Hawa Leybusowiczow	45	wies Slawno
9	RYTMAN	Herszek	Berek (krawiec)	29	Haja KAPELUSZ	23	
10	CWAYGENBAUM	Lipa	Josck (wyrobnik)	27	Dwoyra Lipowiczow	22	
11	WAXBERG	Dawid	Koyfman (wlasiciel domu)	39	Fayga Szlamowiczow [LIBERMAN]	33	[1840 D#2]
12	GUTMAN	Samson Wolf	Benjamin Janasowicz (dzierzawca mlyn)	22	Mindla SIEMAN	20	wies Gozdkow
13	AYZEMBERG	Hana Fayga	Mendel (pakciarz krow)	36	Ruchla MONCHICYM ⁷	40	wies Sabal
14	FRYZERMAN	Berek	Abram (wlasiciel domu)	32	Laja Lencowiczow [RECHTMAN]	31	
15	HOHBERG	Ryfka	Abram (arendarz)	30	Estera Legow	34	
16	WAXBERG	Berek	Abram (waciarz)	24	Haja Sura Maiorkowiczow	25	wies Slawno
					[ZYGIELSZTAIN]		
17	FRYMEL	Maryanka	Szlama (dzierzawca)	38	Hinda ROZENCWAYG	38	Mniszek
18	KLAYMAN	Golda Mindla	Chaim Jankiel (krawiec)	32	Gitla BEKER	33	
19	ZEGELSZTAYN	Abram	Jakob (wyrobnik)	28	Cyma Abramowiczow	23	wies Slawno
20	WAYNTROB	Josck	Josck [Jankowicz] (wyrobnik)	25	Hana BOYMAN [cf HOHBERG]	24	
21	BERKOWICZ	Sura Golda	Janas (wyrobnik)	30	Mirla Moskowiczow	28	[1842 D#3]
22	SZTAYNBERG	Hena Laja	Chaim (wlasiciel domu)	33	Szyfra [WAXBERG]	30	[1840 D#6]

1840

1	WAXBERG	Majer	Mosick (wyrobnik)	30	Ester Maiorkowiczow	39	
2	AKIERMAN	Slawa	Kopel (pakciarz krow)	27	Brocha WAXBERG	23	wies Laskawa Wola
3	AKIERMAN	Blima	Herszek (pakciarz krow)	26	Sicywa Gutmanowiczow	22	wies Wawnyszow ⁷
4	CUKIER	Szyfra	Szmul (wyrobnik)	41	Sura Berkowiczow	35	
5	CUKIER	Beniamin	Jankiel (wyrobnik)	24	Serka SZLUFMAN	25	
6	ROZENBERG	Menia	Szulim (pakciarz krow)	33	Rochma Abramowiczow	30	Gzowice
7	WAXBERG	Berek	Wolf Lewek (waciarz)	35	Sura GOLDBARB	29	
8	KAPELUSZ	Gerson	Jankiel (krawiec)	47	Fajga CWAYGENBAUM	32	
9	BAUMGART	Dwoyra	Mortka (pakciarz krow)	40	Sura Gitmanow	40	wies Slawno
10	BERKOWICZ	Serka	Szyja (wyrobnik)	36	Jtta Arasowiczow [WACHMAN]	27	
11	FUXMAN	Malika	Szlama (pakciarz krow)	25	Toba Szmulowiczow	26	Chronow
12	LELER	Frymet	Jankiel (krawiec)	26	Sura Herszkowiczow [GROSFELD]	24	
13	BANTSPIGIEL	Gedalia	Wolf Leyzorowicz (pakciarz krow)	35	Ryfka TYNENBAUM	30	wies Slawno
14	RYTMAN	Jozek	Berek (krawiec)	30	Chaja KAPELUSZ	24	
15	SIEMAN	Etta	Mortka (krawiec)	28	Frymet Leybusowiczow	18	wies Slawno

1841

1	GOLDBERG	Ester Ruchla	Tanchin (wyrobnik)	33	Rojza [Aronowicz] GUTMAN	27	
2	FISZMAN	Wolf Hercyk	Leybus [Wolfowicz] (wyrobnik)	26	Sura [AJZEMBERG]	25	
3	SZTAINBERG	Rachmil	Jankiel (wlasiciel domu)	37	Laja Mendlowiczow	37	
4	BOYMAN	Laja	Icek pakciarz krow	24	Maryanka Berkowiczow	21	[1842 D#6]
5	ROZENBERG	Chana ⁷	Berek (wyrobnik)	25	Ruchla GUTMAN	25	wies Wawszysawa
							[1843 D#2]
6	AKIERMAN	Malika	Herszek (pakciarz krow)	27	Sicywa GUTMAN	23	wies Wawrzyszowa
7	AKIERMAN	Izrael Josck	Mosick Hersz (dzierzawca mlyn)	43	Dobra Joskowiczow	22	Slawno
8	WAXBERG	Chil Dawid*	Abram (wlasiciel domu)	57	Hana AJZENBERG	40	
		Ryfka*					[1842 D#4]
9	WAXBERG	Slawa	Icek (krawiec)	40	Ryfka Leyzorowiczow	31	
10	GRANALSZTEIN	Mosick Chil	Josck [Jckowicz] (wyrobnik)	22	Jachet NORZYMBERGER	18	
11	KLAJMAN	Nison	Szmul (krawiec)	53	Chana Ruchla Moskowiczow	30	[1842 D#2]
12	SZTAINBERG	Sura Laja	Chaim (wlasiciel domu)	40	Szyfra WAXBERG	29	
13	KOPERWAS	Sima	Mosick (krawiec, wasiciel domu)	46	Hana BEKIER	41	

⁶ Sora on death record⁷ Chana on death record

14	FAYGENBAUM	Mortek	Maier [Wolfowicz] (krawiec)	25	Złota [Jankłowna] WAITROB	25	[1842 D#7]
	[cf ZWAYGENBAUM]						
15	HOHBERG	Ester Gitla	Izrael (dzierzawca młyn)	27	Rywka Hudes KOM	30	
16	ROZENCWAYG	Nuta	Leybus [Wolfowicz] (wyrobnik)	46	Ryfka NOWOMICYSKI	25	
	[cf ROZENMAN]						

1842

1	KUCICIEL	Inda	Chaim Jankiel	37	Gitla BEKIER	36	bom 1841
	[cf KLAYNMAN]		Zyzmanowicz (krawiec)				
2	WAXBERG	Blima	Abram (waciarz)	26	Sura Maiorkowiczów ZYGIELSZTAIN	28	
3	ROZENBARG	Josck	Szulim (pakciarz krów)	36	Rochma LIBERBAYM	28	Guzowa
4	KAPELUSZNIK	Szmul Leybus	Josck (krawiec)	30	Ruchla Joskowiczów	28	
5	ROZENSZTAIN	Szmul Szmelka	Layzer ROZENSZTAIN (wyrobnik)	31	Rayza ZWAYGENBAUM	28	
6	ZALCBERG	Gerson	Josck (krawiec)	40	Frayda WAXBERG	22	
7	MILECHMAN	Nison	Zacharyasz (packciarz krów)	52	Hana Faywlowiczów	40	
8	WAXBERG	Lcyzor	Dawid (krawiec)	36	Udes Izraelowiczowna	26	
9	FRYDMAN	Fiszcl	Lejzor (pact krów)	22	Itta ROZENCWAJG	20	
10	BOJMAN	Hercyk	Mortka (wyrobnik)	29	Łaia Ruchla AJZENBERG	21	
11	FRYZYRMAN	Leybus	Abram (własciciel domu)	35	Łaja RECHTMAN	34	
12	WAXBERG	Chaia	Kayfman (własciciel domu)	42	Fayga LIBERMAN	36	
13	ROZENBARG	Ryfka	Borck (wyrobnik)	36	Ruchla Gutmanów	26	
14	CUKIER	Ida	Hil [Herszkowicz] (krawiec)	29	Maryanka NOWOMIEYSKI	30	
15	WAITROB	Ryfka Gitla	Gutman (rzcznik)	32	Fayga Necha Herszkowiczów	28	
16	HEYNICH	Dwoyra Hana	Mosick	36	Maryanka Pcysakowiczów	28	wieś Kawala [1844 D#3]
17	-	Mosick Symcha	Janas Berkowicz (wyrobnik)	32	Mirla Mośkowiczów	31	
18	MORSZTEIN	Ryfka	Szabsia (pak krów)	35	Szaindla FRYDMAN	25	wieś Laskowa Wola
19	BRANTSZPIGIEL	Herszck Oyzor	Wólf Lcyzrowicz (pakciarz krów)	36	Ryfka TENENBAUM	33	wieś Sławno
20	GUTMAN	Brana	Dawid (wyrobnik)	37	Chana Szałowiczów	24	[1844 D#4]
21	WAITROB	Ester Łaia	Icck (wyrobnik)	28	Chana BOYMAN [cf HOHMAN]	27	

1843

1	ZALICBERG	Mosick	Nuta (krawiec)	25	Szanda Pessa Judkowiczów	25	
2	HOHBERG	Dwoyra	Abram (arcndarz)	42	Estera Legów	38	
3	CUKIER	Siscl	Jankiel (pak krów)	27	Serka SLUFMAN	26	
4	AKERMAN	Mendel	Kopel (mączarz)	30	Brocha WAXBERG	23	
5	BAUMGARTEN	Toba	Motka (wyrobnik)	48	Sura GELMAN	45	wieś Sławno
6	ZWAINBAUM	Szandla	Berck [Abramowicz] (wyrobnik)	-	Pcrla Szulimowiczów	24	[1843 D#5]
7	WAXBERG	Inda	Wólf (waciarz)	39	Sura GOLDFARB	22	
8	FRYMEL	Abram	Szlama (dzierzawca młyn)	42	Hinda ROZENCWAIG	40	wieś Mniszka
9	LEYBENSBOIM	Ruchla	Jankiel (from Górka ⁸)	43	Marya HOHBERG	35	
10	GUTMAN	Berck	Dawid [Aaronowicz] (mączarz)	25	Dobra [Uszerowna] LELER	24	
11	CUKIER	Boruch Hersz	Szmul (wyrobnik)	44	Sura Berkowiczów	38	
12	ZWAINBAUM	Binem	Josck (rzezacz)	32	Blima WAINCWAYG	25	
13	ZELNIER	Beniamin	Hajm (pak krów)	46	Sura Lejbusiowiczów	40	wieś Wawszyszawa
14	-	Pcrla	Mendel Berkowicz (krawiec)	49	Nesa ZALCBERG	39	
15	GOLDFARB	Josck	Szymcha (pak krów)	28	Ruchla Mortkowiczów	24	
16	SZTAINBERG	Mendel	Jankiel (własciciel domu)	39	Łaia Mendlowiczów	39	
17	WAXBERG	Sima	Mosick (mączarz)	36	Estera KOPERWAS	43	
18	GUTMAN	Jankiel	Dawid (wyrobnik)	38	Hana Szajowiczów	25	[1844 D#1]
19	FAYGIENBAUM	Szlama	Majer [Wolfowicz] (krawiec)	27	Złota [Jankłowna] WAITROB	26	
	[cf ZWAYGENBAUM]						
20	BOYMAN	Haia	Icck [Herszkowicz] (targownik)	26	Maryanka Berkowicz	23	
21	AKERMAN	Abram	Herszck (pak krów)	30	Sicywa GUTMAN	26	wieś Wawrzyszowic
22	WAITROP	Abram	Mosick (wyrobnik)	25	Tema LIBERBOIM	24	
23	KOPERWAS	Matys	Mosick (własciciel domu)	48	Hana BEKIER	43	
24	HUTMAN	Abram	Izrael [Jutkowicz] (wyrobnik)	26	Szandla [GRYNGIER	18	[1844 D#5]

1844

1	AKERMAN	Cyrła	Josck (dzierzawca młyn)	26	Pcrla GORFINKIEL	21	Sławno
2	FISZMAN	Bajla	Leybus [Wolfowicz] (wyrobnik)	29	Sura [EYSENBERG	28	
3	LELER	Major	Jankiel (krawiec)	29	Sora ROZENCWAIG [cf GROSFLD]	28	
4	WAXBERG	Hercyk	Abram (własciciel domu)	60	Hana AJZENBERG	43	[1844 D#7]
5	WAXBERG	Chajm	Icck	19	Złota AKERMAN	19	[1844 D#13]
6	KUCICIEL	Maryanka	Chajm Jankiel	39	Gela BEKIER	38	
7	GOLDBERG	Chajm	Tanchen (wyrobnik)	36	Rojza GUTMAN	30	

⁸ baby bom in Wołanów

8	GUTMAN	Leybus*	Bcniamin (dzierzawca młyn)	31	Mindla SLOFMAN [cf SIEMAN]	28	Nowe Młyn
		Izrael*					
9	FRYDMAN	Berek	Joch	35	Hana Moskowiczów	30	wieś Młodocin Mniczym
10	-	Leybus	Szyja Berkowicz (wyrobnik)	36	Itta WAXMAN	32	
11	GOLDBERG	Gicla	Zelik Markusowicz (wyrobnik)	21	Maryanka Abramowiczów	23	
12 ⁹	ZWAINBAUM	Jcek Boerk	[Berek Abramowicz] ¹⁰ (deceased)		Perla Szulimowicz	26	
13	GUTMAN	Stuwa	Nusym	19	Serka Aronowiczów	18	Nowe Młyn
14	-	Kuna	Zyndel Kunowiczów (szewc)	25	Jnda ¹¹ (deceased)	-	
15	WAINTROB	Royza	Gutman (rzczyk)	34	Fayga Necha Herszkowiczów	30	
16	RACHTMAN	Maryanka Hinda	Berek	24	Hana KAPELUSNIK	29	
17	ROZENSZTAIN	Ela	Leyzor (wyrobnik)	33	Royza ZWAINBAUM	30	
18	KAPELUSZ	Dobra Bayla	Josck (krawiec)	32	Ruchla Joskierowiczów	30	
19	HENIK	Ruchla	Mosick (wyrobnik)	37	Marya Peysakowiczów	38	
20	SZTAINBERG	Mendel	Haim (własciciel domu)	43	Szyfra [WAXBERG	32	
21	SZWARTZBERG	Hana	Izrael (wyrobnik)	22	Itta Berkowiczów	21	
22	ZALCBERG	Berek	Josck (krawiec)	45	Frayda WAXBERG	24	
23	FUXMAN	Ela	Szlama (pakciarz krów)	32	Toba Moskowiczów	32	wieś Chronowa
24	ROZENBERG	Abram Mosick	Szulim (pakciarz krów)	37	Rochma LIBERBOIM	-	Guzowa

1845

1	HUTMAN	Szyfra Blima	Herszek (wyrobnik)	33	Tema GOLDSZWATZ	-	
2	SZTAINBERG	Stuwa	Leybus (pakciarz krów)	25	Golda GUTMAN	24	Mniszka
3	FRYZERMAN	Inda	Abram (własciciel domu)	38	Laia Lemelowiczów [RECHTMAN]	37	
4	HUTMAN	Frumcta	Izrael [Jutkowicz] (wyrobnik)	27	Szandla [GRYNGIER	-	
5	GUTMAN	Frاندla	Janas (dzierzawca)	59	Sura MILERAT	39	Nowe Młyn
6	GUTMAN	Blima	Abram (pakciarz krów)	22	Dwóyra Szmulowiczów	21	Mniszka
7	ROZENCWAYG	Kiwa Zelik	Szlama (pakciarz krów)	30	Gitla	30	
8	CUKIER	Hersz Layb	Hil [Herszkowicz] (krawiec)	32	Maryanka NOWAMYSKI	33	
9	ROZENCWAYG	Pessa	Leybus [Wolfowicz] (rzczyk)	49	Ryfka [NOWOMNYSKI	28	
	[cf ROZENMAN]						
10	-	Stuwa	Janas Berkowicz (chandlerz krów)	35	Mirla Moskowiczów	35	
11	WAXBERG	Mendel	Dawid (krawiec)	39	? Leyzcrowicz	39	
12	WAXBERG	Szaia Hercyk	Abram (własciciel)	67	Haia Hana AYZENBERG	34	
13	HOHBERG	Kiwa	Abram (dzierzawca konsumpcja)	44	Estera Lęgów	40	
14	HOHBERG	Sima	Leybus	19	? LIPCZYC	20	
15	OCHMAN	Ruchla	Josck (wyrobnik)	29	Dwóyra Janasowicz	24	Chronowice
16	BRANTSZPIGIEL	Ceymach	Wólf (wyrobnik)	50	Ryfka TENENBAUM	38	
17	PERELMUTER	Hinda	Abram [Dawidowicz] (młaczarz)	24	Maryanka [NIREMBERG	26	
18	WAXBERG	Małka	Jcek (wyrobnik)	20	Złota Jakubowicz	22	
19	LELER	Hinda	Izrael (krawiec)	20	Sóra Berkowiczów	24	
20	TATELBAUM	Mosick*	Jankiel (młynarz)	58	Sicywa Moskowiczów	40	Guzowa
		Izrael*					

Wolanów Marriages 1826-1845

Akt	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father (occupation)	Mother	Town
1826-1827 no marriages filmed						
1828						
[1]	SZTAYNBERG	Chaim	24	Mendel	Hana	W
	WAXBERG	Szyfra	20	Abram	Royza	
[2]	NIREMBERG	Izrael	19	Leybus (kramarz)	Gitla	W
	TAYTELBAUM	Laia	17	Herszel (kramarz)	Fayga	Końskie
[3]	NISENBAUM	Jcek	20	Zelman (pakciarz krów)	Marya Herszkowicz	wieś Golcztin
	AKERMAN	Małka	19	Lewek (wyrobnik)	Ruchla Jckowicz	wieś Rurwina?

⁹ declarant was the midwife: Dassa LELEK, 54¹⁰ see 1844 D#8.¹¹ see 1844 D#10.

1829

[1]	FRYZERMAN	Abram (cyrulik)	20	Mortka	Estera Chaimowiczów	W
	RYCHTMAN	Laia	18	Dawid	Haia	-
[2]	-	Jcek (krawiec)	25	Herszek	Ruchla	wieś Kłwów, pow Opoczno
	BEKIER	Laia	18	Matys	Zelda	-

1830

[1]	KUPELICZ	Jankiel (krawiec)	28	Nachman	Hana	W
	CWAYGENBAUM	Fayga	24	Wolf (krawiec)	Chaia	W
[2]	WAXBERG	Dawid	24	Berek (pakciarz krów)	Hana	wieś Młodocin
	CUKIER	Hudes	22	Leyzor	Hinda	wieś Młodocin
[3]	CUKIER	Jonas	20	Moszek (kramarz)	Ester	W
	ORACZ	Haia Jda	18	Herszek (szynkarz soli)	Mindla	Szydłowice

1831-1836 no marriages filmed

1837

1	WEYMAN	Izrael	19	Michel	Chaia Abramowiczów	Przedborz
	GLICKSHON	Ciwia	16	Leybus	Rocha	-
2	WAYTROB	Jcek (wyrobnik)	22	Jankiel	Szaydla Moskowiczów	W
	HOHBERG	Hana	22	Herszek	Maryanka Jckowiczów	-
	[cf BOJMAN]					
3	CUKIER	Hil	23	Herszek (kapłusznik)	Jdes	W
	NOWOMUYSKI	Maryanka	24	Nuta	Sora Moskowiczów	-
4	ZWAYGENBAUM	Maier (krawiec)	26	Wolf	Haia Maiorowiczów	W
	[cf FAYGENBAUM]					
	WAYTROB	Złota	24	Jankiel (piekarz właściciel)	Szaydla Moskowiczów	-
5	ROZENMAN	Laybus (w)	37	Wolf Herszkowicz (wyrobnik)	Udela Jckowiczów	Przytyk
	[cf ROZENCWAIG]					
	NOWOMUYSKI	Ryfka	20	Nuta	Sora Mendlowiczów	-
6	GILL	Jankiel Perce	21	Szmul (wyrobnik)	Szaydla	Szydłowice
	WAXBERG	Ruchla	17	Abram (krawiec)	Hana EYZENBERG	[W]
7	-	Zyndel Kunowicz	18	Kuna Alexandrowicz (wyrobnik)	Gitla Boruchowicz	W
	WAXBERG	Toba	22	Leybus (wyrobnik)	Laia Elowiczów	-

1838

1	FISZMAN	Leybus	20	Wulf (paht krów)	Laia Izraelowiczów	wieś Trawiec, wieś Jankowicz
	EYZENBERG	Sura	20	Hercyk (właściciel domu)	Fayga Dawidowiczów	W
2	GOLDMAN	Leybus (wyrobnik)	24	Szmerla (młyn dzierżawca)	Resa Szmulowiczów	wieś Konieczce, Wielogóra
	WAYZBROT	Haia	19	Mošek (pakt krów)	Jachet Abramowiczów	wieś Krogulcza
3	WAXBERG	Abram (waciarz)	27	Berek	Blima Mendlowicz	W
	AYZEROWICZ	Haia Sura	25	Maiorka	Ryfka Jakubowiczów	wieś Sławno
4	BOYMAN	Jcek	19	Herszek (pakt krów)	Sura Joskowiczów	wieś Rogowa, wieś Wysoka
	-	Maryanka	10	Berek Janasowicz	Szyfra Szymkowiczów	W

1839

1	GRANALSZTEYN	Josck	19	Jcek Michlowicz (wyrobnik)	Sura	Głowaczów
	NÜRENBERG	Jachet	16	Leybus	Gitla	-
2	BLIMAN	Dawid (w)	23	Gutman	Hanna Dawidowicz	Przytyk
	KOPERWAS	Golda	16	Mosick (krawiec)	Hanna BEKIER	-
3	BOYMAN	Mordka (wyrobnik)	24	Herszek (wyrobnik)	Sura Jowkowiczów	wieś Rogowa, wieś Wywor?
	EYZENBERG	Ruchla	18	Hercyk (wyszynk soli)	Fayga CWAYGENBAUM	W
4	JAKUBOWICZ	Kassyl (złotnik)	20	Fiszel	Gitla	Przysuszc
	HOHBERG	Ruchla	17	Abram	Haia Boruchowiczów	W
5	GUTMAN	Dawid	22	Aaron (pakt krów)	Jtta Jedzkowiczów	wieś Chronowic
	LELER	Dobra	21	Uszer (krawiec)	Dasza Jakubowiczów	-
6	FRYDMAN	Mendel	20	Aaron Wolfowicz (krawiec)	Haia Haimowiczów	wieś Kadłubic, wieś Ossów
	MUNCHAYM	Szyfra	17	Szmul (pakciarz krów)	Ruchla Abramowiczów	Białobrzegi
7	BRODINSKI	Jankiel	22	Szymcha	Michla Jankłowiczów	wieś Walznovic, Szydłowice
	GRYCZMAN	Elka	20	Wólf	Pessa Berkowicz	wieś Łaziska

1840

1	AKIERMAN	Mosick Hersz	42	Mendel	Hinda Hasklowicz	wieś Sławno
	-	(dzierzawca młyn, w, prior wife Hawa, 29, died 29 January of the current year)				
	-	Dobra	21	Josck	Haia Szmulowicz	Przytyk

1841

1	ROZENBOIM BAUMGARTEN	Szulim (wyrobnik)	24	Izrael	Hinda	wieś Niczatów?
		Estera Bajla	16	Mortka (wyrobnik)	Sura Gutmanowiczów	wieś Sławno
2	MILWER AKIERMAN	Mosick	18	Josck	Łaia	Radom
		Sura	17	Mośck	Hawa Lejbusiowiczów	wieś Sławno
3	HOHBERG LIPSZYC	Herszek	18	Abram (dzierzawca młyn)	Haia Bcniaminowiczów	W, wieś Wysoka
		Jachet	18	Izrael (handlarz)	Ester Legów	Opoczno
4	HOHBERG KOM	Izrael (dzierzawca młyn)	21	Josck	Rykla Ickowiczów	W, Szydłowiec
		Ryfka Hudcs	30	Wigdor	Haia Joskowicz	Opoczno
5	CYMERMAN LIBERMAN	Herszek	19	Ick	Ryfka	Białobrzegi
		Ruchla Ryfka	18	Szlama (wyrobnik)	Haia Jakubowiczów	-
6	ZWAYGENBAUM	Berck	19	Abram (rzcak)	Bluma Herszkowiczów	W
	-	Perla	20	Szulim	Etta Fiszlowiczów (w)	Przytyk
7	KLAYMAN BOYMAN	Mosick	25	Szmul	Gitla Herszkowiczów	W
		Łaia	20	Herszek (pakt krów)	Sura HOHBERG	wieś Kunary
8	WAINTROB LIBERBOIM	Mosick	23	Jankiel (szynkarz soli)	Szaindl Moskowiczów	W
		Tema	18	Abram (wyrobnik)	Royza Eliasowiczów	wieś Ozonsk

1842

1	PERELMUTER NORYMBERGIER	Abram Jankiel	22	Dawid (wyrobnik)	Ryfka	Szydłów
		Marya	18	Leybus (szynkarz soli)	Gitla HEGLAS	W
2	KUDŁA ROZENCWAG	Mortek	20	Herszek (szpitalnik)	Royza	Szydłów
		Hana	-	Leybus (wyrobnik)	Hinda Herszkowiczów	W

1843

1	HUTMAN GRYNGIER	Izrael	25	Jutka (pakt krów)	Ruchla	W, wieś Garno
		Szandla	18	Haim Jock	Etta	W, wieś Chomentów
2	FRYDMAN	Abram Baynuś	44	Aron	Etta	wieś Kierszków
		(w, pakciarz krów)				
	KREPS	Zysla (w)	40	Fiszcl	Mindla Leybusiowicz	wieś Strzałków
3	SZWATZBERG	Izrael (wyrobnik)	27	Herszek (wyrobnik)	Rifka Szlamowiczów	wieś Guzowic
	-	Itta	21	Berek Szymkowicz	Szyfra (w)	-
4	GOLDBERG	Zelik (wyrobnik)	27	Markas (wyrobnik)	Liba Rywa CUKIER	W
	-	Maryanka	22	Abraam Joskowicz	Estera	-
5	STAINBERG GUTMAN	Leybuś (wyrobnik)	26	Herszek	Frayda	wieś Gozd, wieś Golembiowce
		Golda	22	Aron (pakciarz krów)	Jtta Leybusiowicz	wieś Gozd
6	GUTMAN	Nusym	18	Janas (dzierzawca młyn)	Sława	wieś Guzowic
	-	Scrka	18	Aron	Jtta Jckowiczów	wieś Krogólców
7	ROZENBAUM	Boruch (wyrobnik)	23	Mortka (pakciarz krów)	Royza Szmulowiczów	wieś Gutowic
						W, wieś Korsowic
	AYZEMBERG	Sura	18	Rachmil	Hawa Haimowiczów	-

1844

1	GRYNSZPAN WAXBERG	Uryś (w, beller)	40	Hil	Mala	Janów, Lipsko
		Toba	26	Leybus (wyrobnik)	Łaia	-
2	GUTMAN MACHERSKI	Janas (w)	54	Leybus	Sura	Nowe Młyn, wieś Długowice
		Sura (w)	38	Abram	Łaia	Warszawa
3	HOHBERG LIPSZYC	Leybux	19	Abram (dzierzawca młyn)	Haia Boruchowiczów	Szydłów
		Bajla Udcs	20	Szymon	Estera Legów	-
4	ZWAINBAUM HOHBERG	Izrael	19	Abram	Blima	W
		Łaia	17	Wolf (arendarz)	Finkla	-
5	LELER [cf LEHRER]	Jock Izrael	19	Uszer	Dassa	W
	-	Sura	20	Berek Janasowicz	Szyfra (w)	W, wieś Modrzyowice

6	DOBRUBSKI OYZENBERG	Gierson (wyrobnik) Brocha	20 -	Markus (pakciarz krów) Hercyk	Ryfka Gierszonowiczów Fayga	W, wieś Dobra W
7	- FRYDMAN	Icek (wyrobnik) Złota	19 19	Bereck Janasowicz (arędarz) Lcybus	Szyfra (w) Blima	W, wieś Modrzejowice wieś Zakowicy

1845

1	-	Zyndel (szewc, w of Inda Kunowicz, died 22 October, previous year)	25	Kuna	Gitla	W
	BROCLAWSKI	Marya	19	Laybus	Sura	Przysuszc

Wolanów Deaths 1826-1845

Akt	Surname	Given Name	Age	Parents and Survivors	Town/Village Birth Record
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1826

1	[LELER/LEHRER]	Abram	5m	f: Uszer Haimowicz, m: Dasa	
2	-	Szmul	3	f: Lcyzor, m: Gitla	
3	LIDERMAN	Zelik	1	f: Tanchem, m: Sura	
4	KOPENWAS	Frayda	6m	f: Moszek, m: Hanna	
5	GITTMANN	Mosick	-	f: Janas, m: Sława Eliasowicz	[1826 B#3]

1827

1	-	Chaia Izraelowiczowa	30	f: Abram MILGRAM, m: Sora (parents from wieś Sławno)	wieś Chroski? ¹²
2	WAXBERG	Josck	4m	f: Kaufman, m: Fayga [LIBERMAN]	

1828

[1]	-	Izrael	2	f: Kuna Alexandrowicz, m: Gitla	
[2]	ROZENCWAYG	Perla	6m	f: Laybus, m: Hinda	
[3]	KLAYMAN	Bayla	42	f: Jankiel Abramowicz, m: Sura (parents from Szydłowice), h: Laybus	W
[4]	KLAYMAN	Sura	1	f: Laybus, m: Bayla	
[5]	RYCHTMAN	Dawid (szkolnik)	42	f: Lemeł, m: Hinda Moszkowiczów, w: Haia	
[6]	-	Bereck	16	f: Maior, m: Mindla Szlamowiczów	

1829

[1]	WAXBERG	Szmul	3	f: Abram, m: Chana [AJZENBERG]	
[2]	FRYZERMAN	Mordka Hersz	-	f: Bereck, m: Ela	[1826 B#13]
[3]	CUKIER	Zelik	4	f: Herszek, m: Sura	
[4]	GOLDMAN	Krayndla	16	f: Nuta, m: Sora	
[5]	GOLDMAN	Bayla Jta	2	f: Nuta, m: Sora	[1827 B#2]
[6]	WAXBERG	Dwoyra	¼	f: Abram, m: Cyna ¹³	[1828 B#9]
[7]	WAXBERG	Elias	5	f: Nuta, m: Laia	
[8]	KLAYMAN	Nycha Royza	2	f: Chaim, m: Gefa	
[9]	KAPELUSZ	Hana	32	f: Mortka FRYZERMAN, h: Jankiel	

1830

[1]	WAYBERG	Cyna	30	f: Jcek, m: Towa, h: Jcek	
[2]	WAXBERG	Sura	80	f: Jcek, m: Sława, h: Szyia	
[3]	WAXBERG	Lcyzor	-	f: Jcek, m: Cyna	[1829 B#4]
[4]	WAXBERG	Boruch	¼	f: Herszek, m: Estera	[1829 B#5]
[5]	SZTAYNBERG	Groyna	-	f: Jankiel, m: Laia Mędlowiczów	[1829 B#6]
[6]	LEHRER	Lcyzor (bakalarz)	33	f: Chaim, m: Nucha, w: Gitla	
[7]	KLAYMAN	Zysman	3	f: Chaim, m: Gefa	
[8]	KOPERWAS	Ester	3	f: Moszek, m: Hana [BEKIER]	
[9]	FRYZERMAN	Estera (w)	66	s: Faywel, Abram	
[10]	KLAYNMAN	Rywka	6m	f: Szmul, m: Gitla	[1830 B#5]
[11]	SZTAYNBERG	Marya	5m	f: Mendel, m: Chaia	[1830 B#7]
[12]	CWAYGENBAUM	Szulim	7m	f: Wolf, m: Chaia	[1830 B#4]

¹² perhaps Chustki?¹³ Hana on birth record.

1831

1	NYSENBERG	Hana	24	f Wolf GOLDSZTAYN, m Golda, h Herszek Janklowicz, s Szymcha, d Freyda
2	GOLDMAN ROYCHAPEL	Sura	40	f Leybus GOLDMAN, m Prywa, h Josek ROYCHAPEL

1832

1	EYSENBERG	Maryam (w)	63	f Herszek Chajmowicz, m Szandla, s Herszek, d Fayga, Szanda, Haja
2	LELER	Abram Dawid (wyrobnik)	30	f Haim, m Cyna, w Ruchla Baynyszow, s Benjamin, 5
3	AKERMAN	Ruchla	3m	f Moszek, m Hawa [1832 B#2]
4	ZWAYGENBAUM	Bayla ¹⁴	4m	f Abram, m Blima [1831 B#6]
5	[KOFMAN]	Sora (w)	85	f Wolf, m Hinda, s Abram and Herszek KOFMAN, b Bereck, Wolf, Jecck, Leybus

1833 no death records filmed

1834

1	WAXBERG	Abram	½	f Dawid, m Uda
2	RAYTAPEL	Maryanka	42	f Josek, m Balla, h Josek (pickarz)
3	-	Wulf	9m	f Gitman, m Ruchla Leybusowiczow [BEKIER] [1833 B#6]
4	BALKA	Jacht	1 ½	f Wgdor, m Malka Ester
5	-	Nachman	9m	f Josek Nachmanowicz m Laia ¹⁵ [1833 B#5]
6	-	Benjamin	1 ½	f Joel Herszkowicz, m Laia [BEKIER] [1833 B#1]
7	-	Sura	4d	f Mendel Berkowicz, m Necha [ZALCBERG] [1834 B#5]
8	WAINTROB	Herszek	9w	f Gutman, m Fayga
9	AKERMAN	Laia Necha	3m	f Kopel, m Brocha [WAXBERG] [1834 B#4]
10	ZALCBERG	Szaydla	29	f Nachman KAPELUSZNIK, m Maryanka, h Josek (krawiec)
11	WAXBERG	Hil	7d	f Abram (krawiec), m Haia Hana [AJZENBERG] [1834 B#10]

1835 no death records filmed

1836 no death records filmed

1837

1	KOPERWAS	Slawa (w)	75	f Szyia, m Sora Wolfowiczów, s Mortka, Mendel, d Estera, Ryfka
2	NISONOWICZ	Gitla	38	f Jukla (krawiec), m Maryanka Herszkowiczow, h Szmul (krawiec), s Moszek, Izrael, Jukla, d Frayda, Maryanka
3	WAXBERG	Inda (w)	80	s Moszek, Abram, d Udes
4	ROZENCWAG	Inda	40	f Herszek CHRUSLISKI, m Rosa, h Leybus (wyrobnik), d Hana, Sora
5	WAXBERG	Sura	6	f Herszek, m Ester
6	NURONBERG	Sura Ester	2	f Izrael (wyrobnik), m Laia [TAYTELBAUM]
7	MILGROM	Mordka	72	w Malka, s Leybus Szmul, Toywa, d Ruchla Sora
8	WAXBERG	Chara Sura	1+2m	f Dawid, m Udlu
9	RYTMAN	Nachman Dawid	1	f Bereck (krawiec), Hana

1838 no death records filmed

1839

1	SZTAYNBERG	Sura Hena	6+11m	f Haim [Mendlowicz], m Szyfra [Abramowna WAXBERG]
2	KLAYMAN	Leybus	54	w Mindla Pysakowiczow, d Fayga, Ruchla, Rywka
3	CUKIER	Herszek	40	w Sora, s Hil, Mendel, Boruch
4	CWAYGENBAUM	Lipa	4m+12d	f Josek, m Dwoyra
5	SZTAYNBERG	Maryanka	9m+1w	f Jankiel, m Laia [1839 B#4]

1840

1	AKIERMAN	Hawa	46	f Leybus, m Hana, h Mosck (dziczawca mlyn), d Sura, Cyrla, Ryfka, Laia, Hawa wic6 Slawno
2	WAXBERG	Dawid	9m+20d	f Kayfman, m Fayga [LIBERMAN] [1839 B#11]
3	ZALCBERG	Bereck (szewc)	40	f Gerszon, m Sura w Ruchla Abramowiczow [WESTRAK], s Moszek, Herszek, d Fayga
4	HOHBERG	Josek	3+5m	f Abram m Estera [1837 B#8]
5	FISZMAN	Maryanka Jochet	2y+1m+12d	f Leybus, m Sora ¹⁶ [1838 B#3]
6	SZTAYNBERG	Hena Laja	11m+5d	f Chaim [Mendlowicz], m Szyfra [Abramowna WAXBERG] [1839 B#22]
7	LELER	Szmul Chaim	3y 3m+22d	f Jankiel (krawiec), m Sura [GROSFELD] [1837 B#12]

¹⁴ Fayga on birth record¹⁵ mother on birth record is Ruchla Joskowiczow¹⁶ Ryfka EYZENBERG of birth record

1841

1	AYZENBERG	Hercyk (właściciel domu)	57	f Szmul, m Marya, w Fayga Dawidowicz, d Haia Chana WAXBERG, Sura Rywa FISZMAN, Laia BOYMAN, Brocha AYZENBERG, Szaindl AYZENBERG	
2	AYZENBERG	Chaia Ruchla	18	f Rachmil, m Hawa	
3	KLAJMAN	Laia	3+14d	f Szmul, m Ruchla	

1842

1	SZTAINBERG	Mendel	74	f Groyna, m Sura, w Chaia, s Chaim, Jankiel, Jock, Szachna, Groyna	
2	KLAYMAN	Nison	9m+19d	f Szmul (krawiec), m Chana	[1841 B#11]
3	BERKOWICZ	Sura Golda	2y+3m+26d	f Janas (wrotnik), m Mirla	[1839 B#21]
4	WAXBERG	Ryfka	9m	f Abram, m Chana [AJZENBERG]	[1841 B#8]
5	AKIERMAN	Mendel	76	f Kopel, m Perla, w Juda Joclówiczow	Sławno
				s Mosiek of Makowic, Szlama of Grzm nic, Kopel of Wolanów, Josiek of Sławno	
6	BOJMAN	Łaia	1y+5m+12d	f Jock [Herszkowicz], m Maryanka [Berkowna]	[1841 B#4]
7	FAYGENBAUM [cf ZWAYGENBAUM]	Mortek	1	f Maier [Wolfowicz], m Złota [Jankłowna WAYTROB]	[1841 B#14]
8	WAXBERG	Jock	41	f Szyia, m Sura, w Ryfka, s Gerszon, Jankiel, d Esta Sura, Sława	

1843

1	MILGRAM	Małka (w)	70	f Leybus, m Estera, d Ester, Fayga married to Wolf Lipka BRANTSZPIGIEL	Sławno
2	ROZENBERG	Chaia ¹⁷	1y+4m+3d	f Berck (wrotnik) m Ruchla [GUTMAN]	[1841 B#5]
3	ZALCBERG	Nuta (krawiec)	24	f Chaskiel, m Sura, w Szandla Pessa, s Judka, Mosiek	
4	NOWOMIENSKI y GOLDBERG	Perla (w)	23	f Nuta NOWOMIENSKI y GOLDBERG, m Sura	
5	ZWAYNBAUM	Szandla	6m+6d	f Berck, m Perla	[1843 B#6]
6	-	Sura Jckowicz (w)	64	f Abram, m Ruchla, d Haja and Laja STAINBERG, Ryfka POPYCIENSKI, Szandla Ruchla Lcyzorowicz	

1844

1	GUTMAN	Jankiel	2m+3d	f Dawid (wrotnik), m Hana	[1843 B#18]
2	HENIK	Maryanka	1+4 ½ m	f Mosiek (wrotnik), m Maryanka	[1842 B#16]
3	ROZENCWAIG [cf ROZENMAN]	Ryfka	3y+1m+25d	f Leybus, m Ryfka [NOWOMIENSKI]	
4	GUTMAN	Braná	2	f Dawid (wrotnik), m Hana	[1842 B#20]
5	HUTMAN	Abram	3m+9d	f Izrael (wrotnik), m Szayndla [GRYNGIER]	[1843 B#24]
6	GUTMAN	Sława	58	f Eliaz, m Estera, h Janas, s Dawid, Beniamin, Josiek, d Sura	Nowe Młyn
7	WAXBERG	Hercyk	3m+13d	f Abram (właściciel domu), m Hana [AJZENBERG]	[1844 B#4]
8	ZWAINBAUM	Berck (wrotnik)	22	f Abram, m Blima, w Perla	
9	MILECHMAN	Hena	33	f Faywel, m Hana, h Zacharyasz, s Mosiek, Peysak, Rachmil, Nusym, d Bayla, Ryfka, Ester, Hana	wieć Rogowa
10	-	Inda Kunowicz	25	f Leybus (wrotnik), m Haia, h Zynda	
11	GRYNSZPAN	Mayla	6m	f Zycago?, m Marya	
12	GOLDBERG	Chaim	½ m	f Zysia, m Chaia	
13	WAXBERG	Chaim	8 ½ m	f Jock, m Złota	[1844 B#5]

1845

1	FRYMEL	Zelda	1 ½	f Szlama (dzierzawca młyn, age 44), m Hinda	Mniszka
2	SZTAINBERG	Szachna	12	f Mendel, m Haia	
3	HENIK	Ruchla	3m+2d	f Mosiek (wrotnik), m Marya	
4	MILECHMAN	Zacharyasz (w)	60	f Peysak, m Szyfra, s Josiek, Sima, Faywel, Paysak, Rachmil, Nuscm, d Bayla, Ryfka, Hana, Ester	Rogowa
5	ROZENSZTAIN	Ela	4y+12d	f Lcyzor (wrotnik, age 34), m Royza	
6	WAXBERG	Berck	5y+7m+26d	f Abram (właściciel domu, age 61), m Sura [ZYGIELSZTAIN]	
7	SZLAMKA	Dawid (pakt krow)	50	f Wolf, m Paia, w Ester, s Mosiek, Szlama, Mortka, d Rosa, Fayga	
8	FRYMEL	Abram	1y+11m+13d	f Szlama (dzierzawca młyn, age 44), m Hinda	Mniszow
9	WAINCWAIG	Tema (w)	56	f Nusym, m Blima, d Blima ZWAYGIENBAUM, married to Josiek age 30	
10	BUDKOWICZ	Nesia	41	f Haskiel ZALCBERG, m Sura, h Mendel (krawiec, age 51), s Gierson, d Perla	
11	-	Kuna	9m	f Zyndel Kunowicz, m Inda	
12	ZALCBERG	Berck	9m+14d	f Josiek (krawiec, age 46), m Frayda	
13	BOYMAN	Herszek (wrotnik)	70	-	

¹⁷ Chana on birth record

Bogoria Births 1848 - 1860

FHL microfilm #588,927

<u>Akt</u>	<u>Surname</u>	<u>Given Name</u>	<u>Father</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Mother</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Town / House #</u>
1848							
1	FAGOT	Hana	Berek	30	Rochla	30	wieś Łaziska #12
2	TAYTELBAUM	Haim Berek	Abram	30	Fayga	28	wieś Podlesie #2
3	SZTULBERG	Majer	Szulim	30	Bayla	33	B #7
4	TAITELBAUM	Nusen Dawid	Sender	45	Faiga	40	wieś Łukawica #2
5	LINIAK	Wigdor Josek	Froim Icia	34	Frymet	26	wieś Wierzbka #8
6	CHERSZTAIN	Jankiel	Nuchym	36	Blima	30	wieś Pęcławice #3
7	SZTERLICHT	Berek Szmul	Haim	28	Baila KAMELCHAR	26	wieś Wierzbka #2
8	PINKIEL	Marya	Jakób Dawid	30	Baila	25	B #10
9	SZPRUNK	Berek	Kopel	34	Ryfka [z Jankiel]	-	wieś Gorzków #6
10	CYTRYNZAFI	Gitla	Izrael	34	Malka [MAJSTERSZTYK]	25	B #12
11	GIELBROT	Herszla	Jankiel	36	Faiga	20	B #51
12	PLYWACKI	Marya	Izrael	25	Haia	23	wieś Wierzbka #2
13	SZULMAN	Izrael Szlama	Szymon	40	Tema [BINDER]	32	wieś Pęcławice #5
14	SZWARC	Ryfka	Leyb	32	Dobra	28	wieś Wierzbka #8
15	KAMULCHAUR	Maier	Izrael Icek	30	Hinda FLIGIEL	28	wieś Wierzbka #2
16	[B]LEYBERG	Haim Eliasz	Alta	25	Pesla KIELERMAN	18	B #5
1849							
1	HOFMAN	Major	Herszl	34	Szaindla	28	wieś Miłoszowice #5
2	OFMAN	Sifra	Izrael	28	Cyrila z GRYMBERG	-	wieś Pęcławice #2
3	URBAITEL	Jakób Szmul	Izrael	30	Fraidla z SZTAINBOK	36	wieś Malkowice #15
4	TECZA	Zelman	Haskeil	49	Fraidla z FRAIBERG	-	B #30
5	BRUKIEW	Haim	Icek Abram	50	Roiza z LEJDERMAN	23	B #54
6	KLAIMAN	Rochla	Szmul [Josek]	40	Gitla z ROTSZTAIN	24	B #11
7	BEKERSZPIGIEL	Sora Bayla	Jakob	46	Dwora	30	B #18
8	BOREK	Szmul	Mosiek	46	Rayzla	31	B #70
9	GOLDWASER	Hil Alter	Simcha	42	Hindla [BRAUNER]	26	B #4
1850							
1	KLEINCHOT	Major Haim	Icek	37	Marya	36	B #8
2	ERDEPEL	Ryfka	Haim	30	Blima	28	wieś Wierzbka #3
3	GOTMAN	Lejzor Josek	Jozep	37	Etlā	34	wieś Grzybów #2
4	LENIK	Alter Mosiek	Efroim	30	Frymet	28	wieś Wierzbka #10
5	KAMELCHAUR	Golda	Abram	32	Perla	23	wieś Wierzbka #2
6	SZPERLING	Josek	Major	20	Perla	19	wieś Wierzbka #1
7	GULA	Icek	Abram	30	Hana [HERSZTEJN]	25	B #42
8	SZPEJTER	Bajla Brandla	Szaja	60	Hana	30	B #5
9	SZTULBERG	Szmul	Szulim	36	Baila	32	B #7
10	SZTAINBOK	Marya	Izrael	40	Hinda	36	wieś Wierzbka #4
11	GOTMAN	Bajla Gitla	Efroim	40	Rojza	40	wieś Kielczyna #6
12	WEJGMAN	Jankiel	Chaim	40	Strenca? [KOPLON]	36	B #16
13	ROZENZWEIG	Beniamin Wolf	Wigdor	43	Sora	32	B #6
14	KAMELHAUR	Major Szymon	Szmul	36	Tauba	34	wieś Wierzbka #9
15	WEIGMAN	Sura	Urys	26	Rochla	24	wieś Olszownice #17
16	NEÜBERG	Royza	Dawid	48	Gitla z Mendl	20	B #13
17	CHESZTEIN	Mosiek	Nuchym	30	Matla	-	wieś Pęcławice
1851							
1	DYNER	Fruma	Abram [z Herszl]	25	Dwora [GOTLIB]	22	B #11
2	FAGOT	Ester Ryfka	Berek	33	Ruchl	32	wieś Pęcławice #3
3	PERESON	Marya Ester	Szyja	27	Czarna	25	B #13
4	SZPINBERG	Major	Icek	32	Sora	21	wieś Kielczyna
5	CYTRYNZAFI	Ryfka Laja	Izrael	36	Malka [MAJSTERSZTYK]	25	B #39
6	MOZERMAN	Chaim Joel	Herszl	39	Hana Laia	27	B #21
7	GOLDSZTEIN	Paja	Lejb Noach	30	Paja [KUPERSZUCH]	28	B #31
8	GOTLIB	Aron	Mosiek	50	Cetla	25	B #19
9	ROZENBLUM	Perla	Mortka	42	Bajla	40	wieś Malkowice #15
10	KAMELHAUR	Royza	Abram	30	Perla	25	wieś Wierzbka #12
11	KAMELHAUR	Marya	Izrael	34	Hinda	32	wieś Wierzbka #2

12	KLEJMAN	Uryś Hersz	Szmul [Josek]	42	Gitla [ROTSZTAIN]	24	B #8
13	SZULMAN	Cypa	Szymon	40	Tema [BINDER]	38	B #17
14	SZWARZ	Rejzla	Lejb	38	Dobra	30	wieś Wierzbka #8
15	BLEJBERG	Icek Szulim	Alter	26	Pesla Szejdl	-	B #20
16	BRUKIEW	Fajga	Icek	54	Rojza [LEJDERMAN]	24	B #41
1852							
1	SZNAJDERMAN	Marya Strynca	Izrael	35	Ruchl	25	B #17
2	WEJGMAN	Rywka Hinda	Major	24	Mala [z Calel]	24	wieś Pęcławice
3	FRYMER	Icek	Hemia	42	Bajla Cyrla	40	wieś Niedzwiedz
4	MOERMAN	Sora Nucha	Herszl	28	Hana Laja [z Nusyn]	30	B #7
5	PLYWACKI	Frajda Perla	Izrael	29	Haja	29	wieś Wierzbka
6	SERCZARZ	Szmul	Zelik	28	Rywka	28	-
7	BERLIN	Hana Siejna	Szulim	26	Sora	20	B
1853							
1	GOLDBEREK	Marya	Motyl	21	Bajla Hendla	18	wieś Wierzbka #2
2	ZUMERFOGIEL	Kalma	Lejb	44	Rajzla [z Urys]	36	-
3	SZTULBERG	Rywka Rojzla	Mosiek	22	Hana Sora KUPERWASER	20	wieś Kielczyna
4	GUTMAN	Froim	Jojzeb	40	Etl	36	wieś Grzybów
5	NAJBERG	Rywka Laja	Dawid	45	Gitla	24	B
6	LENIAK	Ruchla Rojza	Froim	37	Fryma	30	wieś Wierzbka
7	ROJZEBLIM	Lejzor	Mortka	48	Bajla	45	wieś Poręba Kielczyńska
8	SZWAJER	Pinkwas	Motyś	22	Dwojra	20	wieś Łaziska
9	ROZENCWAG	Mosiek Dawid	Wigdor	40	Sora	36	B
10	DYNER	Herszl	Abram [z Herszl]	30	Dwojra [GOTLIB]	-	wieś Pęcławice
11	GOTLIB	Alter Hemina	Mosiek	34	Cwertla	-	B
12	GULA	Cypa	Abram	23	Hana [HERSZTEJN]	27	B
13	GOLDSTAJN	Choim	Lejb Noach	42	Hajdla [KOPERSZTYCH]	23	B
14	DYNER	Herszl	Abram [z Herszl]	30	Dwojra [GOTLIB]	28	wieś Pęcławice
15	HIMELFARB	Berek	Szmul	40	Malka	40	B
16	GOTLIB	Szlama	Herszl	24	Hana	19	B
1854							
1	BLAJBERG	Liba	Alte	28	Pesl Szaindl	22	B
2	CYTRYNZAF	Rochla	Izrael	39	Malka [MAJSTERSZTYK]	32	B
3	TAJTELBAUM	Rojza	Abram	32	Fajga [KUPERBERG]	30	wieś Łaziska
4	SZULMAN	Sora	Sima	45	Tema [BINDER]	42	wieś Jurkowice
5	KLAINCHOD	Haja	Icek	42	Marya	42	B
6	NACHTYGAL	Hana	Major	23	Szaindl [EJZENBERG]	17	B
7	WEIKMAN	Hemia Ojser	Haim	45	Stręca [KOPLON]	40	B
8	SZPRUNK	Ita Rocha	Kopel	45	Rywka [z Jankiel]	36	wieś Grzybów
9	LANGIER	Izrael	Lejzor	41	Gitla	36	wieś Łukawica
10	LANGIER	Szja?	Lejzor	31	Gitla	36	wieś Łukawica
11	FELBLIM	Hana	Izrael	30	Haia	30	wieś Zimnowoda
12	KIELERMAN	Izrael Ela	Major	22	Rochla Laia	21	B
1855 Not on microfilm							
1856							
1	BEKERSZPIGIEL	Perla	Szolim	42	Chana z Moszkow	40	B
2	SZTULBERG	Chana Perla	Szolim	40	Bajla z BEKERSZPIGIEL	42	B
3	TENCZA	Izrael	Chaskiel	40	Frajdl z FRAJBERG	40	B
4	TAJTELBAUM	Ryfka	Abram	40	Fajgla z KUPERBERG	30	wieś Łaziska
5	GUTMAN	Sora Ryfka	Lejb	40	Eta z BARAN	30	wieś Grzybów
6	ZUMERFOGIEL	Fajga	Lejb	41	Rajzla z Urys	36	B
7	GOLDSZTEJN	Idesa	Lejba Noech	40	Ajdla z KUPERSZOCH	28	B
8	GOLDWASER	Haim	Szymcha	48	Hendla z BRAUNER	30	B
9	FAGOT	Strenca	Berek	40	Rochla	38	B
10	CYTRYNZAF	Mortka Mejlech	Izrael	41	Malka MAJSTERSZTYK	29	B
11	KUPERBERG	Hana	Abram	23	Fajga Haja [BARAN]	24	B
12	SZTULBERG	Haskiel	Mosiek	25	Chaja Sora KUPRWASER	23	wieś Kielczynie
13	SZPRONG	Chajm Lejb	Kopel	40	Ryfka Ejdl z Jankielow	36	wieś Gorzków
14	DYNER	Szmul	Abram [z Herszl]	30	Dwora z GOTLIB	30	wieś Pęcławice
15	LENIAK	Jankiel	Efroim Icyk	40	Fryma z Marcow?	35	wieś Wierzbka
16	GULA	Ryfka	Abram	36	Hana z Janklow	31	B

1857

1	MOERMAN	Haja	Herszl	47	Hana z Nusyn	35	B
2	WEJNBERG	Haim	Herszl Wolf	43	Sora z Leybus	30	wieś Zimnowoda
3	WEJGMAN	Jankiel	Major	30	Mala [z Calel]	28	wieś Podlesie
4	SZTULBERG	Lejbus	Beniamin	20	Rajza z Lejb	22	B
5	KIMELCHWAR	Ruda	Abram Pinkwas	40	Rajzla z Gdal	24	wieś Wierzbka
6	NACHTYGIEL	Boruch Dawid	Majer	25	Szandla EJZENBERG	22	B
7	GULA	Giecel	Abram	38	Hana ROZENFELD	32	wś Wola Kielczyńska
8	KLEJNCHOD	Haja Sora	Szlama	23	Hana Rajzla z Josek	23	B
9	WEJGMAN	Kajla Ester	Haim	46	Strenca KOPLON	42	B
10	KLEJNMAN	Mosiek	Szmul	45	Gitla z Urys [ROTSZTEN]	30	B
11	TAJTELBAUM	-	Berek	30	Ester WEJGMAN	25	wieś Moszyny
12	GULA	Frymetta	Wulf	25	Ester z Ick	21	wś Wola Kielczyńska
13	PINKIEL	Hil	Jankiel Dawid	40	Nacha Beyla z Mityson?	33	B
14	BRAUWER	Josek Lejb	Jukiel	40	Pesl z Chajm	30	B
15	CYTRYNZAFI	Fajga	Izrael	43	Hinda EJZENBERG	22	B
16	WEJGMAN	Taub	Wulf [z Mendel]	32	Rachmeta WEJGMAN	22	B
17	WEJNBERG	Jachfeta	Herszk Wulf	43	Sora z Josek	35	B
18	LENIAK	Łaja	Efroim Icyk	38	Frymeta z Markow	34	wieś Wierzbka

1858

1	FAGOT	Bima	Josek Lejb	20	Rocha Wita z Herszl	18	wieś Pęcławice
2	GOLDWASER	Ciejwa Ryfka	Szymcha	50	Hendla z BRAUNER	30	B
3	FELDBLUM	Icyk	Izrael	33	Haia z Szmul	33	B
4	FRYDMAN	Hana Gitla	Lejbus	24	Chaia Perla KIELERMAN	-	B
5	CZERNIKOWSKI	Jankiel	Kalman	25	Bajla z PRAWERMAN	24	wieś Grzybów
6	ZUMERFOGIEL	Icyk	Lejb	49	Rajzla z Urys	39	wieś Moszyny
7	TAJTELBAUM	Hana	Berek	34	Ester z WEJGMAN	28	wieś Moszyny
8	KIMAN	Josek Lejb	Nusyn	56	Dwojra z Torków?	30	wieś Ujazd
9	DYNER	Lipa	Abram [z Herszl]	36	Dwojra z GOTLIB	28	wieś Pęcławice
10	GOTLIB	Zysla	Josek	36	Ita z Mośków	24	wieś Witowice
11	DYAMENT	Mirla	Judka	55	Ita z Szmeków	24	B
12	TAJTELBAUM	Bazia	Abram	40	Fajga z KUPERBERG	34	wieś Pęcławice
13	KUPERBERG	Gitla	Abram	25	Fajgiela z BARAN	23	B
14	GOLDSZTEIN	Elka	Lejba Noech	40	Ejdla z KOPERSZTYCH	30	B

1859

1	ZUMERFOGIEL	Dwojra Gitla	Urys [z Lejb]	21	Rajzla [z Efroim] BARAN	20	wieś Moszyny
2	ESKMAN?	Kalman Nuta	Haim Wolf	27	Bajla z KAMERCHAR	20	B
3	SZPRONG	Ruśka Brandla	Kopel	46	Ryfka z Jankiel	40	wieś Gorzków
4	SZTULBERG	Jankiel	Beniamin	22	Rajzla z Lejb	25	B
5	WEJGMAN	Zysia	Major	33	Mala z Calel	28	wieś Podlesie
6	KISZNER	Wulf	Lejbus [z Wolf]	21	Frajda z FELDBLUM	19	wieś Zimnowoda
7	FRUMERMAN	Mosiek	Lipa	20	Hana z Beniamin	20	B
8	BEKERSZPIGIEL	Łaja Gitta	Jakob	45	Dwojra z Szajbmanów	40	B
9	SZULMAN	Icyk	Berek	23	Sława z GOTLIB	20	wieś Jurkowice
10	GUTMAN	Jakob Lejb	Joseph	50	Eta z BARAN	42	wieś Grzybów
11	PFEFERMAN	Abram	Sima	25	Fajga z NACHTYGIEL	24	B / Łagów
12	DYNER	Szachna Herszla	Szulim [z Herszl]	28	Haja z SZPRONG	20	B
13	MOERMAN	Bajla Mirla	Elia [z Herszl Lejb]	21	Marya Sora HOROWICZ	22	B
14	GULA	Marya	Abram	42	Hana z GOLDSZTEJN	31	B

1860

1	CYTRYNZAFI	Icyk	Izrael	45	Hinda Elka EJZENBERG	21	B
2	BRAUNER	Golda	Jankiel	50	Pesl z ROTSZTEJN	32	B
3	KLEJMAN	Hana	Szmul Josek	50	Gitla z Urys	36	B
4	BERLIN	Siejwa Elka	Josek	23	Cyrła z Pejsak	20	B
5	FAGOT	Hana	Josek Lejb	23	Rocha Wita z Herszl	21	wieś Pęcławice
6	CZERNICKOWSKI	Lejb	Kalma	30	Bajla z PRAWERMAN	27	wieś Grzybów
7	WEJGMAN	Marya	Szyja [z Mendel]	25	Sora z MANDORF	22	B
8	TAJTELBAUM	Eta	Abram	44	Fajga z KUPERBERG	40	wieś Moszyny
9	PINKIEL	Herszl Mendel	Dawid Jankiel	42	Nacha Bajla MILGRAM	36	B
10	GOLDSZTEYN	Sima	Lejb Noech	43	Ejdla z KOPERSZTYCH	30	B
11	SZTULBERG	Glika Krandla	Mosiek	32	Haja Sora KUPERWASER	32	wieś Ceber

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 Records 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-autumn
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