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 as they existed 1867-1917

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... but first a word from our editor

Welcome to the first issue of our fifth year. I hope that you will find the contents interesting, and useful in learning about the world of our ancestors.

In this issue, we publish the first of several translations from *Pinkas HaKehillot*, Yad Vashem's "Encyclopaedia of Jewish Communities", its Hebrew-language compilation of histories of Jewish communities before the Holocaust. The article on Pińczów begins our series. We graciously thank Yad Vashem for granting permission to translate and publish these excerpts.

We also feature an overview of a new Polish-language guide to Jewish records in the Polish State Archives branch in Radom, and the translation of an article about some records in that archive, "Personnel Records of Rabbis in Radom Gubernia, 1867-1914", original published in the Jewish Historical Institute's *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* in Warsaw.

Also in this issue is an excerpt from the Chmielnik Yizkor Book, published in Tel Aviv in 1960. A chapter on the history of Jews in Chmielnik has been translated from the Yiddish by Mark Froimowitz. Debra Braverman gives us a brief inventory of the records of landsmanshaft organizations for Kielce-Radom towns which are held in the archives of YIVO in New York City. And Robert Heyman's article on his personal research experiences, reminding us of what the SIG is all about: the importance of cooperative research by sharing data from neighboring towns, since our ancestors did not come from only one town. A letter from Daniel Wagner echoes the same theme.

Several articles in this issue (Pińczów, Chmielnik, Radom) discuss rabbis. Just as the history of Europe is filled with kings and queens, and the history of the United States is filled with presidents and senators, written Jewish history is concerned with rabbis.

The extracts of Jewish vital records from LDS microfilms in this issue include birth records from two Radom gubernia towns: Radoszyce and Bogoria, and early marriage and death records for Olkusz.

There are no extracts for "new" towns in this issue; all are for towns where we have previously published extracts. This is the second issue in which we have had to do this, and this trend is likely to continue, as we have several more sets of extracts for previously-published towns 'in the bank' waiting to be published, and no one has yet come forward to do extracts for other towns. There are still nearly 40 towns in the Kielce-Radom region for which we have not published any extracts. I sincerely hope that records from those towns will appear in future pages of our Journal... but only you can make that happen.

— Warren Blatt

Pińczów

from *Pinkas HaKehillot, Polen*, Volume VII (Jerusalem: Yad Vashem, 1999), pages 392-396
By Rachel Grossbaum-Pasternak, Translated from the Hebrew by Jerry Tepperman

Pińczów

פינצ'וב

Pińczów district, Kielce province

Year	Total Population	Jewish Population
1827	4,238	2,924
1857	4,213	2,883
1897	8,199	5,176
1921	7,749	4,324

Pińczów is a Polish town on the shores of the Nida River, 39 kilometers south of Kielce, established it would seem, in the fourteenth century next to an ancient castle. For several hundred years, Pińczów was a private city belonging to several noblemen. A nobleman named Oleśnicki converted Pińczów into a center for the reformation in Poland. He also built a new castle from cut stone, and a church and monastery for the local Polish official. The monks of the monastery planted gardens and vines. Over the years, the ownership of Pińczów was transferred to the Myszkowski family and then to the Wielkopolski family.

In the sixteenth century, the town enjoyed unprecedented prosperity. It even boasted a well-known printing company, which had earned a respected reputation by printing a few notable books including a Polish grammar by the author Starios Stvinisky. Writers and people of influence would meet in Pińczów, and they nicknamed the town "The Athens of Poland". In the seventeenth century, a new neighborhood was added to the town and a city wall was constructed.

The Swedish army invaded the town in the years 1655-1656, but Pińczów was harmed less than other towns and cities in the surrounding area because of its fortifications. Several years later, in 1673, a census indicated that the local population numbered 1,275 souls. In the eighteenth century, there was a school in Pińczów operating under the auspices of the University of Kraków which became famous throughout Poland. A student from the that school, Hogo Kolontay, who was a well-known Polish thinker, became the head of the Reform party during the "Four Year Sejm" from 1788-1792.

In 1795, with the third partition of Poland, Pińczów became part of the Austrian Empire. In 1807, Pińczów was included in the [Napoleonic] Duchy of Warsaw, and in 1815, it became part of [Russian] Congress Poland. Business and trade,

which had established itself in the nineteenth century, continued unabated under the new regime. This included internal trade within the town and exports to more distant locations. Several successful industries sprouted in the town towards the end of the nineteenth century, and the local population increased rapidly.

In 1915, the Austrians conquered Pińczów and held the town for almost three years until 1918. On September 10, 1939, at the outset of the Second World War, Pińczów fell into the hands of the Germans. During this period of German occupation, approximately 80% of the residents of the town were murdered.

The Jewish Settlement up to the end of World War I

The Jewish population in Pińczów is first mentioned in documents from the beginning of the sixteenth century, mainly in a manuscript from Sandomierz that discusses Pińczów in the context of its market day. It would seem that the size of the town's population was significant. In that period, a common Yiddish folk saying took root, which roughly transliterated sounded like "In Pinshov togt shoin". This meant "We need to hurry to get to the market in time, the sun is already rising in Pińczów".

With the rise of the city in the seventeenth century, the noble Myszkowski hoped to develop the economy of Pińczów by encouraging the resettlement of Jews from Kraków and other places. During the same period, the fur trader Yaakov Avraham from Pińczów became well known as one of the wealthiest people in the area, and he had a great influence on the economy of the city.

Very quickly, a large well-established Jewish community developed in Pińczów, making it one of the most prominent towns in "Little Poland". The town even had a representative on the "Council of Four Lands", Yaakov ben Shmuel, the Shamash. During this period of the "Council of Four Lands", Pińczów supported a Rabbi, a local *dayan* (judge), a *magid* (who prepared sermons), seven *shamashim* (sextons), three *shohtim* (ritual slaughterers), three *chazanim* (cantors), sixteen *melamidim* (teachers), and two *shomrim* (guards). The tax on each individual belonging to the Jewish community in Pińczów was 5 gold coins

each year. This tax alone testifies to the wealth and influence of the community.

The first synagogue in Pińczów was built in the seventeenth century. Even though it was constructed from wood, it remained in good condition up until its destruction in World War II. As time passed, another synagogue was built, this time of brick. There are conflicting opinions about the date of its construction. However, its renaissance architecture almost certainly indicates that it was built at the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century. The same synagogue was renovated a few times. During World War I, hundreds of Jewish people found refuge in that synagogue as the very thick walls protected them from the bombs and explosions. During the large expansion of the community in the second half of the eighteenth century, a third larger and roomier synagogue was built, this time from cut stone. The wealthy people of the community would invite famous Hassidic rabbis to this new synagogue and the townspeople would flock to the synagogue to listen to their sermons.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, many well-known rabbis held positions in the Pińczów community. These rabbis included: Rav Shmuel Tzvi Hersch (1615-1635); Rav Yitzchak Katz (died 1655); Rav Yitzhak Yechiel Michael Shapira (died 1644); Rav Naftali Hirsh ben Rav Binyamin Wolf (1675); Rav Moshe Yitzhak Yehuda Leib Tsonz (died 1684); Rav Shaul Katzenelbogen; Rav Asher Anzil ben Rav David (died 1716); Rav Yosef ben Rav Yehuda Leib; Rav Shimon Wolf ben Rav Yaakov Yankel, author of "Kavod HaBayit" (1740); Rav Yitzhak Avraham ben Rav Dov Berish Katz (1743-1773); Rav Shlomo, author of "Vayakhail Shlomo" (the grandfather of Rav Shlomo of Radomsk); Rav Avraham Gavriel (1783); Rav Avraham Katz Rapaport (died 1809), author of "Keter Kahunah"; and Rav Aryeh Lieb. Subsequently, all the Rabbis of the community came from the Rapaport family — Rav Dov Barish (died 1832); his son Rav Israel HaKohen (died 1853); his son Rav Shaul (died 1895); and his son, Rav Shabatai Rapaport, the last Rabbi of Pińczów.

With the spread of Hassidism, one of its great names, Avraham Mordechai Horovitz, the student of Rav Elimelech of Lyzhansk (Leżajsk) [1717-1787] and the Seer of Lublin [R. Yaakov Yitzhak, 1745-1815], settled in Pińczów. At the end of the nineteenth century, Rav Chaim Meir Finkler of the house of Radoshitz (Radoszyce) settled in the city and then moved to Kielce after World War I.

Rav Yonatan Eibeshitz [died 1764], recognized as one of the great rabbinic minds of his generation, was also born in Pińczów. His historic dispute with Rav Yaakov Emden [1697-1776] (when he

was accused of being a follower of Shabtai Tsvi) generated an immense public controversy, which expressed itself both verbally and in writing. He served as Rabbi in Metz, Hamburg, and Prague.

A society called "Tsedaka Gedola" (Abundant Charity) was established at the end of the 18th century. In 1614, the community commissioned an ornate prayer book as an ornamental work of art. It was written on parchment by the ritual scribe Eliyahu ben Shmuel Gronam. This siddur was also used to record significant events in the community and the surrounding area. In it were inscribed among others; incidents that occurred in 1638 and 1648; a false anti-Semitic accusation which resulted in Jewish deaths in Etien in 1636; other accusations in Lenchno (Łęczna) and Lublin; and the accusation in Kraków in 1637.

In the middle of the 17th century, when the army of the Hetman [Stefan] Czarniecki liberated Pińczów from the Swedish invaders, the nobleman Myszkowski prevented them from perpetrating violent acts against his Jewish subjects and protected them until the soldiers had left the city. At the end of that war, the life of the Jewish Community returned to normal.

By the eighteenth century, through perseverance, the position of the Jewish business community in the economy of Pińczów had grown. There were more than a few successful entrepreneurs among them who traded mainly in agricultural produce, furs and leathers. Some traveled on business as far as Leipzig, Gdańsk, and Breslav. During those times, Pińczów was the center of the economy of the Sandomierz District. In the second half of the eighteenth century, Pińczów also contained a number of Jewish book traders who significantly influenced the accessibility of texts that had formerly been difficult to obtain. For instance, Moshe Brakowicz, from Pińczów, imported books from Czechoslovakia and Breslav, which were valuable to the general Jewish community in Poland. He also exported books from Poland to other countries. When the Polish placed a special tax on books and calendars which were written in Hebrew and Yiddish, Moshe Brakowicz was appointed by the government to collect the tax.

The first two doctors in Pińczów were Jewish. Dr. Eliash (Elyahu) was accepted by all the residents of Pińczów and the surrounding area, both Jews and non-Jews. His friend Dr. Felix Lipman was famous throughout the district. Their names are mentioned among the professionals listed in the community in the eighteenth century.

Notwithstanding these few exceptions, not all the Jewish people in Pińczów were wealthy traders or professionals. Most made money from small businesses and hard physical work. They

especially favored occupations such as shoe making and tailoring. Several were bakers.

Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, the determination and persistence of the Jewish population in their business dealings irritated their Polish neighbors. By taking advantage of support received from the Church, these non-Jews managed to influence those in power and convinced them to place certain limits on the activities of the Jewish Community and to increase taxation of the Jews.

Nevertheless, by the end of the 19th century, the Jewish population had become an integrated and essential part of the industry in Pińczów. They established a factory for the manufacture of building materials. The Bernshtein family built a factory for processing and dyeing wool, and later Mr. A. Rosenberg established a factory for the processing and coloring of cotton.

The Austrians, who captured and governed Pińczów from 1915 until the end of the First World War in 1918, rescinded many of the limiting regulations of the former government. Notwithstanding the unavoidable economic hardships that prevailed during the war, the Jewish community of Pińczów now enjoyed relative political freedom to run their lives as they saw fit and even to organize themselves into political and Zionist organizations. From 1915 to 1916, branches were established representing the Histadrut HaTzionit and the parties "Tzeirei Tzion" and "Poalei Tzion". The Zionist organization "HaTihiyah", which had already begun operating in 1905 and opened a local library, increased its activities, and now began a club for Jewish drama.

The Jews Between the World Wars

The war ended in 1918 and Pińczów was included in the new independent country of Poland. The transition years between governments were characterized by an atmosphere of instability and insecurity for the citizens of the town. The Jewish pogrom in nearby Kielce in October, 1918 frightened the Jewish population in the surrounding areas. Two years later, at the beginning of 1921, there was an incident of a blood libel in Pińczów. On the night of Easter, a large mob surrounded the house of the Jewish tailor Moshe Fishel, who happened to live near the church. They were responding to the rumors that a Christian boy was being tortured in this house and that his blood was to be collected for the baking of matzot. The police immediately conducted a meticulous search through the house of the tailor and two other Jewish houses in the vicinity belonging to Shmuel Kloski and David

Karinski. The mob was disappointed when no evidence was found but they dispersed peacefully. In the hearts of the Jewish community there remained feelings of fear and foreboding.

Up to the start of World War I, Russia had been the main export market for Polish goods and services. Industrialists and craftsmen sold their work and products throughout Russia to the far corners of its vast territories. However, after World War I with the advent of Communism, the Russian marketplace was shut tight and many of these Jewish businessmen became impoverished.

Most of the Jewish people kept on earning their living by peddling and simple trades, mainly related to the manufacture of clothing and shoe making. A few of these Jewish people sold furs to the owners of the surrounding estates. The continued economic crisis in the Poland impacted on the Jewish people more than on other residents of the country. As the competition between them and the Polish manufacturers and businessmen became more intense, the government assisted the non-Jewish businesses in their efforts to undermine the Jews. They made it difficult for the Jews to compete for the customers that remained. As the economic situation of the Jews deteriorated in general, the economic and social divisions between the Jews themselves also deepened and widened. The wealthy constituted a thin upper layer of the Jewish community while the majority were shopkeepers, peddlers, brokers, day workers and tradesmen, each struggling to make ends meet in his individual occupation. Others just remained unemployed.

Jewish organizations tried to alleviate the crisis as much as they were able to. In the early 1920's, the Joint Distribution Committee helped to rebuild some businesses that were wiped out during the war and assisted in the establishment of the Cooperative Bank, which would support Jewish businesses with inexpensive credit. In conjunction with the bank, the "Kupat Gemilut Hasadim" approved small interest-free loans to businesses in need. In February of 1927, a general meeting of the Co-operative Bank was called by the general manager of the bank. Its President, Y. Feinshtat, told the meeting about the contribution that the bank was making to the rehabilitation of Jewish businesses and the large profits of the bank in 1926. In that meeting, one of the resolutions passed was to make a monthly contribution to the "Keren Hayesod". This is an indication of the Zionist spirit that dominated the Jews of the area.

Despite the intensity of the economic crisis, the 1920's and 1930's were years of unprecedented growth in Zionist and community activities. In addition to the organizations which had sprung up

during the war, there were now branches of Zionist youth organizations and parties. The most prominent among them was the "Shomer HaTzair" which established a local branch in Pińczów in 1925 and attracted many young people. In addition, the youth of "Poalei Tzion Simol" (in 1926) were very active in the community. Also active were the "Mizrachi" and "Tseirei HaMizrachi", the Revisionists and the youth groups of "Beitar" (from 1928), and the "Noar HaTzioni" (from 1935). The Jewish library, which had opened in 1905, grew and expanded and the branches of all these organizations supported an active cultural life, which included hobbies of many kinds and drama groups.

These Jewish parties and Zionist youth movements were also active in education and in all of the other activities of the community. In the early 1920s, most of the boys studied in a traditional *cheder* while the Jewish girls studied in the general public schools. In time, some of boys also transferred over to the public schools (only two Jewish boys were able to study in the public Gymnasia or High School). At the same time, the Mizrachi movement opened its own school in Pińczów where the students studied the Hebrew language and learned about the land of Israel, in addition to a course in Jewish history and other general subjects. In the early 1930's, Agudat Yisrael founded a school for girls associated with the Bais Yaakov chain of girl's schools, and for boys they established a school called Yesoday HaTorah.

In the beginning of the 1920's, representatives of the Board of Education in Pińczów suggested that they hire a Jewish teacher to teach religious studies in the public school. However, the members of Agudat Yisrael, who at the time were quite powerful in the community and had controlled the committee in charge of community affairs for some time, opposed this suggestion for fear that the new teacher might be a Zionist. Instead, they preferred that the students not receive any training at all in Jewish studies. In the summer of 1924, the Zionist factions achieved a majority on the governing committee of the community (9 out of 12 representatives) while Agudat Yisrael was left with only 3 votes. From that point on, Agudat Yisrael lost its influence in the general affairs of the community, particularly with regard to education. All the Zionist factions from all the various parties joined forces in order to oppose Agudat Yisrael, and in 1928 they held a public meeting in order to ask for the support of all the strata of the Jewish community.

A part of the Jewish community in Pińczów joined the Communist Party, and even when the party was made illegal in 1926, its members persisted

and continued their underground communist activities.

In 1930, the third synagogue that was clad in stone was renovated completely from its foundations up. This was accomplished with the help of members of the congregation who had emigrated to the United States and other countries. The last Rabbis in Pińczów were Rav Yechezkia Rotenberg and Rav Shabtai ben Shaul Rapaport, the author of "Sfat Kohanim" (a compilation of sermons delivered on Shabbat haGadol). Rav Rapaport continued to lead the community until its destruction.

In the late 1930's, the incidents of anti-Semitism in Pińczów increased significantly. Many more Jewish people emigrated to the United States of America and other countries, often with the help of their relatives who had preceded them in emigrating to those countries. Some individuals, who had been members of the Zionist youth movements, emigrated to Israel.

In the Days of World War II

Pińczów was overrun by the Germans on September 10, 1939. While the Germans entered the city and established control, a few young Jewish people escaped to the east to the area of Poland controlled by the Russians. A few days after the takeover, the Germans forced the Jews to make "Financial Contributions", confiscated substantial amounts of their personal property, and restricted exit or entrance to and from the city without a permit along with other onerous restrictions. At the beginning of the war, there were 3,500 Jewish people in Pińczów. The Germans appointed a Judenrat (leadership committee) to run the town and established a Jewish police force who would carry out its orders. One of the main jobs of the Jewish police force was to select workers for forced labor. On February 15, 1941, a group of young Jews were sent to a work camp in Sosnowiec, and other groups of Jews were sent to various other labor camps.

By May 1941, a Ghetto was established in Pińczów, located in the part of the town that had been populated before the war by the poorest segments of the population. The houses were flimsy and uncomfortable and some of them had been damaged by the German shelling that had taken place at the beginning of the war. The ghetto remained open without a fence or wall. However, the residents required a special permit in order to enter or exit. Without a permit, they would suffer severe consequences. The overcrowding was massive and the sanitary conditions were deplorable. Not long afterwards,

a plague of typhus spread throughout the ghetto and many lives were claimed especially among the elderly and the children. With the passage of time, other Jewish refugees from other towns were relocated to Pińczów. However, the Jewish population of the Ghetto remained relatively constant because of the excessive mortality rate and the numbers of young people sent to distant forced labor camps. In May 1941, there was a total of 3,182 Jews in Pińczów. Throughout 1942, hundreds of additional refugees were moved to the Ghetto of Pińczów, and in May 1942, there was still a total of only 3,354 Jews in Pińczów.

In the summer of 1942, there were rumors in the Ghetto of Pińczów that other surrounding ghettos in the area had been destroyed. In anticipation of the ensuing tragedy, many tried to prepare hiding places for themselves or to acquire false Polish passports or documents. The Germans did their best to stop any attempts to escape the ghetto. They announced that the army was in dire need of workers to help pave new roads, to clean waterways and to clean up factories. They promised that nothing bad would happen to those who volunteered for this sort of work.

These turned out to be false promises. In October 1942, a large contingent of SS men and armed soldiers surrounded the city. With the assistance of the Jewish policemen, they forced the Jewish population out of their homes and gathered them together at a specified meeting place where they were loaded onto farmer's wagons and transported to Sandomierz. Numerous refugees were brutally beaten during this trip and the weak and the elderly were summarily shot to death. Several SS guards took advantage of the situation and badly tortured some of the children and violated some of the Jewish young women. More than once, the SS would respond to the pleading and cries of Jewish mothers by shooting their children and visibly laughing and enjoying themselves.

Pińczów was declared *Judenrein*, which means free of Jews. Within days, the Jews from the ghetto of Pińczów were sent to Treblinka along with approximately 3,000 other Jews from Sandomierz.

During the transportation, a few small groups of Jews managed to escape or hide themselves in hidden bunkers. Some were captured by the German soldiers or by Polish farmers who were very quick to turn them in. Others succeeded in escaping to the forests and joined the partisan groups, called "Armia Ludowa" (led by communist sympathizers), who operated out of the forests in the area. The Jewish partisans often helped other Jews who were hiding in the forest by providing them with food. Once in a while, they would organize retaliatory raids against

Polish farmers who had captured Jews and turned them in to the Germans. In the beginning of 1944, the Jewish partisans participated in a battle between a troop of the Armia Ludowa and a unit of German soldiers beside the village of Dziewięczyce. During that battle, five Jewish partisan fighters were killed. According to the testimony of several village heads and farmers in the area, by the time the area was liberated in May 1944, the German Gestapo and German soldiers had captured 53 Polish and Jewish partisans. They shot them to death and buried them on the spot wherever they had been murdered. Only some of these courageous fighters survived to see the end of the war.

The Rabbi of Pińczów, Rav Shabtai Rapoport, and his family were among those killed in the Holocaust. At the beginning of the German occupation of Poland, relatives from Switzerland had sent him Argentine passports, but their efforts were in vain. The rabbi and all the members of his family were sent to a concentration camp called Vitel in the Alsace region, and from there they were sent to Auschwitz on April 9, 1944.

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Kielce-Radom landsmanshaftn records at YIVO

by Debra Braverman

When YIVO was located at East 86th Street in New York, a research trip had to be meticulously planned in advance. Due to space limitations, much of the collection, including the landsmanshaftn records, was in storage. It was necessary to call several days prior to your visit, give a list of the items of interest desired over the phone and then hope that all the records had been brought from the warehouse. I am pleased to write that those days are over.

The new YIVO building on West 16th Street is modern and security conscious. The research areas for the library and archives are in the same large room, and obtaining landsmanshaftn records is as easy as giving the archivist your list and waiting for them to be brought to you. I recently went to YIVO to inventory the records for the Kielce-Radom landsmanshaftn held by YIVO.

YIVO holds the records for several hundred landsmanshaftn. I began my search using the list of major towns in Kielce and Radom guberniyas found at <<http://www.jewishgen.org/krsig>>, and then checking the index of the *Guide to the YIVO Archives*, published in 1998. I found a number of matches and noted the record group (RG). This is the number by which the records are stored, not the sequential number under which the records are alphabetized in the *Guide*. At YIVO, I filled out a request form with the RGs and received the boxes of records.

Some comments are in order. The *Guide* gives a good general overview of the contents of each RG. Much of the contents of the boxes are fairly mundane, consisting of minute and treasury books, often in Yiddish. However, there are items of interest, frequently with photographs, such as dinner dance and anniversary journals, plus an occasional find. The value of these items to you depends on how active your family was in their landsmanshaft.

I have listed the name of each landsmanshaft with the associated RG and the number of boxes, if more than one. Each item in each box is listed with a fuller description (contents, language, etc.) than that found in the *Guide*. Multiple spellings of a town name reflect the actual spelling on the document being described.

[Editor's Note: See earlier inventory in *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, Vol. I, No. 3 (Summer 1997), pp. 9-11].

Chmielmik — RG 1081 — Chmielniker Sick and Benevolent Society (two boxes)

Meeting notices - bilingual.

Souvenir journals – Fifth annual banquet and dance, 1935; First annual ball, 1938. Both are bilingual and contain ads with names and photos.

Pinkas Chmielnik, a yizkor book published in 1960. Trilingual, English (summary only), Hebrew and Yiddish.

“Hed Hairgun,” the Israeli landsmanshaft newsletter, 1963, 1967-1976 and 1978.

A photographic plate of the 1930-1935 committee.

Velvet banners.

Kielce — RG 1056 — Kieltzer Sick and Benevolent Society of New York, Inc.

Constitution – bilingual, 1941. Includes a listing of members and officers.

75th anniversary journal from 1980 – bilingual. Contains prewar and 1940 photos from Kielce, a history of Kielce and a 107-page memoir by Mildred (Mania) Feferman-Wasoff entitled “The Processed,” written in 1979.

Golden anniversary handout from 1955. Contains photos of former presidents of the Society, with a committee member listing from the middle of 'H' to the middle of 'M'.

Souvenir journals – 1927, 1937 and 1941. The latter two are from the Kieltzer and Chenchiner Relief. All are bilingual and contain ads with names and photos.

"The Kielcer Reporter" from June 1946. In Yiddish and published by The Committee for the Resettlement of Kielcer Jews, Inc. Includes survivor lists: 99 names of Kieltz Jews in Sweden; eleven names of Kieltz Jews of Bergen-Belsen in Sweden; Kieltz Jews in Vienna and Kieltz Jews in Germany.

Klimontów — RG 969 — First Klimontover Sick and Benevolent Society

Minute book – 1918-1933 in Yiddish.

Treasury book – 1915-1921 with the member's name in English and dues information, etc. in Yiddish.

Końskie — RG 911 — Independent Kinsker Aid Association

Account books - 1930-1942, 1942-1944, 1945-1956 in English.

Thirtieth anniversary journal from 1935, bilingual Yiddish-English. There are ads with names and photos.

Financial records, 1957-58, on onion-skin paper.

Miscellaneous correspondence – stationery with officers' names 1951-1960 and 1976-1980.

Koprzywnica — RG 908 — Pokshivnitzer Relief Committee (three boxes)

Minute books – 1944-1947, 1947-1953, 1953-1961 in Yiddish.

Handwritten financial statements 1954-1972,

Correspondence with the Israeli landsmanshaft written in Yiddish. In Israel the organization was called the Pokszewnice Outcomers' Society

Treasury books – 1945-1960 in English.

Correspondence in English, Polish and Yiddish with the Degel Yehudo Cemetery Association in Deans, New Jersey. This cemetery name was changed to the Floral Park Cemetery Corporation and joined with the Washington Cemetery Management Corporation in Union City, New Jersey.

Correspondence of Rabbi Rottenberg with Washington Cemetery in South Brunswick, New Jersey.

Correspondence with Washington Cemetery regarding plots – payments, contracts, etc. from the 1930s through the 1940s.

Meeting notices – 1946 onward.

The educational career of Abraham Rothenberg from yeshiva through college. Report cards, etc. from Yeshiva Ohel Moshe and RPI.

Certificates and photos.

Ożarów — RG 903 — Ozarower Young Men's Society (two boxes)

Minute books – 1927-1959. In Yiddish and English, depending on the year: 1927-1947, 1951, 1953-1956 in Yiddish; 1947-1950, 1952, 1957, 1959 in English.

Treasury books – 1940s-1973.

Anniversary celebration materials – invitations, speeches, congratulatory telegrams, table seatings, etc., many from the 1976 fiftieth anniversary banquet.

Letter from 1969 giving up meeting space lease due to lack of members coming to meetings.

Radom — RG 1038 — First Radom Congregation Chevra Agudas Achim Anshei Radom

Directory from 1935-1939 containing a member listing, cemetery directions and meeting dates.
Book of membership applications - bilingual, with Yiddish questions and handwritten English answers. There are approximately 350 applications.

Radom — RG 813 — United Radomer Relief for the United States and Canada, Inc.

Minutes of the Radomer Mutual Culture Center, "United Radomer Relief," 1947-1956, handwritten Yiddish.

One piece of stationery giving the organization's address at Central Plaza, 40 East 7th Street, New York and listing the officers' names.

Minute books - 1959-1962, 1965-1969 in Yiddish (Israel Glatt, recording secretary).

"The Voice of Radom," a Yiddish-English bilingual paper. Random issues from October 1965 to January 1980. There are pictures, names in ads and a Mazel Tov column.

Miscellaneous items – awards to Lipa Rubman; news clippings about the society; "Voice of Radom" subscription forms; yizkor meeting notices; dinner dance invitations, etc.

Stopnica — RG 915 — Stopnitzer Young Men's Benevolent Association

Minute books – 1911-1916, 1916-1921 in Yiddish.

Group photos.

Stopnica — RG 916 — Congregation Cheva Oir Lashumaim, Anshei Stopnitz

Minute books – 1925-1937, 1937-1947 in Yiddish.

Szydłowiec — RG 894 — Shedlowtzer Benevolent Association

Souvenir journals – Twentieth anniversary, 1929; Twenty-fifth anniversary banquet and dance, 1934. Both are bilingual Yiddish-English and contain membership lists, ads and photos.

Yizkor book draft materials, including correspondence from the South American branch in both typewritten and handwritten Yiddish; a call to members for contributions to the book. These date through the 1960's until the book's publication in 1974.

Minute books – 1910-1913, 1943-1965 in Yiddish.

Meeting notices – 1967-1980, bilingual.

Handwritten autobiography in Yiddish, possibly of Moszek Frydman (name in English on xerox of envelope).

Two articles from a Brazilian Yiddish newspaper, 1967-1968.

Group photograph, no names or date.

Miscellaneous letters in Yiddish.

Zawichost — RG 954 — First Zawichoster Young Men's Benevolent Association

Pre-World War I photos of Zawichost - buildings only

Eighteenth anniversary souvenir journal – 1932. Bilingual Yiddish-English with ads, photos and a membership list.

Minute book – 1941-1953 in Yiddish.

Akta dotyczące Żydów w radomskim Archiwum Państwowym (1815-1950) [Documents Concerning Jews in the Radom State Archives (1815-1950)]

Book Notes, by Warren Blatt

Akta dotyczące Żydów w radomskim Archiwum Państwowym (1815-1950) [Documents Concerning Jews in the Radom State Archives (1815-1950)], Compiled by Adam Penkalla. (Warszawa: Centralne Archiwum Historii Narodu Żydowski, Jerozolima [Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, Jerusalem], Żydowski Instytut Historyczny, Warszawa [Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw], 1998). ISBN 83-85888-00-4. 100 pages.

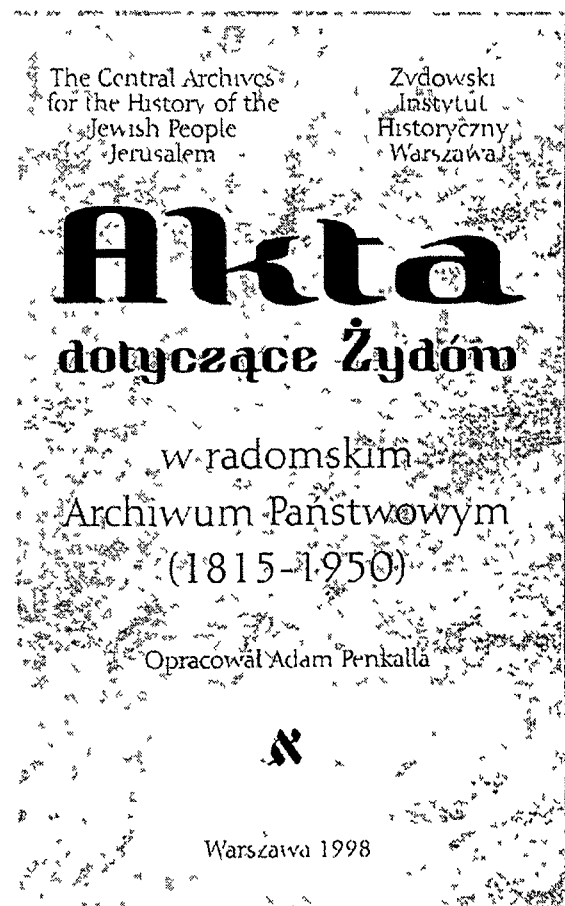
This is a catalog of the Jewish-related holdings of the Polish State Archives branch in Radom. Historian Adam Penkalla has thoroughly surveyed many of the collections at the Radom Archives, and noted which portions contain documents concerning Jews or the Jewish community.

The book is entirely in Polish, with the exception of a two-page English summary (pp. 89-90, reproduced on the following two pages), and a two-page Hebrew-language summary (pp. 91-92).

Previously published articles in the *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal* about the State Archives in Radom include: I:4 (Autumn 1997), pages 21-24; and in the last issue IV:4 (Autumn 2000), pages 9-20, where we published translated excerpts from the official State Archives' catalog *Archiwum Państwowe w Radomiu*, edited by Helena Kisiel (Warszawa, 1996).

This guide follows the same order as the official catalog, but instead of giving an overview of each collection, Penkalla describes the documents specifically pertaining the Jews. Some of the overview details (such as the size of the collection) are omitted, so this guide is best used in conjunction with the official catalog.

Some of the collections are described in great detail. For example, the "Radomski Rząd



Gubernaly II" [Radom Gubernial Administration II (1867-1917)], a collection 90 linear meters in size, is described in only a page and a half in the official catalog, while Penkalla takes over eight pages to describe its Jewish-related contents, with a town-by-town inventory of various document types, with catalog numbers.

The descriptions of the various collections occupy the bulk of the book, pages 15-64. Pages 65 to 88 contain illustrations of 23 varied documents from the Archives. Some of the documents are handwritten, some are typewritten, and some are printed. The captions for the documents are on pages 99-100.

We hope that we can explore this guide further, by publishing some translated excerpts in the future

Documents Concerning Jews in the Radom State Archives, compiled by Adam Penkalla

Summary

This publication is a guide to documents referring to Jews in the State Archives of Radom. The documents are located in over 80 record groups of state administration, local government and various institutions and organizations and contain a wealth of information reflecting all areas of Jewish communal activity, as well as the deep involvement of Jews in the political, economic and cultural aspects of life in Radom and its environs.

The Holocaust caused not only the annihilation of the Jewish community of Radom but also the destruction of the vast majority of the material created by the various Jewish bodies. Of the 80 record groups in the Radom State Archives only a few are of Jewish origin — the Board of the Jewish Hospital in Radom (*Rada Szczęgótowa Opieki Szpitala Starozakonnych w Radomiu*) 1848-1879; the 'Judenrat' of the Radom district (*Naczelna Rada Starszych Ludności Żydowskiej Dystryktu Radomskiego*) 1941-1942; the Local Jewish Committee (*Okręgowy Komitet Żydowski*) 1945-1950.

In order to uncover additional documentation on the large and vital Jewish community of Radom (30% of the general population just prior to World War II) the author conducted a thorough and systematic search throughout the entire archives, discovering evidence of a Jewish presence in practically every record group.

The material in the Radom State Archives relating to Jews was created during the 19th and 20th centuries, chiefly the years 1815-1950. The handwritten material is supplemented by a rich collection of posters, proclamations and announcements dating from 1862 to 1947, as well as a collection of maps of localities and architectural plans from the 19th and 20th centuries.

The record groups of municipalities (*Akta Miast*) from Kozienice, Radom and Szydłowiec, for instance, give evidence of a Jewish presence in the region even before the Partitions of Poland. They contain documents on community budgets and on the collection of taxes from community members, information on the election of community elders on other economic and social aspects of Jewish life, as well as on internal matters of Jewish communal and religious life.

The documents supply information on the functioning of the 'cheders', on penalties imposed for wearing traditional dress and for evading the army, on philanthropic activities and on the assumption of family names. Between 1919 and 1939, when the Jews were allowed to participate in elections to the Municipal Council (*Rada Miejska*), one finds instances of Jewish representatives to the council.

In the record groups of the villages surrounding the cities (*Akta gmin*), such as Białobrzegi, Jedlnia, Kozienice, Pionki, Wolanów and Zakrzów, one finds references to various aspects of Jewish participation in the life of the villages. Of special interest are population lists, lists of taxpayers and payments and documents relating to Jewish participation in trade. The wealth of statistical data charts the territorial mobility of the Jews in these areas.

A record group rich in documents, both in quantity and content, is that of the Radom Gubernya Administration, established by the Russian authorities between 1815 and 1914. The record group contains files of the Radom District (Gubernya) Administration (*Rząd Gubernialny Radomski*), as well as of the Chancellery of the District Governor (*Kancelaria Gubernatora Radomskiego*). Here too there are files relating to the financial situation of the communities and to the payment of taxes. Other files contain information on Jewish community employees, including personnel files of cantors, and rabbis, some of them including attestations to the rabbis' knowledge of Polish (until 1867) and Russian (after 1867). Much valuable information is also to be found on Jewish communities established in

areas where Jews had been prevented from settling before 1862, as well as on emigration to America and Palestine at the end of the 19th century.

The demands for government licensing of various enterprises generates much interesting material on the activities of individuals. Thus one finds information on a book shop for the opening of which a Jew requested permission, while another file contains evidence of an application by a Jewish physician to publish a newspaper, the 'Kurier Radomski'.

A record group relating to the administration of justice contains files of trials pursued by law courts in the 19th and 20th centuries, some for political offences, as well as records of investigations by prosecutors in these matters. The record group also contains files on prisoners in the Radom prison, and notarial, mortgage, credit and insurance documents.

The files of the record group on school administration contain material on Jewish schools (the records of which did not generally survive) i.e. lists of elementary and high school pupils, files on the employment of teachers, curricula and school plans. The files also contain information on Jewish pupils in non-Jewish schools and on educational institutions and societies in which Jews participated.

Records from the Nazi occupation period repose in the record group of the general administration, in series such as 'Der Gouverneur des Distrikts Radom' and 'Der Kreishauptmann Radom Land'. The files contain revelations on the policy regarding the extermination of the Jews, on enterprises which functioned in Radom during World War II and on trials of war criminals conducted after the War. Unfortunately only a small portions of these files survived, as most of the files were either transferred to Germany or destroyed by the Nazis.

A particularly interesting group of files can be found in the special record group (*Akta administracji specjalnej*), created in the wake of the emergency rule which was instituted after the insurrection of January 1863 and lasted until World War I. There are many files on illegal political parties and activity (in effect, all political activity was illegal after the January insurrection), as well as on party members and activists. The files contain many of the publications and announcements produced by these groups and confiscated by the police. Some of the files refer to Jewish groups such as the Bund and Zionist organizations. Others refer to general parties and movements in which Jews and Poles functioned together.

A final record group, entitled Collections (*Zbiory*) contains a variety of posters and announcements, interesting for their pictorial value as well as their content. This group also contains individual files on Jewish subjects, some of them relating to the forced labor of Jews at the beginning of World War II.

The description of each record group is accompanied by the relevant record number. The reader is also advised to request and consult detailed inventories held at the State Archives in order to obtain as much information as possible on his particular subject. For a portion of the record groups, more detailed descriptions of their Jewish content are available at the Central Archives for the History of Jewish People in Jerusalem. The language of the files varies, with Polish predominating until 1867, Russian from 1867 to 1939 and German from 1939 until the end of World War II.

On the following two pages are the table of contents of this book, with the English translations added by Fay and Julian Bussgang.

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Personnel Records of Rabbis of Radom Gubernia, 1867-1914

by Adam Penkalla

“Akta Personalne Rabinów Guberni Radomskiej z lat 1867-1914”

An article from *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego*

BŻIH No. 169/171 (1994), pages 141-150

Translated from the Polish by Gordon McDaniel

In May 1910, at the recommendation and under the guidance of the Radom Gubernia authorities, a list was compiled of the rabbis working on the territory of the Gubernia. The list named 46 individuals filling the function of rabbi in 43 localities that were seats of religious communities.¹ The organization of synagogues in that territory had already been formed, so the data given in the lists reflected the actual state of affairs. Not all religious communities employed a rabbi at that time, so some individuals served more than one community. The rabbi from Iłża fulfilled the same function in Solec and Tarłów. During the years 1893-1913, on the other hand, the community in Koprzywnica gave its consent to have the rabbi from Osiek fulfill those duties.² At various times, the community in Radom employed four individuals, a rabbi and assistant rabbis. The rabbis in Szydłowiec, Opatów, Ostrowiec and Gniewoszków, at various times, had one or two assistant rabbis to help. A small group of rabbis and their assistants were not known to the authorities, but were listed. There were even possibilities for temporary employment as a rabbi without pay in small communities, while such an honorary rabbi worked continuously in the Jewish agricultural colony of Berkowice.

The number of communities (*gmina*) was listed for each district (*powiat*). There were eight communities in the districts of Iłża (Wierzbnik, Iłża, Kazanów, Ciepiałów, Solec, Lipsko, Sienno and Tarłów) and Sandomierz (Sandomierz, Staszów, Bogoria, Zawichost, Klimontów, Koprzywnica, Osiek and Połaniec). There were seven each in the districts of Opatów (Iwaniska, Ożarów, Łagów, Kunów, Opatów, Raków and Ostrowiec) and Koźienice (Gniewoszków-Granica, Głowaczów, Magnuszew, Koźienice, Janowiec, Zwolen and Ryczywół), while there were five in the district of Radom (Radom, Białobrzegi, Przytyk, Stromiec and Wolanów).

The archival resources connected with the hiring and work of the rabbis in these localities are the subject of my interest. I will present conclusions based on the personnel records of the rabbis, which have been collected into one archival unit, in connection with the preliminaries to election to the position of rabbi, as well as the fulfillment of his duties. I am also interested in candidates for the rabbinate: those who took the state examination through the Radom Gubernia Commission and being acknowledged as rabbis by the government.

The personnel records came into being in connection with the assumption and fulfillment of the profession of rabbi. The rabbi was an employee of the Jewish religious community, selected through competition, hired by the community and fulfilling specific tasks. The above matters were regulated through the customs and law of the time, so archivalia relating to one specific individual were typical. The archivalia are correspondence between the community and various elements of the state administration: notification of the members of the community about the need to fill the post of rabbi, presentation of the candidates for rabbi, applications for employment sometimes together with required supporting material such as record of birth, opinions on the lack of criminal record and loyalty given by the local authorities in the place of residence of the candidate, biography, certification of professional competency given by a rabbi, and school certificate in the area of elementary school. In addition, there was a declaration of work for a specific salary, or a copy of the nomination as rabbi confirmed by the government. There are also protocols of elections of candidates by members of the religious community. This group of records ends with the resolution of the civil governor

¹ State Archives in Radom (Archiwum Państwowe w Radomiu, hereafter APR), Radom Gubernia Administration (in Russian, ‘Radomskoje Gubernskoje Prawlenije’, in Polish ‘Radomski Rząd Gubernialny’, hereafter RGR II), vol. 7313, p. 5, 7 verso-8, 10-11, 12-12 verso, 15, 17-18, 22-23. This information was the basis for the list of rabbis and Jewish communities published in the *Pamiętnoj knizkie radomskoj guberni* [Memorial Book of Radom Gubernia].

² Ibid, vol. 5332; vol. 6653, p. 22-22 verso, 26; vol. 7239, p. 12-12 verso.

about the naming of the candidate as rabbi for the given religious community, together with a detailed legal justification for the decision in which the above documents are summarized.

Relatively more personal in nature are the documents connected with fulfilling the function of rabbi. These are primarily various types of notes and complaints addressed to the civil governor, sometimes signed by a group of members of a religious community. There is also correspondence of the rabbi with the authorities relating to his vacations, usually for health reasons, and if necessary, his release from his position. These notes and complaints of the members of the religious community resulted in explanatory investigations, according to protocol. The authors of the notes and complaints were characteristically males representing the community.

Also typical are records relating to candidates for rabbi. In the Radom Gubernia chancellery, one of the examination commissions that existed in the territory of the Kingdom of Poland functioned, so this type of record is common. This is material from those who were interested in taking the examination: certificates from the village authorities on the moral and political standing of the candidate, examination protocols, examination materials or certificates issued by the Gubernia administration accompanied by a photograph, permission to practice the profession of rabbi. Of interest in this material, although not frequent, are handwritten biographies of the candidates written as practice in the Russian language, as well as similar works on the theme of the religious world of the Jews. To this type of record can be added the correspondence of examination commissions from other gubernias about candidates who had failed the examinations, primarily in Russian.

The above mentioned records are kept in the State Archives in Radom, in the collection of the Radom Gubernia Administration II. The archivalia is connected with the functioning of the gubernia administration in Radom Gubernia. The Gubernia came into being in 1866, when Kielce Gubernia was separated from the previous Radom Gubernia. Following the Insurrection of 1863, the liquidation of differences between the Kingdom of Poland and the Russian Empire is the reason that the official language of the archivalia is Russian. Only for a few years following the Insurrection is there archivalia from the Gubernia in Polish, mostly documents dated before 1866. The archivalia are comprised of all the activities of the Gubernia during the years 1867-1914.

The duties of the rabbi at that time and place were fairly restricted.³ From the moment he was chosen, he was in fact a functionary of the local Jewish religious community. One of his main tasks was to watch over the maintenance of religious canons. In the moral arena, he was to prevent demoralization and corruption of customs and to reconcile quarreling members of the religious community. The basic forms of the rabbi's public activity were sermons and watching over the program of instruction and the functioning of the religious elementary schools (*cheders*). And in general, to spend several years in training candidates to be rabbis. The rabbi's duties also included the circumcision of newborn males and the performing of marriages.

Jewish religious law did not exclude the possibility of some of the duties mentioned above from being carried out by another male representative of the religious community who enjoyed a certain authority. Thus, the dignity and respect afforded to the rabbi did not depend on his official status or respect from the authorities, but rather arose from his capability and piety as assessed by his coreligionists, for whom the rabbi was primarily the religious and moral authority. For this reason the gubernia authorities especially did not interfere in the religious life of the community, taking care only that the process of selection and appointment of the rabbi, as well as his professional work, were in accordance with the regulations of the time. The rabbi received at that time an annual salary from community funds collected from members of the community or a certain sum from each wedding performed.

The archivalia mentioned above tells us then about everyday aspects of the rabbi's life, in addition to the decision about taking up the profession. Information in the data of various forms of birth registers allow us to approximate, in 32 cases, the age of the rabbi when he first took up his calling. I assume in that

³ F. St. "Rabbi", *Encyklopedia Poszechna* [Universal Encyclopedia], issued by S. Orgelbrand, Warsaw (1865), v. XXI, p. 841-842. "Ravvina", *Evreiskaia Entsiklopediia* [Jewish Encyclopedia], S. Petersburg 1911, v. XIII, p. 226-233.

approximation that these were people who were aware of their selection. Among them, 43.7 percent were between the ages of 21 and 30. Most of them were already married, which was generally the first professional decision they made in their lives. This was surely the age desired by the authorities, because only one 19 year old rabbi aroused their suspicion⁴. Individuals in that age group were dominant among the candidates for rabbi standing before the gubernia examination commission. Of 36 who took the examination and about whom we have information, 25 (69.4 percent) were in the 21-30 age group.

The oldest individuals to be appointed rabbi were aged 61 and 63. In these cases, however, this was a formal confirmation of individuals who had long been carrying out the functions.⁵ On the other hand, the oldest candidate to take the gubernia examination was 42.⁶ Among those taking the examination was one individual who had, up to that point, been an army surgeon, and another who was a decommissioned soldier now teaching Russian in a cheder.⁷

There is very little information on the social origin of rabbis. We can make conclusions on that subject only on the basis of the structure of Jewish professions, which during the years 1815-1862 in the territory of Radom Gubernia was dominated by tradesmen and artisans.⁸ Surely this situation was similar in the area that interests us. However, in only 9 cases did rabbis give their father's profession. Two were merchants, and there was one each of shopkeeper, tradesman, soapmaker, speculator, day laborer, surgeon and tailor. One of them followed his father's profession of rabbi.

Most likely the majority of them, at the time when they took up their positions, were from the territory of Radom Gubernia. Of the 45 about whom there is information in this regard, 25 (55.6%) were resident in the gubernia. Besides one instance, where the rabbi was from Galicia, the rest were residents of the Kingdom of Poland. They came mainly from neighboring gubernias: 7 from Lublin Gubernia, 6 from Warszawa Gubernia, 5 from Kielce, 4 from Piotrków, 2 from Kalisz, 2 from Łomża, 2 from Płock, 1 from Suwałki and 1 from Siedlce Gubernia.

There is fairly extensive information in the archival records about the training of rabbis working in the gubernia. Besides knowledge of religion, a rabbi had to have a knowledge of the Russian language and an elementary knowledge of administration. This all had to be confirmed by the authorities.

While professional training of rabbis was confirmed by the testimony of witnesses, information about their secular training is laconic and expressed in generalities. In seven cases, rabbis giving comprehensive details tell of attending state elementary schools in which they obtained the necessary ability to operate in the Russian language. Occasionally, they wrote about a similar knowledge of Polish. Some appended certification from elementary school teachers where they resided about their knowledge of Russian.

We can ask the same question about the candidates taking the gubernia examinations. One of them had studied in an elementary school. Another had a private teacher of the language. This case should be taken as an exception. With regard to those taking the examination who were from Warszawa Gubernia, it would seem they were well situated, having parents who would help them realize their youthful dreams of becoming a rabbi.⁹ Two others obtained knowledge of the Russian language through military service.¹⁰ One

⁴ APR, RGR II, vol. 4218, p. 5-6 (letter of the head of Iłża district with regard to Mojżesz Pinkwas Cukier).

⁵ Ibidem, vol. 4346 (Lejzor Goldberg, rabbi from Opatów), vol. 4531 (Chil Cynamon, rabbi from Koprzywnica).

⁶ Ibidem, vol. 7386 (Abraham Mordka Szlamowicz Alter).

⁷ Ibidem, vol. 5814, p. 1 (Icek Majer Berkowicz Melman from Opatów); vol. 5816, p. 1 (Lejbuś Chaimowicz Tyrangel).

⁸ Adam Penkalla, *Żydzi na terenie guberni radomskiej w latach 1815-1862* [Jews in Radom Gubernia in the years 1815-1862], in *Biuletyn Kwartalny Radomskiego Towarzystwa Naukowego* [Quarterly Bulletin of the Radom Scholarly Society], 1-2 (1991), p. 55-81, 147 (table 10).

⁹ APR, RGR II, vol. 5382, p. 5 (autograph biography of Majer Warszawiak from Warsaw).

¹⁰ See footnote 5.

of them was a discharged soldier making a living teaching Russian in a cheder. Another learned the language as an army surgeon. One of the candidates was self-taught.¹¹

The Russian language examination, based on two years of elementary school and taken before the gubernia commission, was a prerequisite of the profession of rabbi. Every candidate had to take it. Then one had to demonstrate knowledge of administrative regulations with regard to the duties of rabbi in the Russian Empire. The language examination allowed the candidate to proceed to this second requirement. It included dictation, written work on a simple topic (among other things, writing of a biography or description of a Jewish holiday), reading of a text, completion of a grammatical exercise, in general having an active use of the language. The candidate took the examination before a commission that included the civil Vice-Governor, high gubernia officials and two representatives of the Radom high school. The marks of the candidates were usually poor and average. High marks were an exception. Some, primarily residents of small villages, probably took advantage of the assistance of coaching. This is indicated by a request as a place of residence while in Radom during the examination of the home of a teacher in the local elementary schools. The certificate which was received informed about the scope of the examination, expressed the agreement of the authorities to carry out the profession of rabbi, and was provided as a photograph.¹²

In addition to the official certificate permitting the holder to engage in the profession of rabbi, those who wished to take up that position had to present certification on professional qualifications. At that time, there were no schools to provide education in this area, so the suitable knowledge and practice were obtained over the course of several years of study under the guidance of a selected rabbi with acknowledged authority. Upon completion, the student obtained a certification of qualification.

Study preceded teaching in the cheder, which all biographies of rabbis and candidates for rabbi mention.¹³ An exception to this was an 1861 graduate of the Rabbinical School in Warsaw, Samuel Lejbowicz Molewer, who was a rabbi in Radom.¹⁴ Similarly, a candidate for rabbi in Przysucha, Nusym Szul Kupersztuch, who possessed certification that he had completed the rabbinical school in Żytomierz, which he attended in 1867-1873.¹⁵ At that time there was a Jewish pedagogical institute in that town.¹⁶

Obtaining professional religious knowledge under the guidance of a rabbi played an essential role in his education in professional behavior and art. So special attention should be given to this question, especially since we have numerous exchanges on this topic. First of all, we know which rabbis from which places set forth their opinions and which ones were the subject of them.

¹¹ APR, RGR II, vol. 5371, unnumbered, autograph biography of Mendel Rotenberg from Horodło (Lublin Gubernia).

¹² Selected certificates were shown in the Radom District Museum in the exhibit "Moja mała ojczyzna. Z historii Żydów regionu radomskiego (IX-X, 1992 r.)" ["My little homeland. From the history of the Jews of the Radom region (September-October, 1992)"]. Some of the photographs are reproduced on page 20 of the exhibition catalog of the same title.

¹³ APR, RGR II, vol. 5370, unnumbered (biography of Icek Wigdor Elechnowicz); vol. 5378, unnumbered (biography of Lejzor Herszowicz Kirszenbaum); vol. 5379, folios 4-4verso (biography of Szmul Jakub Blumenfeld); vol. 5382, folio 5 (biography of Majer Warszawski); vol. 4127, folio 3-3verso (biography of Aron Szmul Orbach, rabbi in Ryczywół); vol. 4306, folio 12 (biography of Bojrucho Rotblat, rabbi in Staszów); vol. 4341, folio 6 (biography of Zelman Herszek Firsztberg, rabbi in Białobrzegi).

¹⁴ Ibidem, vol. 4130, folio 9-10, information about his certificate issued by the director of the Warsaw Rabbinical School, dated 21 January (5 February) 1861.

¹⁵ Ibidem, vol. 5030, folios 4-5 copy of certification from the rabbinical school in Żytomierz, which N.S. Kupersztuch attended from 9 January 1867 to 5 June 1873; on 12 June 1903 he was relieved from his duties as rabbi and moved to Maków in Łomża Gubernia (ibidem, vol. 6328, folio 5).

¹⁶ J. Krz., "Żytomierz" in: *Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich* [Geographical Dictionary of the Kingdom of Poland and Other Slavic Areas], Warszawa 1895, v. XIV, p. 902. [Ed. note: Żytomierz is the Polish name for the capital of Volhynia gubernia; now Zhitomir, Ukraine].

Among the rabbis holding positions in Radom Gubernia, most opinions came from Radom itself. There were 12 opinions from them, while there were eight from the rabbi of Kielce. There were five cases of evaluations from Warsaw and Wieniawa, near Lublin. There were also opinions from rabbis in Gombin, Gniewosów, Piotrków and Stopnica.

The contents of an opinion were schematic in nature. In general, the writer gave information about the length of time the person had studied under his guidance, and evaluated the person's suitability for performance of the profession. For example, the rabbi in Gombin wrote in 1868 about Aron Szmul Orbach, the rabbi in Ryczywół: "He was my student for six years, and in my opinion he is satisfactory, with a good education in the Hebrew language, and he has earned the right and is capable of being a spiritual rabbi".¹⁷ He also studied under the guidance of a rabbi in Warsaw, who also provided a suitable recommendation.¹⁸ Aron Orbach came from Gombin, where he was born in 1847. Up to the age of 14, he lived with his parents, studying Hebrew and Polish, as well as studying in the cheder, and then for six years under the guidance of the rabbi in Gombin, as he tells us in his autograph biography.¹⁹ The rabbi in Warsaw at that time was Ber Meisels, who was known for his patriotic stand during the January Uprising [of 1863]. He was also the author of an opinion dated 1868 about Mojzesz Wajnberg. Meisels wrote about him: "He possesses the art of the rabbi to a degree which is sufficient for him to undertake the rabbi's position in Raków, and is of sufficient moral and religious conduct for that position".²⁰ Study with two rabbis for a period of five to six years was the rule. The rabbi of the synagogue in Radom wrote about the Radom subrabbi Aron Mildman: "He is a resident of this place and practiced for five years with me and demonstrated to me all the qualifications to hold the office of religious and spiritual law of the Jewish faith. ... [H]e possesses all the subjects necessary to carry out the duties of rabbi".²¹

An exception to the many years of study is offered by the circumstances of the opinion issued about Lejb Szwarc, rabbi in Borogia. The certificate about his professional abilities was written by the rabbi from Kielce at the request of the rabbi in Stopnica. During Szwarc's journey through Stopnica, the rabbi there held conversations with him on religious themes, and on that basis came to a conclusion about his qualifications.²²

Analyzing these documents which arose during the course of rabbis taking up all their duties, one can mention certain constant and characteristic elements of their biographies. I believe that this is best demonstrated by a fragment of the biography of Mojzesz Pinkwas Cukier, a rabbi in Iłża, who wrote about himself in 1869: "In the fourth year of my life I began to study with Wolf Bajerman, a grocer and cantor of the synagogue there [he was born 2 February 1848 in Kazanów and spent his childhood there; author's note], and when I reached the age of eight I went away to study in Zwolen and stayed there for five years with rabbi Chaskal Cukier. Then I studied in Gniewosów with rabbi Wolf Wajngord for three years, then went to Wieniawa near Lublin and spent another year studying with rabbi Cherszek Mandel, then got married in Iłża and reside there now. I am occupied, besides work as a tradesman, with the art of my main profession."²³

Among the candidates for rabbi who took the gubernia examinations, an education under the guidance of a rabbi as well as study in a cheder played the same role. They tell us about that in the majority of biographies written as an exercise in the Russian language examination.²⁴ A characteristic work of this type was done in 1892, written by a candidate for rabbi, the 26-year-old Izaak Wigdor Elechnowicz. He was born in Lowicz, and studied in the cheder during his childhood. When he was 12, he wrote, he knew the Talmud well. Seeing his interest in religious matters, his father decided not to train him for a craft, but sent him to study to be a rabbi. When he was 18, he married the daughter of a rich merchant. Being married, he took

¹⁷ APR, RGR, vol. 4127, folio 6.

¹⁸ Ibidem, folio 7, certificate from 6/18 August 1868.

¹⁹ Ibidem, folio 3-3verso.

²⁰ Ibidem, vol. 10027, folio 6, certificate from 25 June/7 July 1868.

²¹ Ibidem, vol. 4515, folio 6, certificate from 25 June/7 July 1868.

²² Ibidem, vol. 4486, folio 3 certificate from 18 December 1876.

²³ Ibidem, vol. 4218, folio 22.

²⁴ See footnote 13.

up the study of Judaism, undoubtedly taking advantage of material assistance from his father-in-law.²⁵

The stages of life cited from the biography of I. W. Elechnowicz are typical. All candidates expressed the same interest in religious matters in their childhood and the same wish to deepen their interest notwithstanding material difficulties. A self-taught candidate was Mendel Rotenberg, a resident of Horodło, who mastered Hebrew and Russian, as well as the elements of Judaism. The next step in realizing one's life plans was to marry the daughter of a rich merchant who could surely finance further study.²⁶

A document that was necessary in the confirmation of a rabbi to his position was certification that the rabbi or candidate was loyal in his relations with the state authorities. This was connected to the function of the rabbi as a frequent official representative of the Jewish religious community. An interesting document of the early period was the certificate of the Court of Correctional Police (*Sąd Policji Poprawczej*), or of representatives of local government, a mayor or chief officer of a group of villages. In their affidavits, they confirmed the lack of a criminal record and good moral behavior. From the end of the 19th century, due most likely to the widespread evidence of Jewish political activity, which was illegal and prosecuted by the authorities, there was added a certificate from the gendarmes that the individual named was not a member and sympathizer of secret societies in the Kingdom of Poland or beyond its borders, nor was he a member or adherent of a Zionist organization. It should be stressed that this certificate, which was issued after an investigation, related only to that one political grouping. In addition, after a rabbi took up his position, he signed a printed form professing his loyalty with regard to the present and future establishment circles. This type of document was signed, at that time, by every individual engaged in a spiritual profession in the area. This sort of document appears as a rule in all personal documentation. They are laconic in content, unequivocally describing the political aspect of the signatory.

A rabbi was an employee of the religious community chosen by a majority vote of the members of the community and was hired and supported by them. He was indispensable, although only in one case did I find the motivation for his existence. Members of the religious community in Staszów, in their application to the authorities with regard for the need to select a new rabbi stated simply: "a place without a rabbi cannot exist for religious as well as everyday reasons".²⁷ The selection procedure was not complicated. If the position was vacated due to death, transfer to another location, retirement or for health reasons, the selection process began. After the applications of candidates and reception from them of a commitment to be rabbi for a specific annual salary, the next step was to confirm the qualifications of candidates. Then the male members of the religious community selected the new rabbi by majority vote. The documentation of all of this was analyzed from the legal standpoint by officials of the civil governor who, on the basis of the analysis would make the decision to name a candidate as rabbi. The selection ended with the ceremonial procession of the new rabbi to the local synagogue. An official protocol was drawn up, from which we know that in addition to the community elders and other Jews, there were also representatives of the local and regional authorities present.

The process of a rabbi's taking up a position, as outlined above, was occasionally not so automatic. The documentation shows us that during the selection process there were various stands and judgments among members of the religious community, who presented their point of view with regard to the candidates in correspondence directed to the civil governor. Among other things in the selection documentation, we find correspondence indicating that a candidate for rabbi bribed the selectors. It was the only case of that type. The investigation ordered by the gubernia authorities did not confirm the crime. The one who was accused was Majer Chuna Fuks, who received the majority of votes and was named as rabbi in Przysucha in 1904.²⁸ The reason for the opposition to the candidate for rabbi in Tartów, who in 1891 was Judka Izraelowicz Rozenberg, had, in the opinion of some of the members of the community, some unspecified lack in professional abilities. The subsequent investigation showed that the complaint had been the initiative of a

²⁵ APR, RGR II, vol. 5370, unnumbered.

²⁶ Ibidem, vol. 5371, unnumbered, biography of Mendel Rotenberg; vol. 5370, unnumbered, biography of Icek Wigdor Elechnowicz; vol. 5378, unnumbered, biography of Lejzor Herszkowicz Kirszenbaum.

²⁷ Ibidem, vol. 6149, folios 7-8verso.

²⁸ Ibidem, vol. 6328, folios 70-72 resolution of the Council of Radom Gubernia dated 27 May 1904 in the matter of the selection of Mejer Chuna Fuks as rabbi in Przysucha.

small number of members of the Tarłów community who had forged some of the signatures.²⁹ For unknown reasons, other than the general motivation that the candidate was unsuitable for the position, there was opposition in 1908 to the naming of Icek Mordka Podawer to the position of rabbi in Sienno, with the proposal, again without reason, that the position should be held by the rabbi of Iłża. After an investigation was made, the nominee was appointed rabbi in Sienno.³⁰

The state of poverty which characterized about half the Jewish families in the area before 1862³¹ was the reason not only of the differentiation in salary of rabbis in individual communities, which was moreover paid irregularly and in reduced amount, but also was the cause of financial difficulties of the rabbis. Surely for this reason a rabbi would take work in several communities simultaneously. This was not only a decision made by a rabbi, but also one made by the community. In 1901, the subject of correspondence of representatives of the community in Kazanów was the proposition to have the rabbi's position in that village function through the rabbi in Iłża. Based on the provision that the rabbi in Iłża took on the duties of rabbi in Kazanów for only 10 rubles a year, there was then in place a person sometimes filling the function of rabbi who was able to supervise the management of the civil registration books.³² The low salary of the rabbi, especially in localities having small numbers of Jews, was a reason for a declaration of taking up a position in neighboring localities. The rabbi in Osiek, Wolf Troppe, in declaring that he would take the position of rabbi in Klimontów in 1910, related the difficulties connected with maintaining a large family and low wages.³³ In 1898 members of the community in Koprzywnica proposed that the position of rabbi be taken up by the current rabbi in Osiek, the abovementioned W. Troppe.³⁴ And in Gniewosów-Granica, after the death of the rabbi, the members of the community proposed in 1901, citing their poverty, that the duties of rabbi be carried out by the rabbi from nearby Kozienice.³⁵ We mentioned above the simultaneous carrying out of rabbinical functions by the rabbi of Iłża in Solec and Tarłów.

Because of the differences in salary, a rabbinate in large communities, because they were in bigger localities, seemed attractive. So in Radom, Przysucha and Zwolen there were at least two candidates for every vacancy. Surely the personalities of the candidates caused a polarization among the selectors in those communities, which sometimes found expression in correspondence sent to the civil governor, each group supporting its candidate. It appears that that was completely normal. But an exceptional case was a request for protection from outside of the Jewish milieu. We have found one example of this case, or a notation about it. During the selection of the rabbi of Radom in 1914, in the documentation of one of the candidates, the rabbi in Parczew, there was a letter of the Orthodox Bishop of Chelm and Lublin sent to the Czar and the governor of Radom Gubernia at the request of the candidate. The writer stated that the candidate was known to him, and positively, and recommended him for the position of rabbi of Radom as "trustworthy" (loyal).³⁶ This endorsement did not have great significance, another candidate was chosen.

The records also tell us about correspondence to the authorities in regard to confirmation of individuals who had been carrying out the duties of rabbi for several years. Such a situation was found in the Jewish agricultural colony of Berkowice.³⁷ Moszek Frajnberg, a resident there, who had been rabbi since 1851 in, among other places, Zwolen and Magnuszew, approached the authorities in 1891 concerning an official appointment as unpaid rabbi of the colony. A similar case was in Klwów, where Moszek Josek Spiro

²⁹ Ibidem, vol. 5270, folios 10-10verso, 21-22verso.

³⁰ Ibidem, vol. 7125, folios 33-34 as appendix to the resolution of the civil governor dated 2 September 1908 stating that the author of the objection in this matter was one of the members of the Sienno community expressing the opinion of 47 members of the community. We cannot exclude the possibility that there was an investigation, which was the practice of the time, that did not confirm the accusations.

³¹ Adam Penkalla, op. cit., p. 67-79, 149-158.

³² APR, RGR II, vol. 6033, folios 5-5verso, 46-49.

³³ Ibidem, vol. 6043, folio 1-1verso.

³⁴ Ibidem, vol. 5532, unnumbered, letter of the Jewish community in Koprzywnica dated 19 May 1898.

³⁵ Ibidem, vol. 6106, folio 3-3verso.

³⁶ Ibidem, vol. 7507, folio 114.

³⁷ Ibidem, vol. 5217, folios 1, 3, 5.

obtained the nomination in 1860 as unpaid rabbi, having carried out that role since 1846.³⁸ The nomination as rabbi, after the official approval to fulfill those duties, was connected with the privilege of wearing traditional costume, which privilege was competed for by individuals already confirmed by the authorities.³⁹

The assembled documentation also relates to disputes connected with the practice of the rabbi's profession. A considerable group of records is communications about health leave, specifying the length and place of travel with accompanying doctor's certification. Characteristic as a travel destination was Szczawnik, located in Galicia, which was the favorite destination of the rabbis of Radom.⁴⁰ The records also give information about disputes within a community in which one party was the rabbi. Often this is correspondence from members of the religious community in the matter of removing the rabbi from his position, usually because of neglect of pastoral duties.⁴¹ There are some records of investigations by the gubernia authorities in exceptional cases where they confirm the correctness of the complaints of fellow Jews.

For these reasons, Josek Goldblum, rabbi in Szydłowiec, was removed in 1893. Neglect of pastoral duties and lack of religious competence together with poverty caused the members of the community in Zawichost to write in 1879 against Josek Ingberg, the assistant rabbi in that locality. The objection raised against the rabbi by the "Jewish society of elders" was not supported by the investigation. The authorities did not confirm its validity. Chassidim inspired an objection raised in 1890 against the rabbi in Zwolen, which was confirmed by investigation, but was left without decision by the authorities, who stated it was an internal matter for the religious community. The innocence of Rabbi Jakub Brokman from Gowarczów was also recognized. The objections raised against were not confirmed by investigation.

The personnel records of rabbis engaging in their profession in Radom Gubernia, as well as documentation gathered in connection with the state examinations for candidates for rabbi, appear to be a unique source for the study of this small group of Jewish professionals in the 19th century. As well, the documents that arose during the course of a rabbi's work are one of the necessary sources for studying Jewish religious communities. The significance of these archival materials in the case of Radom Gubernia after 1866 is that they are virtually the only such narratives on this subject. The archival materials discussed here provide information in varying degrees about 62 individuals engaged as professional rabbis, or attempting to stay in that position.

The archival materials sometimes serve in the analysis and collection of legal decisions of the administration with regard to appointment or confirmation of a rabbi. Some of these tell us of the functions of the rabbi among fellow believers.⁴² Therefore, researchers into local Jewish communities ought to take note of them. The information they contain, augmented by other sources, can become the basis on which to present the functioning of rabbis in Jewish society in the period after the Uprising. This is a professional group forgotten, or only marginally mentioned, by social historians discussing people residing in Polish lands in the 19th century.

³⁸ Ibidem, vol. 10010, folios 4-5.

³⁹ Ibidem, vol. 5138, folios 1-2 application dated 1890 of Chil Fiszle Lewin, fulfilling the duties of rabbi from 1867; vol. 5145, folio 1, application dated 1890 of Jakub Dawid Judkiewicz, fulfilling the duties of rabbi from 1866; vol. 5146, folio 5, agreement dated 1891 for Chil Ferleger, rabbi from 1847; vol. 4157, folios 83-92, list of rabbis in the gubernia having the right to wear traditional dress; folios 23-23verso, fragment of a letter of the head of Końskie district to the civil governor dated 29 March 1890, containing a description of a rabbi's attire: 1) on his head a large round hat edged with sable fur; 2) shirt with a long white collar; 3) a long black satin caftan; 4) trousers to the knee; 5) white knee stockings; 6) customary leather shoes; 7) long side curls (translation from Russian). See also Adam Penkalla, *op. cit.*, p. 86-90.

⁴⁰ Ibidem, vol. 5116, 5229, 5507, 5758.

⁴¹ Ibidem, vol. 5326, folios 3verso-6verso, 9, the case of Josek Goldblum, rabbi from Szydłowiec; vol. 4572, folios 2-2verso, 3-4, 5, 18-20, 21-22verso, 24-25, the case of Josek Ingberg from Zawichost lasted from 1879 to 1881; vol. 5083, pages 16-17, the case of Rafael Kerszenblum from Zwolen; vol. 5412, folios 20-21verso, the case of Jakub Brokman from Gowarczów.

⁴² Ibidem, vol. 5468, folios 1, 2-3verso, 8, the case of Noech Breber, who resigned in 1894 as rabbi in Janowiec because he was chosen rabbi in Banarów (Nowoaleksandrowo district, Lublin Gubernia).

Hitting a Moving Target – My Danziger-Naiman Ancestry

by Robert Heyman

My grandmother was born in Sosnowiec, Poland, the daughter of Esrael Danziger and Eva Kestenberg. Finding her ancestry proved to be quite a challenge, since neither side of the family had lived in the Sosnowiec area very long at the time of her birth.

I was a bit lucky with the Kestenberg ancestry, finding a first cousin of Eva's who told me about the Olkusz connections. That enabled me to trace the Kestenberg side back to the 1700s. The Danziger side, however, remained a mystery. With interviewing all of the Danziger relatives I could find, the only information I could get was that Esrael's father's name was Zachariah (or Zacharyasz, closer to the expected spelling in the Polish records). I did not even know the name of Esrael's mother.

Through my extractions of the Olkusz Jewish vital records, I learned that a Dancygier (more or less the spelling of the surname in Polish records) family moved into Olkusz in the mid 1800s, from the town of Pilica. Hoping that this was my family, I checked Pilica Jewish vital records. I noticed two individuals named Zacharyasz Dancygier who died in the 1850s. With the rarity of the first name, surely one of these had to be an ancestor of my gg-grandfather Zacharyasz? Alas, I could find no birth of a Zacharyasz Dancygier anywhere near 1860, which is approximately when my gg-grandfather was born.

The first break came when a second cousin on the Danziger side and his wife expected their first child. In cleaning out space for the baby, the family found many original papers of Esrael's that he brought over from Poland. Among these documents was his marriage certificate. Esrael was identified as the son of Zacharyasz Dancygier and Laja Blumenfrucht, and he was from the town of Proszowice. Proszowice is a small town about 35 miles east-south-east of Olkusz, in the Miechów district.

At the time, this did not seem like much of a break. While it gave me the name of Esrael's mother, it led me to the town of Proszowice, and it looked like I was stuck there. There are no 19th

century Jewish vital records specifically for Proszowice. Hoping that Proszowice records were mixed in with another town, I checked Michael Tobias' "LDS Microfilm Master" on the JewishGen web site.¹ I found that a rather large city, home of quite a large regional archive in Poland, was only about 11 miles away. This was Kraków.

Once again, I thought this had to be the right place. Kraków has microfilmed records up through the early 1890s, so I thought there would be a reasonable chance of finding even Esrael's birth certificate. However, I was disappointed again. While I found several Dancygier and Blumenfrucht records, there was no indication that any of them were my family.

The next town in proximity to Proszowice on the "LDS Microfilm Master" list was the town of Działoszyce. Since the Działoszyce records had been microfilmed only up until 1865, I had to write to the Polish State Archives to search for Dancygiers from Działoszyce. The Archives found one record, which they sent, and I could not recognize it as being my family.

I was stuck here until the next break came rather unexpectedly. An Isaac Kestenberg contacted me about my Kestenberg family. He told me that his Kesteborgs came from Słomniki. Słomniki is located between Olkusz and Proszowice. We were able to find the connection to my Olkusz Kesteborgs, and determine that Isaac and I are third cousins twice removed.

Through discussions with Isaac, I eventually got in touch with Shabsa Lis, who knew quite a bit about Słomniki. He told me that through his research, he discovered Proszowice Jewish vital records in with those from Miechów. Miechów Jewish vital records begin in 1870, and have not been microfilmed. Miechów did not permit Jews to live in the town until 1862 (though there clearly were exceptions – I am guessing this situation was

¹ See "LDS Microfilm Master (Poland)", by Michael Tobias, in *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, Volume I, Number 2, pages 9-11.

similar to that in the town of Jędrzejów).²

Well, it did not take a genius to realize the significance of what he just told me. I wasted no time writing the Polish State Archives and asking them to research Miechów marriages for the surnames Dancygier and Blumenfrucht. Several weeks later I got a reply, which began (roughly translated), "We have found the following records: 1) 1879 Zacharyasz Dancygier and Laja Blumenfrucht..."

It took me a couple days to get over being stunned from the news. I finally wrote back asking for the records. I learned that Laja was the daughter of Icyk Blumenfrucht and Nacha Weksler of Pińczów. Zacharyasz was the son of Salomon Dancygier and Frajndl Naiman of Miechów.

Pińczów's Jewish vital records are complete from 1808 to 1884 and have been microfilmed. I have yet to research those records, but I expect to make progress on the Blumenfrucht family with those records. As a sidelight, I should mention that among the papers of my great-grandfather Esrael Danziger were letters that he saved from relatives still in Poland, while he was in the US. One from his father mentioned "relatives from Pińczów".

But it looked like I was stuck again with the Dancygiers. Clearly the family had been among Jews who lived in Miechów before it was officially permitted. I had no idea where to go next.

A possible solution was reported in the *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*.³ Martin Brandon reported finding microfilmed Jewish vital records of Książ Wielki that were incorrectly labeled as not specifically Jewish records. Książ Wielki is in the general area of Miechów and Proszowice, and was also among the towns mentioned by Shabsa

Lis that he noticed in the Miechów records. Therefore, I decided to take a look at the Książ Wielki records.

I did find a few Naiman records, but way too few to conclude that an extended family lived in the town. The few records involving Dancygiers I could not relate to my family.

Then came the big break when I got to the marriage records. I found the marriage record of Salomon Dancygier, son of Zacharyasz Dancygier and Laia z Leyb, of Pilica, and Frajndl Naiman, daughter of Litman Naiman and Hana Bader, of Miechów. So I have come full circle. Those Pilica Dancygiers that I saw earlier were mine. One of those deaths of Zacharyasz Dancygier in 1850s Pilica must be my ggggg-grandfather. The Olkusz Dancygiers are mine as well. Due to my earlier work on Olkusz, that branch is already in a family tree, ready to be included in my tree as soon as I find the connection!

However, there remained the problem of the Naimans. From the marriage of Salomon and Frajndl, I could easily fit what few Naiman records I had into my family tree. But there had to be more Naimans somewhere. Further, the listing of Frajndl's town of birth as Miechów was mysterious. From the records, it is clear that the Naiman family lived in Miechów before Jews were officially allowed to live in the city, but it seemed unlikely that they lived there since the late 1820s, when Frajndl was born.

Shabsa Lis has generously offered to extract the Książ Wielki marriages.⁴ I offered to provide him the file of my extracts of Wolbrom marriages⁵ to give him an example of a format. As I was perusing this file, imagine my surprise when I found listed an 1819 marriage of Litman Naiman and Hana Bader! Several years ago, when I extracted these records, this marriage meant nothing to me. Now I find it is that of my gggg-grandparents!

² "The Jewish Settlement in Jędrzejów before 1914", by Stanisław Wiech, *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, Volume IV, Number 2, pages 13-22.

³ "Jewish Records Discovered for Książ Wielki" by Martin Brandon, *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, Volume III, Number 2, pages 16-17.

⁴ To be published in an upcoming issue of the *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal* – Ed.

⁵ Wolbrom Jewish Marriages, 1810-1825, published in *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, Volume III, Number 4, pages 61-64.

Further examination of my Wolbrom extracts revealed a few more Naimans, including evidence of siblings of Litman. Clearly I will have to revisit the Wolbrom records to see if there are any more clues beyond the information that I had extracted.

So what have I learned from this? Not to give up when your ancestors hail from a small town with no records specifically for that town. The Dancygier breakthrough came through researching connections of my Kestenberg family. I regard that as further proof that we really are one big family.

We once again learn the value of extracts. My original purpose in extracting the early Wolbrom records was to find more clues as to my Zelinger family. If I had only extracted those

Zelinger records of interest to me, I would have completely missed the Naiman family, because I had no idea at the time that they were related to me.

Finally, consider this – I was born in Washington, DC. My mother was born in Houston, Texas. Her mother (maiden name Danziger) was born in Sosnowiec, Poland. Her father was from Proszowice, Poland, and his father was from Miechów, Poland. In turn, his father was from Pilica, Poland, and his mother was from Wolbrom, Poland. Also, the Proszowice information was found in Miechów records, and the Miechów information was found in Książ Wielki records! If this family could stay in one place for more than one generation, things could have been so much easier!



Robert Heyman's article underscores several important points, which have been said here before: The need to search beyond your known ancestral town to the immediately surrounding towns, as families typically married partners from neighboring towns... The power of extracts, especially for the earliest years... and that extracts of the vital records of many of our ancestors have probably already been printed in the pages of the *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*... we just haven't discovered that they are our ancestors yet!

– Ed.

Letter — Author's inquiry re Jews in Skąa

Kraków, 8th October, 2000

Dear Sir,

I am a journalist from Kraków, Poland. I am 30 years old. For years I have been interested in Jewish history and culture in Poland. As a young Pole, at the end of the eighties, I realized that an unspeakable tragedy occurred in my country during the Second World War. And that since the war the memory about Jews has been vanishing. I decided to do something on my own to rescue some memories. Currently, I am collecting materials for a book (I do it completely alone) about Jews from Skąa, near Olkusz. I wonder if you could help me in any form (sending list of surnames, helping to find Jews who have connections with Skąa et cetera). I will be very grateful.

Jacek Stawiski

Ul. Zamojskiego 25/12, 30-519 Kraków. Email: j.stawiski@rmf.fm

Letter – An unexpected genealogy finding

H. Daniel Wagner

Rehovot, Israel, November 2000

Yesterday I read the last issue of the *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal* that had just arrived home, and made a surprising discovery in the Chęciny marriages extracted by Dolores Lee Ring. Here is the story. My BAUM family branch is “originally” from Wyszogród (near Plock), and in about five years of research I was able to construct a BAUM family tree back to 1730, the longest I have so far, ten generations back from my children. The BAUMs then moved to Końskie, then Będzin, Łódź and finally Brussels in the 1920s. So you see, Chęciny is not in the list and I never had any reason to look at the Jewish vital data there. Usually, as soon as I receive the *K-R SIG Journal*, out of simple (compulsive-obsessive?) curiosity, I scan *all* names and extracts, for all towns. So far I never found anyone really important (such as a direct ancestor). But yesterday I was utterly shocked to discover the 1856 marriage in Chęciny of the grandparents of my grandparents, Aron Tobiasz BAUM and Gitel Rajzel HENIG. I never knew that Aron Tobiasz went to Chęciny upon leaving Końskie, to eventually arrive in Będzin then Łódź. Now I know that he stopped there to marry a local girl. In these Chęciny extracts I also found the names of Gitel Rajzel’s brother and sisters, her parents etc., all new family members to me!

Further on, this gave me an idea as follows. My great-grandfather Itzhak Meir BAUM was the son of Aron Tobiasz, and was supposedly born in Będzin in 1867 (as indicated on his death certificate in Brussels). But I could never find his birth certificate. Three years ago I went on a visit to the archives of Katowice (where the Będzin vital data are deposited) and looked at the original B/M/D books: Itzhak Meir’s birth is not registered there (and none of his brothers or sisters is either). Since I now know that his parents married in Chęciny, it is in fact possible that Itzhak Meir (and his brothers/sisters whom I do not know) was born in Chęciny right before moving to Będzin...

So I turned to Dolores Ring and via e-mail asked if she happened to have the microfilms of Chęciny handy, and to have a look at the years following the marriage of Aron Tobiasz BAUM and Gitel Rajzel, to see if they continued to live in Chęciny and had had children there? It was Warren Blatt who quickly replied, by looking at the yet-unpublished extracts of Chęciny records, that yes indeed, there were two additional BAUM entries (one misspelled) in the Chęciny registers: the 1857 birth of Mendel “BROM” (sic) son of Tobiasz & Rajzla HENIG, and the 1862 birth of Dwojra Sura and Roszia BAUM, twin daughters of Tobiasz & Gitla Rajzla HENIGÓW. There were no more BAUM registrations in the Chęciny extracts after 1862. Warren also found the 1837 birth of their mother Gitla Rayzla HENIG, daughter of Abella & Faygla ZAJAC.

I now had the new names of three of my greatgrandfather’s siblings. However, Warren’s information seemed to shed a new light on another old and so far apparently unfounded rumor in the BAUM family. I replied: “Warren, the twins you have found, they are another myth/rumor in the family, you probably just solved it. The legend has it that Itzhak-Meir BAUM had had two kids who were twins. Thus we are now talking about twins who supposedly were brothers of my grandmother. I have found all of Itzhak Meir’s children in the Łódź archives (they were 12, including the very first one who died at age 5 whom nobody knew about). But there were no twins among them so I thought then that there were no twins, just the older previously unknown brother who died young and somehow this was twisted into a twins story... You just discovered there were twins, who were not Itzhak Meir’s children, rather they were his sisters!”

Conclusions and the moral of the story:

“Always check the registers of all surrounding towns, because you never know where your relatives will show up! We’ve seen this time and time again, and it is the primary reason for the SIG’s being. It was the principle upon which the SIG was founded.”, says Warren. Indeed, the (yes, obsessive) scanning of extracts in the *K-R SIG Journal* have led me to two new family branches (HENIG and ZAJAC) in an apparently unrelated town, Chęciny, which I can now explore back several more generations.

As of yet, the mystery of Itzhak Meir’s birth registration is unsolved. Possibly there was an additional stop between Chęciny and Będzin.

The legend regarding the twins in the BAUM branch also claims that they died young. From the death listings in Chęciny it should be possible to verify this...

To use a physicist’s language, “quantum leap” moments of discovery like these are a true delight! Yet another old puzzle in my research is now partly solved.

Finally, I want to congratulate Dolores Lee Ring, Warren Blatt, and the *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, and deeply thank them for the incredible work they do. I sincerely appreciate it.

Prof. H. Daniel Wagner

History of Jews in Chmielnik

by Dr. N. M. Gelber (Jerusalem)

from *Pinkas Chmielnik: Yizker-bukh nokh der horev-gevorener Yidisher kehile*
 [Chmielnik: Yizkor Book in Memory of the Annihilated Jewish Community]
 edited by Efraim Shedletski, published in Tel Aviv, 1960, pp. 73-90.

Translated from the Yiddish by Mark Froimowitz

Translator's comments are indicated by []

A. The City Itself

Chmielnik, which lies midway on the road between Kielce and Busko, is well known in the history of Poland. Already in the year 1241, there were major battles with Tatars in its vicinity. In fact, Chmielnik itself was a fortress against Tatar invasions. In a battle near Chmielnik against Tatar hordes under the leadership of Batukhan [the grandson of Ghengis Khan] in 1247 [most histories indicate that this was also in 1241], the Polish army was destroyed and the entire Tzoozmir (Sandomierz) - Kraków - Wrocław region was almost completely erased from the Earth. The Tatars penetrated to Sieradz and Łęczyca and took into captivity thousands of inhabitants, among them also Jews from Silesia and from Poland. These regions were left desolate for decades and only with the help of German colonists were new settlements again established there. It is not known if Chmielnik was a city in that era.

The first document that designates Chmielnik as a city with municipal rights comes from the year 1551. In that year was divided from the endeavors of the owner of the city and the estates of the neighborhood Olesnicki-Dembinow, a royal privilege according to which Chmielnik was declared a city. The settlers of the city, Samuel and Mikolaj Olesnicki, were concerned about its development. In the 16th century, when non-Catholicism began to spread in that area, the city settlers adopted it and built a non-Catholic community and school. After them, the city came into the possession of the Goluchowskis who were Calvinists and who had, until 1689, such a community with their own church. Chmielnik, in fact, was a center of anti-Church and non-Catholic movement in Poland, of the Arians [the Arian heresy that Jesus was not coequal with God; anti-

Trinitarians] who held all the key positions in their hands. Their provincial synods came together here. The best known of them is the Synod of the year 1644 during which Andrzej Wegierski was chosen as the District-Senior. Also, the Synod in the year 1650 in Chmielnik, did not have a small effect on the spread of the Arians in Poland. Together with the expulsion of the Arians from Poland, a portion of the Chmielnik burghers also fled.

By the end of the 17th century, Chmielnik was transferred to the Tanski family. They were faithful Catholics and returned Catholicism to the city. They also founded the Catholic church in the city. The nobles Azarowska and Elzbieta of the Przebendowskis gave considerable funds for the building of the church which took from 1732 to 1787. Economically, Chmielnik was important because of her copper and steel mines. Already in the 17th century, a group of German colonists received a concession to seek mineral mines. How well this succeeded is not known. It is a fact that in the documents concerning mining in Poland in the 18th century, Chmielnik is not mentioned.

In the 18th century, Chmielnik filled a vital role in the traffic and trade between Poland and Prussia and Silesia, particularly in the trade of grain, wood, cattle, and the import of textiles and haberdashy into Poland.

In the second half of the 18th century, particularly in the 70's and 80's, when efforts were made to set up industrial undertakings, the city owners of Chmielnik intervened to set up factories following the pattern of the Charterists in Staszów and Węgrów.

In the time of the third partition of Poland, 1795, Chmielnik was taken over by Austria and remained under its management until 1809, when she was attached to the Duchy of Warsaw.

Between 1815 and 1837, Chmielnik belonged to the Tzoozmirer (Sandomierz) voivodship of the Polish Kingdom and between 1837-1914 to the Kielce gubernia. There were attempts to convert Chmielnik into an industrial city. However, these did not succeed in the first half of the 19th century during the time of the growing industrialization of Poland. In contrast to other cities in Poland who expanded their territories and developed large construction industries, the Tzoozmirer voivodship, and in it, Chmielnik, lagged in its overall development. For example, in the year 1826, there were 204 brick houses built in Polish cities while in Tzoozmirer voivodship just one such house. In 1827, there came a change for the better and, of the 266 brick houses built in all of Poland, 11 brick houses were built in Tzoozmir voivodship and in 1828, of 181 in all of Poland, there were 14 in Tzoozmir voivodship.

The development of the cities in the Tzoozmirer voivodship came about together with the development of manufacturing. Already by the second half of the 19th century, there were factories in Chmielnik that employed a considerable number of workers such as tanneries with large annual productions, a soap factory, a candle factory, and factories of rural fabrics, a brewery, a machine factory with an iron works for raw materials, and a workshop for agricultural tools.

The political situation in the years 1855-1865 did not hinder the development of Chmielnik in a small way. What also hurt were events in connection with the Polish uprising of 1863. During the time of this revolt, battles broke out near Chmielnik between the rebels under the leadership of General Bosak [Hauke-Bosak] and Chmielenski with parts of the Russian military. The 4th of November 1863 by Staranów (7 km SE of Chmielnik), the 20th of November by Tarna Skala (8 km SW of Chmielnik). The 9th of December 1863, a battle took place between the rebels under the leadership of Kalita against a Russian regiment in Huta Szczecińska in which more than 250 persons participated. On January 20, 1863 [this was in 1864], the rebels succeeded in taking Chmielnik. On the 18th of January, 110 Polish riders, mostly Polish deserters from the Austrian army, came into the city and united there two days later with the group of Major Rumowski.

After repelling the Cossacks, they went in the direction of Kalisz.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, industry expanded. Factories of textiles, wood and building materials, metals, chemicals, and graphic arts that were mostly in Jewish hands.

According to the count of 1897, there were 560 Jews as independent employers in industry.

In the year 1876, the revenues of city hall were 3074 rubles and the expenses 2099 rubles. In the same year, there broke out a huge fire that destroyed the entire city. Altogether, 208 houses and 416 assorted structures were burned. The loss from the burned buildings amounted to 153,204 rubles and from objects 140,000 rubles.

It was only several years later that the population recovered and renewed her economic life. In the '80's and '90's, the city returned to normal and the same with her Jewish population.

B. The Jewish Settlement

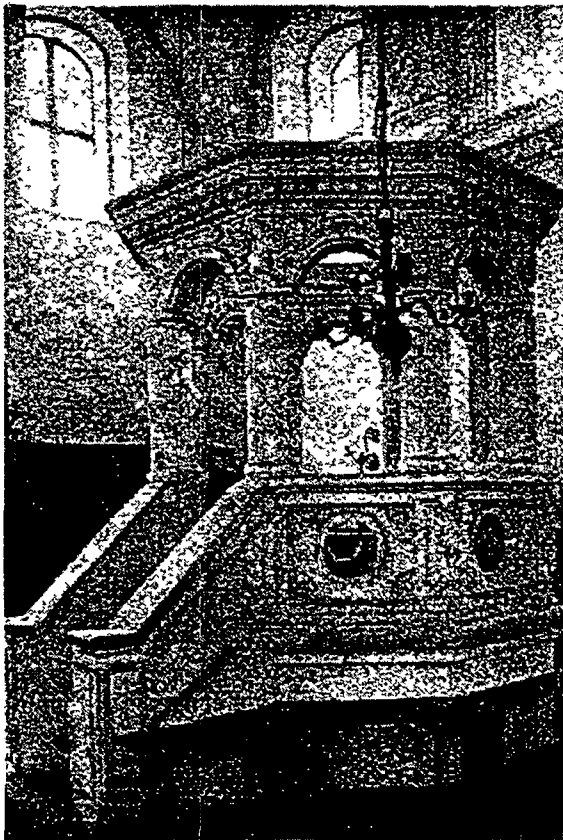
The Jewish settlement in Chmielnik came into existence in 1565.

The Jewish population in Chmielnik held the opinion that the community was a very old one. We refer hereby to the fact that in the old cemetery near the synagogue are also found old gravestones with inscriptions from 800 years ago. We can rely on it in a small way as on the tradition that the first Jewish inhabitants of the city were escaping Jews from Spain.

As is usual in most Polish cities, the first cemeteries of the old founded communities were in the vicinity of the synagogues. Jews used to voluntarily concentrate themselves in their own sections. This is not a ghetto according to our concept. Because of the restricted area, the cemetery in Chmielnik was a very small one. It was therefore necessary to bury one dead person over another according to families, the son over the grave of his father and the daughter over the grave of the mother. Over time, this became a tradition that remained long after the broadening of the scope of the Jewish settlement. With time, together with the process of economic development and the expansion of trade, the Jewish settlement moved out of the Jewish quarter and into the city and gradually Jews took stores,

houses, market stalls, and even residences in the city center.

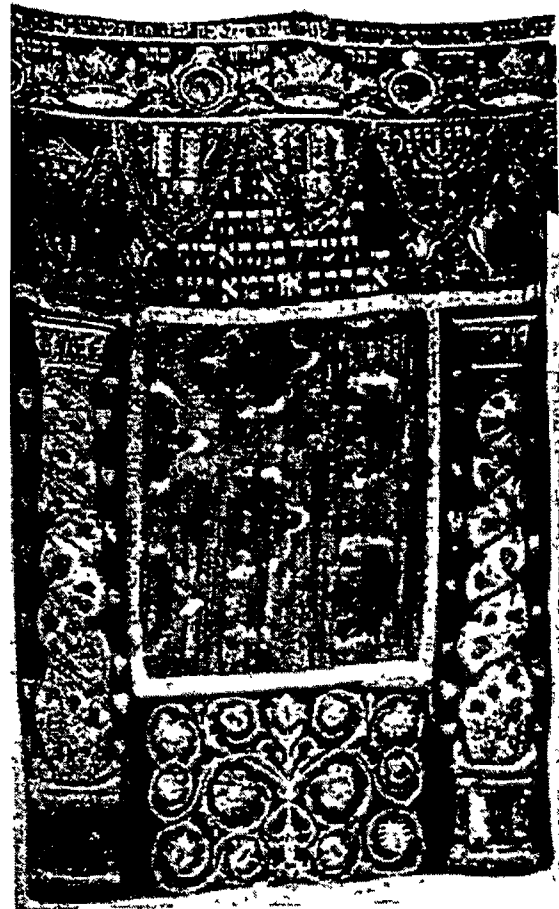
In Chmielnik, this process began in the second half of the 17th century, after the Arians were expelled in 1658 from Poland and, in general, from their center in Chmielnik. Jews took over their houses and shops together with their economic positions. Since that time, the community grew so much that the number of Jews overtook the non-Jewish population. Jews built a synagogue that was famous in Poland as one of the most artistic buildings, not in one of their places but in a place of the Catholic Church which did not want to sell it to Jews but leased it for a yearly charge (rent). In its appearance, apart from its round chapel, the shul was similar in full detail to the shul of the R'MA [Rabbi Moses Isserles]



קרן המזרחי אין דער ארשטער שטעלע - שול

and the high shul in Kraków. The readers platform in the middle was built of stone with eight corners over which stood stone columns decorated with refined ornaments, adornments from the Renaissance era which remind one of the old Greek "Odeon". In the synagogue, there were

a known number of ark curtains of greatly esteemed art. In particular, it is especially appropriate to remind of the ark curtain that was a gift from "Mrs. Vedel daughter of the distinguished Torah scholar Abraham" in the 17th century. A work of the Baroque era with all the



A rare antique of high artistic value that came from the Baroque epoch in the 17th century. Finished from brown velvet, the two woven columns are embroidered with the purest silver thread. Over the paroches (ark covering), there was a capores (another covering) with three artistic embroidered crowns adorned with ornaments: the crown of priesthood, the crown of Torah, and the crown of kingship.

The second part of the capores had five embroidered triangles on which were holy vessels that were used in the Jerusalem Temple.

signs and the precise artistic beauty of that era. This fabric and the ornaments show a high level of artistry. Another important artistic object was the ark curtain which had been given as a gift from the *parnes* [elected elder] of the *Vaad* [assembly of rabbis and kahal leaders] of the Four Lands [Great Poland (Poznan), Little Poland (Kraków and Lublin), Red Rus' (Lemberg [now Lviv in Ukraine]), and Volhynia (Ostrog and

Krzemieniec)], Rabbi Yehuda Landau, the father of Yechezkal Landau, the author of "Nodeh Beyehuda" who lived in Chmielnik for a short time. These artistic objects show the wealth of the community in that era and also the high level of culture of her leaders and heads.

From an organizational point of view, Chmielnik was like all of the communities in old Poland, with heads and good sons at the summit.

The community was conspicuous in a short time from its founding and took a vital place in societal living of that region already in the 16th century. From an organizational-national standpoint, Chmielnik belonged to the framework of the Jewish autonomous institutions in Poland, to the Vaad HaMedinah Krakow-Tzoozmir.

To the province of Krakow-Tzoozmir belonged the communities of the voivodship Kraków, Tzoozmir (Sandomierz), a portion of Kujawy and Łęczyca and a number of communities of the Rus' and Belz voivodships. Kraków and Sandomierz were the center of the province. At a certain time later, in the 17th century, the hegemony of Kraków fell. After a difficult internal fight in the Vaad HaMedinah, Kraków became an independent unit. The rabbinate of the province was divided. The Krakower rabbi is rabbi of half the province and the second half is officiated by the rabbi of Pińczów or Wodzisław as rabbi of the province. The sitting of the Vaad took place in Pińczów, Wodzisław, Stopnica and after that in Chmielnik. In the Vaad HaMedinah, the Chmielnik community was part of the Vaad HaGalil Szydlów, together with the following 17 communities: Szydlów, Rymanów, Zmigrod, Tarnów (Torneh), Dukla, Nowe Miasto, Pacanów, Olesnica, Zabno, Raków, Dabrowa, Bogoria, Wiślica, Stopnica, Kurozwęki, Połaniec, and Staszów.

At the head of this Vaad stood the rabbi of the galil and the parnes of the galil. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the Vaad HaGalil was based in Chmielnik and there is also where they would come together to meet. The decrees, the interpretation of law, and the decisions were recorded in the record books of the heads and judges of the province. Unfortunately, there is no trace of them left.

The Jews of Chmielnik lived through a hard

time during the Polish-Swedish War. The community was destroyed. The soldiers of the Polish hetman Czarnecki, who blamed the Jews for helping the Swedes, caused the death of close to 150 Jews in the year 1656. Among them was also the rabbi of Chmielnik, Rabbi Yitzchak.

During the meeting of the Vaad HaMedinah which took place in Chmielnik in the year 5450 (1690), the rabbi and *av bais din* [chief judge] of Kraków, Rabbi Aharon Teoomim, the author of "Begdei Aharon" and the "Choshen Aharon" also participated. He had just been taken up as the rabbi of Kraków (before which he was rabbi of Worms). On the Shabbos Parshes [section of the Torah] Masai, after the afternoon prayer, soldiers came to his inn and, without any reason, began to hit him cruelly, arrested him and took him to Colonel Strawnik. Along the way, the Rabbi fell several times from the blows until he died. The next day, Sunday, they took the tormented Rabbi away from Chmielnik to Pińczów because they were afraid to bury him in the cemetery in Chmielnik.

An unusual incident also took place during the time of the sitting of the Vaad HaGalil that took place in Chmielnik in the month of Tamuz in the year 5436 (1676). One of the participants, Harav Aharon Shmuel Kaidanover, died on the 19th of Tamuz during the time of the session.

After the wars, there began in the autonomous institutions that were part in the Vaad HaMedinah, a splintering process and quarrels between Kraków and the Vaad HaMedinah: the misuse of money, the machinations of influential persons, and strife between the communities for hegemony. The community of Pińczów grabbed power and her heads of the Vaad and her rabbis used this for their purposes. The debts rose. The taxes burdened the member communities so much that they complained to Sandomierz Voivodship which in the year 1754 delegated commissions for the meeting of the Vaad of Stopnica. On that sitting, resolutions were made to better the situation, particularly the money issues. The resolutions, however, helped very little, because it pleased the power that should curb the influential heads. According to the report of 1764, when the autonomous institutions were liquidated, the heads of the Vaad took for their expenses in the years 1754 to 1763 a sum of 897,607 zlotys but

only were able to provide bills for 541,466 zlotys. The debts of the Vaad HaMedinah in the year 1764 amounted to 338,089 Polish zlotys.

In the 17th century, Chmielnik Jews had in their hands the trade in grain, animals, and wood. In 1632, Pesach Yehuda from Chmielnik carried out many large money transactions at a variety of fairs, particularly in Lemberg. In Chmielnik itself, in the middle of the 18th century, fairs were staged in which were sold large quantities of cloth from Silesia, French velvet, damask, and linen. There was a good and liberal atmosphere for Jews in the city in those days. The population, which for decades had been influenced by anti-Catholic sects such as the Arians, was not inclined to hate Jews. This was also true when the Catholic Church, after the expulsion of the Arians, controlled the city. The Jews in Chmielnik did not suffer from the burghers in legal relations such as oppression and restrictions in trade, work, or limitations of living rights for the inhabitants or newcomers from foreign places.

From everyday life of that time belongs the following story which is echoed in a number of books:

At the end of the 18th century, a Chmielnik Jew with the name Shraga Feival married a woman from Staszów and, a year after the marriage, the man suddenly disappeared. Relatives of the woman searched for him in all of the communities of Poland and were unable to find him. The woman was left an *agunah* [a woman who cannot remarry because it is not known if her husband is dead or alive]. Eight years later, during the time of the war of Napoleon against the Prussians and Russians, soldiers who were staying at the house of the parents of the Staszów woman narrated that Shraga Feival of Chmielnik had converted to Christianity and was serving in the Russian Army. In the year 1799, information came to Staszów that the man had gone over to the Prussians. After long searches and efforts, the woman succeeded in bringing the convert to Staszów. He agreed to give a divorce but, before doing so, went away again. After a certain time, they received letters from him from Cologne and Regensburg together with an authorization for the rabbis to issue a divorce for his wife. After a while, they received another letter from the commander of the regiment that the

convert Shraga Feival had fallen in a battle.

The situation created a tangled problem. 1) The legality of the authorization from the convert for the divorce. 2) Whether the testimony of the commander about the death of the man is enough to allow to woman to remarry.

The Jews of Staszów turned to the Kozshenitzer Maggid [preacher from Kozienice] for a legal question. The Maggid gave a long answer in which he: a) did not recognize the authorization as being enough to give the woman a divorce, 2) recognized the testimony of the army commander.

During the time of the census of the year 1764, there were 1,445 Jews in Chmielnik with children up to one year [greater than one year is probably meant]. According to the official census, 1,132 souls were registered. In the count, there were 265 heads of household. Of them, 68 heads of families were registered as employed; 1 beer brewery, 2 lessees from the brewery in the city hall, 1 wine maker, 10 storekeepers, 1 wagon driver, 9 tailors, 4 hat makers, 1 knitter, 2 lace makers, 1 goldsmith, 6 butchers, 4 bakers (one of these a honey cake maker, "*Piernikash*" [also honey cake]), 1 soapmaker, 3 candle makers, 1 cutler, 1 book binder, 2 lime makers, 1 rabbi, 2 cantors, 1 sexton, 1 ritual slaughterer, 1 grave digger, 8 religious teachers, 1 klezmer, 1 wedding jester, 1 watchman, 1 copper smith. Of these 68, 20 were employed in learned professions (7.5%) - of them, 6 ecclesiastics (2%), 10 in trade (3.8%), 1 in transport (0.4%), 33 who worked with their hands (12.4%), 4 lessors of taverns (1.5%). In the 18th century, the Jews had a large portion of the cattle trade with Podolia that they used to lead through Małogoszcz, southwest of Kielce toward Wrocław (Breslau) with hides for Prussia and Silesia and also with grain.

With the liquidation of the autonomous institutions, the communities in Poland had to pay off debts. There was not a single community, even the smallest with no more than tens of people, that was not sunken in debts. The debts of the province Tzoozmir-Kraków, to which Chmielnik belonged, in that year approached 288,818 zlotys plus tributes to the height of 34,218 zlotys according to the government inspection. It is not known how big the debts of Chmielnik itself were. It is certain, however, that

the debts of Chmielnik were figured in the debts of the province.

[Rabbis in Chmielnik]

In the era of old Poland, a number of renowned rabbis with recognized unlimited ordinations held office in Chmielnik.

1. The first known rabbi is the already mentioned Rabbi Yitzchak who was rabbi before 5416 (1656) and who was killed along with members of his community in the Polish-Swedish war.

2. In the second half of the 17th century, Rabbi Yitzchak Yair Frenkel Teoomim was rabbi, but it is not known exactly in which years.

3. From the year 1702, Harav Eliezer Bar-Yehuda (1660-1730) was rabbi. Born in Pińczów, he was a grandson of the Lubliner Rabbi, Harav Tzvi Hirsh, the son-in-law of the sister of Yakov Moshe B'rav Avraham Hemlin Ashkenazi, and the author of the "Midrash Rabbeh". It was printed with supplements from the book "Yofeh Tohar" and supplements from Avraham's son. It was printed together with a commentary from the year 5475 from HaRebbi Eliezer from Pińczów, Frankfurt-an-der-Oder 5465, and later also in Amsterdam 1728, under the name "Mishnas Eliezer", a commentary of stories from the Talmud.

Before he took over the rabbinate in Chmielnik, he was already rabbi in several Polish communities. Several years before his demise, he went over from Chmielnik to Pińczów and he also was rabbi of the Kraków Galil. From his books are known "Damasek Eliezer" (Yeshnitz 1723) about the tradition and also *kree* and *k'siv* [differences between how something is written and how it is pronounced, presumably due to errors in the copying of manuscripts by hand] from the texts of the Talmud. He was a strict interpreter of Jewish law and, in general, a rare person among Polish rabbis of that era. He died in Pińczów in the year 1730.

His book "Damasek Eliezer" was highly esteemed by the elders and leaders and, during the sitting of the Vaad of the 18th of Elul 5481 in Rittshevall (Ryczywół), they gave him a great sum from the treasury of the Vaad HaMedinah for the

printing of the book.

4. Harav Shimon Vulf B'rav Yakov Yekel, before he became rabbi in Chmielnik, was a judge and head of the yeshiva in Pińczów, author of the book "Kovod Chachomim - Agudas Yerushalmim" (concerning stories of the Jerusalem Talmud, Hamburg 5463), "Kovid Habais" (Hamburg 5467). Being *av bais din* in Chmielnik, he participated in the session of the Vaad of the Four Lands in Jaroslaw in the year 1699. In Chmielnik, he gave religious approval of the book "Misgerres Hashulchan" by Rabbi Binyamin Zev Vulf Sbatl from Pińczów (Berlin 5473) on the 7th of Kislev 5472 (1712).

He is mentioned in the book of rabbinical opinions "Yad Eliyahu" from Rabbi Eliyahu B'rav Shmuel from Lublin (100 Questions and Answers) and in "Bais Yisroel" from Harav Shmuel Halevi, *av bais din* of Szyslow and Piardch. His daughter was married to Rabbi Yissachor Berish, son of the *av bais din*, Rabbi Yehoshua Heshel from Kraków, elder and leader of the Vaad of the Four Lands.

How widely he was honored in his generation is shown by the religious approval of his book "Kovid Chachomim" by the eminent Jewish scholars, the rabbis of the Four Lands who stood at the apex of the communities in Poland (Great Poland, Little Poland, Rus', and Volhynia) which is called in Polish: *Zjazd Czterech Ziem albo Sejm Zydowski*.

5. Harav Dovid Shmuel Shmelka was the son of Harav Rabbi Yehuda Leib, *av bais din* of Raków and Szydłów, who was the son of Yitzchak Isaac, *av bais din* of Przemyśl. His father, Rabbi Yehuda Leibish, who is also known as Rabbi Leib from Szydłów, was taken up as *av bais din* and Head of the Seminary from Kraków HaGalil at the end of 5473. He was an elder and leader of the Vaad of the Four Lands. He died in Kraków in the year 5491 (1713) [discrepancy between Hebrew and Western date].

Rabbi Dovid Shmuel Shmelka had five brothers: The rabbi from Szydłów, Rabbi Yehoshua, the rabbi of Tarnów, Rabbi Yitzchak Isaac, the *parnes* and *manhig* of Opatów, Rabbi Mordechai, the *parnes* and *manhig* in Staszów, Rabbi Shmuel, and the *av bais din* in Pińczów, Rabbi Yosaif.

Harav Dovid Shmuel Shmelka also participated in the session of the Vaad of the Four Lands in the year 1728 and was rabbi in Chmielnik until 1731 and thereafter in Pińczów.

Being rabbi in Chmielnik, he gave, on the first of Cheshvon 5499 (1729) [discrepancy between Hebrew and Western date], religious approval of the book "Zera Baruch" (Vandsbeck, 1730) from Menachem B'rav Baruch Halevi, novel interpretations of the Talmud and its commentators.

In the year 1731, his father, Harav Yehuda Leib from Szydłów, who was then rabbi of Kraków, died. After his demise, his oldest son Yehoshua did not receive the rabbinate nor Dovid Shmelka, who, after being the rabbi of Chmielnik, was rabbi in Pińczów and from there he came over to Kraków.

Because of the [legal] will of the mother, which was not favorable to the oldest son Yehoshua, an argument broke out between the brothers which compromised Rabbi David Shmelka so badly that he was removed from the rabbinical chair in Kraków. Rabbi Yitzchak Yosaif Teoomim from Slutsk became rabbi and *av bais din* in his place. Rabbi Yehoshua accused his brother Dovid Shmelka of falsifying the will in his favor. In 1730, he brought an accusation against him in the court of Nowe Miasto - Nowy Korczyn and he [that is Dovid Shmelka] received a confirmation of the will from the woman Pazshasrovski, the owner of Chmielnik where he was then rabbi. This went as far as a struggle between the brothers during which, Rabbi Yehoshua was severely injured and this was confirmed by a medical examination (*visum refertum* [investigation on the spot?]) in Tzoozmir court in the year 1734. Yehoshua even threatened to murder his brother. Dovid Shmelka appealed and argued that the will of the mother was legally written by the instruction of all the brothers and elders in Chmielnik, that Yehoshua had agreed with his brothers, and had attacked David Shmelka after the mother's death and, only thanks to his sexton Yosaif, was he saved.

After this story, Yehoshua disappeared from Szydłów. In the year 1739, he appeared in front of the Vaad of the Four Lands in Wrocław and asked the judges of the Vaad to hear his complaints against his brother Dovid Shmelka.

When they didn't want to and drove him from the city, he ran away to a Jesuit monastery and there converted to Christianity. According to uncovered documents from Prof. Meir Bałaban, after a lot of trouble, he received a noble title "Pan Yakov Szydlowski". The story compromised Dovid Shmelka and he left the rabbinical seat in Kraków and he went over to Działoszyce where he died in the year 5511 (1751). He left two sons: Rabbi Yehuda Leib who was rabbi in Kobylin near Poznan and Menachem Mendel, rabbi in Turek.

The initiators for the removal of Rabbi Dovid Shmelka from the Krakow rabbinical chair, Harav Yechezkal Landau of Tarnów and Meir of Pińczów, the presidents of the galil of Little Poland, succeeded after his demise to appoint Harav Yitzchak Landau as the Krakower rabbi. The Landau family was, from then on, interested in arranging to make their family members rabbis in all of the communities of the galil [see *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, Volume IV, Issue 1, pp. 9-10 for more about the Landau family]. In every community where a rabbi would die or leave his position, they were concerned about taking the empty place.

This is how, after Dovid Shmelka, one of the Landaus was also taken up as rabbi of Chmielnik.

6. Harav Yosaif Landau, on 11th of Adar 5523 (1763), gave his approval in Chmielnik for the book of rabbinical decisions "Gaonai Basra" written by Rabbi Eliyahu B'rav Moshe Gershon of Pińczów (Turek 1764) and on the 9th of Elul 5525 for the book "Sefer Doros" (Karlsruhe 1769).

7. After the demise of Harav Yosaif Landau, the son of the Lemberg rabbi Harav Yehuda Leib Ittinger, Harav Yosaif Halevi Ittinger became rabbi. He was the son-in-law of the Krakower *av bais din*, Harav Yitzchak Landau, who was previously rabbi in Rohatyn, a brother of Rabbi Aharon Ittinger (1720-1769) who was rabbi in Jaworow and from the year 1760 in Rus' where he waged a strong battle against Chassidim and especially against Rabbi Elimelech of Lizensk, the author of the book "Noam Elimelech".

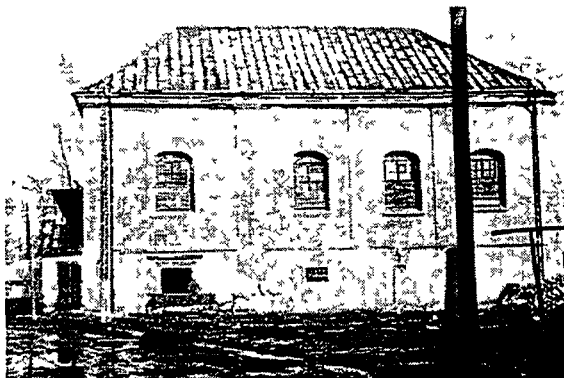
Harav Yosaif Halevi Ittinger was already rabbi in Chmielnik in the year 5523 (1763), since his approval of the book of rabbinical decisions "Gaonai Basra" was available from that year [this

contradicts that Harav Yosaif Landau was rabbi in that year]. His son Rabbi Yakov Simcha was the rabbi in Opatów after the demise of Harav Rabbi Shaul Halevi.

Harav Yosaif HaLevi Ittinger was a supporter of Rabbi Yonason Eibeshitz. In the book "Luchos Ha'aidos" was printed his letter concerning the disagreements with Rabbi Yakov Emden. Ittinger occupied the rabbinate in Chmielnik until the '90's of the 18th century.

After the demise of Harav Ittinger (29th of Av 5544), Harav Rebbe Berish became rabbi in Chmielnik.

By the end of the 18th century, Chassidism began to take an increasingly dominant place in Jewish life. In Chmielnik, an effect in that direction was made by the *av bais din* Avraham Dov Aurbach, a student of the Mezericher Maggid Rabbi Dovid Baer and Rabbi Yakov Yosaif HaKohen, the *av bais din* of Poolneh, the author of "Toldos Yakov Yosaif". Later, the Chassidic doctrine of Rabbi Elimelech of Lizensk was more accepted here and it was spread by his son Rabbi Lippeh (Weisbloom) who lived in Chmielnik and who was renowned as a miracle worker. According to the author of "Seder Hadoros Hachadash" he was a "great and holy tzaddik [righteous person] and many from Israel took Torah from his mouth". He died on the 26th Adar 5566 (1806). His son, Rabbi Aryeh Leib Weisbloom of Chmielnik was a son-in-law of ADMOR [abbreviation of the Chassidic title of Our Lord, Teacher and Master] Shmuel Abba Spira, grandson of Rabbi Pinchas Koritzer. Rabbi Lippeh left behind a manuscript of the book "Orech Li'Tzadik" which first appeared in the year 1903.



The synagogue in Chmielnik, photographed in 1958, after it had been converted into a grain warehouse

Chmielnik was already bound with the land of Israel in the second half of the 19th century. Among the first Chassidim in Safed in the year 1830 was also Rabbi Moshe Shimon Volf the son of the Gaon [genius] of Chmielnik. He put his seal on a letter which the envoy of Safed Chassidim, Rabbi Reuvain of the family of Rabbi Mordechai Mordesh, the *av bais din* of Poryck, took along when he left for Europe to gather charitable funds.

C. A Markedly Jewish Shtetl

In the 19th century, because of the Chassidic influence, a visible change occurred in the spiritual and cultural face of Chmielnik Jews. The many year battle between Misnaggdim [the opponents of Chassidism] and Chassidim in the end brought the absolute triumph of Chassidism.

The strengthening of Chassidism began with the coming of Rabbi Dovid Landau as rabbi of Chmielnik. He was known as a great fanatic and it is no wonder that the battle of the Misnaggdim against him became stronger day by day. They were not deterred from any means of battle and even wanted to remove him from his position as rabbi. However, his great scholarship and the prestige of the Landau family helped him. The battle endured during his tenure until Chassidism, particularly Kotzker Chassidism, completely dominated the city. In the second half of the 19th century, they even succeeded to seat a Kotzker Chassid, Harav Avraham Yitzchak Sylman, on the rabbinical chair. He used to travel to Rabbi Leibeleh Eiger, the author of "Toras Emes" and to Rabbi Tzadok HaKohen, the author of "Pri Tzedek". After the demise of the author of "Pri Tzedek", the Lubliner Chassidim wanted him as a replacement. However, Harav Sylman refused and remained in Chmielnik. A thanks to Harav Avraham Silman, who was a student of Rabbi Avramaleh Eiger of Lublin, author of "Shevet Yehuda". In the 1870s, Chmielnik was dominated by Lubliner Chassidism. Later, the community was, until the end of its existence, involved in arguments concerning the rabbinate. Battles as a result of the rivalries between the Chassidic houses of Ger, Modzich, Oizsherov, Aleksander, and Lublin.

The education of the youth to that time was not out of the framework of traditional learning in "cheder", by teachers of the Talmud and in the

houses of study. In the second half of the 19th century, an advanced yeshiva was founded with two classes in which learning took place 10 hours a day and which was renowned for her heads of the yeshiva and teachers. Students used to come to Chmielnik from many places in Poland in order to learn Talmud in this yeshiva. In the years 1840-1870, the head of the community, Yisroel Goodman, accomplished a great deal for the organization of Jewish institutions in the city. In the second half of the 19th century, Rabbi Yochanan Sylman who was known as Rabbi Yochanan Chmielniker, the grandfather of Harav Sylman, was renowned as a leader and worker for his community. He represented the city in the assembly of community leaders in Warsaw after the pogroms in Russia (1880) and was chosen as the envoy of Russian Jewry to go to Paris and London to intervene on the part of Jewish leaders to the Russian government.

From an economic standpoint, the position of the Jews of Chmielnik in the 19th century was sufficiently stable. In truth, there were years in which fires broke out in many houses, and stores and granaries went up in smoke. The Jews, however, quickly recovered. In economic life, Jews took key positions in business, trade, credit, industry, and labor. A number of Jews also set up a textile factory. Other Chmielnik Jews, in the years 1866, took over the textile factory in Chocari that was founded by Zalman Posner. These Jews founded the factory in Chmielnik and produced rustic linen. However, in the year 1867, they had to close the factory. The same Jews were also the initiators of a rustic textile industry in Chmielnik itself, that was established in the '70's and continued until the outbreak of World War I.

The great fire that took place in the year 1876 destroyed many Jewish incomes but already in the '80's the Jews took back the key positions in business, credit, trade, industry, and labor.

In the year 1897, in which the Russian government conducted a census, there were 5660 Jews in Chmielnik, 1618 heads of households and 4042 family members. Of them, 1563 were employed and only 10 family leaders with 29 family members were unemployed, and 30 heads of families with 8 family members lived from pensions and 15 were in the military.

In that time, there were already professionals with learned callings, 4 doctors, a lawyer, and three civil officers. In business and credit were

employed 554 independents with 1930 family members. Well to do and house owners were 77 with 232 family members, in industry and labor were 589 independents with 1390 family members, in trade were 30 with 106 family members, ecclesiastical - 16 (17 - sons of the family), religious and secular teachers [no number given] (28 family members), agriculture 5 (12 family members).

The following figures show the growth of the number of Jews in Chmielnik in the years 1765-1939 in comparison with the general non-Jewish population.

Year	Houses	Total	Jews	%
1765			1,467	
1827	197	1,514	1,195	77%
1857		3,098	2,066	67%
1860	285	3,488		
1876		5,184		
1897		6,888	5,650	82%
1902		8,352	7,048	82%
1910		8,073	6,452	80%
1921		7,690	5,908	77%
1939		12,500	10,275	80%

From that you can see that during the entire period 1765-1939, Chmielnik had a markedly Jewish character and markedly Jewish majority.

The percent in new Poland (after 1918), in truth, began to fall as a result of the general situation and from the applied economic politics with regard to Jews. However, we have, thereby, to also take into consideration, that, in the time of World War I, many Jews fled the city never to return and, after the war, began an emigration to America, Canada, and Israel.

Nevertheless, the Jewish population in the year of the outbreak of World War II approached a full 80% of the overall population.

[There is a parallel Hebrew version of the Yiddish text on pages 56-70 that contains footnotes. The translator would like to thank Norman Buder and Stanislaw Tekieli for their invaluable help in completing this translation.]

Extract Data in this Issue

<u>Radoszyce</u>	Births	1851-1884	Dolores Lee Ring
<u>Bogoria</u>	Births	1861-1869	Warren Blatt
<u>Olkusz</u>	Marriages & Deaths	1810-1825	Robert Heyman

The vital record extracts in this issue are 1851-1884 births for Radoszyce, prepared by Dolores Lee Ring; 1861-1869 births for Bogoria, by Warren Blatt; and Olkusz births and deaths for 1810-1825, prepared by Robert Heyman. 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:

#0,719,334 Radoszyce 1851-1859
 #1,192,428 Radoszyce 1866-1869
 #1,192,429 Radoszyce 1870-1873, 1875-76
 #1,809,027 Radoszyce 1878-1884
 #0,588,927 Bogoria 1848-1865
 #1,199,823 Bogoria 1866-1877
 #0,875,254 Olkusz 1810-1816
 #0,875,255 Olkusz 1817-1821
 #0,875,256 Olkusz 1822-1824
 #0,875,257 Olkusz 1825-1832

Radoszyce

This issue once again contains a very large and thorough set of extracts, thanks to Dolores Ring. These extracts of over 1,300 birth records from Radoszyce cover 1851 to 1884, both the Polish-language (pre-1868) and Russian-language (post-1868) periods.

Radoszyce ("Radoshitz") is located 25 miles northwest of Kielce, and before WWI was in Końskie *powiat* (district) of Radom gubernia. In 1897, 1,728 Jews lived there, comprising 49% of the town's population.

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

The Family History Library Catalog (FHLC) incorrectly lists microfilm #1,192,429 as containing 1871-1873, 1875-1876 (items #1-6). In other words, they don't list 1870 at all. Actually 1870 is film item #1, 1871 (#2), 1872 (#3), 1873 (#4), 1875 (#5), and 1876 (#6). I

pointed this out at the local Family History Center, and they sent a correction to the library in Salt Lake City.

Also, the records for the year 1875 appear to actually be records for the town of Gowarczów, not Radoszyce.

Extracts of all of the microfilmed Jewish marriage records of Radoszyce, 1810-1884, appeared in *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, Volume III, Number 4 (Autumn 1999), pages 32-51.

Bogoria

This issue also continues our extracts of the Jewish birth records from Bogoria, a small town in Sandomierz *powiat* (district) of Radom gubernia. We have previously published extracts of the 1826-1847 Bogoria births in III:2 (pages 50-56), and 1848-1860 births in II:3 (pages 45-47).

Olkusz

From 1810 through 1825, the Jewish vital statistic events were recorded in the Roman Catholic civil registry throughout the Duchy of Warsaw and Kingdom of Poland. These extracts from the Roman Catholic civil register of Olkusz contain no conjectures; they are a transcription of only that information which was written in the original records. Extracts of the Olkusz Jewish birth records from the same period appeared in Volume I, Number 2, pages 40-44.

A 'P' in front of the number in the record number ("Akta") column indicates a page number, since some earlier records were not numbered.

Caution

These extracts are intended to assist the researcher in selecting records that may be of use for further study. There may be errors in interpretation due to the uneven quality of legibility of the writing, the microfilming and the condition of the microfilm itself, in addition to errors in the original record books. As always, it is prudent for the researcher, when using secondary source data such as this work, to examine the primary source data for final verification. It is always best for the genealogist to view the actual records pertaining to his/her family to verify the interpretation, and glean additional facts.

— WB

Radoszyce Births 1851 - 1884

<u>Akt</u>	<u>Surname</u>	<u>Given Name</u>	<u>Father</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Mother</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Location</u>
1851							
1	MABOR	Icek	Joine	30	Brandla -	20	wieś Radwanów
2	LIBERMAN	Szaja Berek	Wolf	45	Sora [WAX]	20	wieś Nosalewice
3	KAPELUSZ	Berek	Haskiel	40	Gitla -	35	R
4	BORENSZTEIN	Rozelia	Szymon	36	Ester -	28	wieś Klucko
5	GOLDBERG	Mosiek Michel*	Szlama	35	Peisa [TENENBAUM]	32	R
5	GOLDBERG	Berek Icek*	Szlama	35	Peisa [TENENBAUM]	32	R
6	MICHAŁOWICZ	Laja	Dawid	39	Malka? -	28	R
7	CUKIER	Zelik	Mordka	30	Blima [ROZENCWAJG]	22	wieś Strawczyn?
8	BORENSZTEJN	Icek	Joachim	28	Szandla -	23	wieś Klucko
9	ALEKSANDROWICZ	Szmul	Mendel	40	Hana -	24	R
10	ZELMANOWICZ	Lejzor	Zelik	28	Zelia? -	25	R
11	GRAUS	Haim	Josek	24	Tobla -	25	wieś Klucko
12	WAX	Lejb	Herszel	21	Haia [ZLOTOWICZ]	22	R
13	GRYNKORN	Frymet	Herszel	26	Rojza -	28	R
14	KUGLER	Sora	Szaja	29	Zolia? -	25	wieś Radwanów
15	SZNAJDROWICZ	Liba?	Jankiel	28	Ruchla -	20	wieś Miedzierz?
16	KOLKOWICZ	Touba	Lejbus	25	Ryfka -	30	wieś Jaworznia
17	ROZENBLUM	Szmul Berek	Abram	23	Ester [ROZENBLUUM]	22	R
18	RUTKOWSKI	Mosiek	Lejb?	21	Hinda -	19	wieś Cierchy
19	EJZENSZMIT	Haim	Abram	26	Ruchla -	25	R
20	BLUMENSZTEIN	Malka	Icyk	22	Haia [Jakubowicz]	20	wieś Niedzwiedz?
21	SZLENSKI	Lewek	Szlama	50	Ester -	45	Kolonia Plenna
22	ROZENCWEJG	Laja	Pinkus	22	Ruchla -	22	wieś Niedzwiedz?
23	SZCZUPAK	Abram	Szlama	26	Haia -	20	R
24	TENEBAUM	Jomen?	Szmul	50	Ruchla -	35	R
25	ROZENBLUM	Josek Michal	Hil	29	Hana -	30	R
26	CHENCINSKI	Szymcha	Zandel	28	Touba [MLYNARSKA]	23	R
27	DANKIEWICZ	Fajgla	Mosiek	50	Hinda -	45	R
28	MIODECKI	Mortka	Herszel	30	Cywia -	32	R
29	RUTKOWSKA	Fajgla	Fiszel	42	Marta Helena -	35	wieś Cierchy
30	CHMIELOWICZ	Icek	Zelman	26	Haia -	22	wieś Cierchy
31	MACHEROWSKI	Mosiek	Izrael	40	Jochwet [JANENBACH]	35	R
32	GANCARSKA	Ester	Major	22	Hana -	20	R
33	FINKIEWICZ	Bajla	Icek	26	Ester -	30	R
34	KAPELUSZ	Frymet	[Fajwel] Zondel	32	Nacha [KURCBARD]	24	R
35	KINDLERER	Berek	Izrael	65	Malka [Brandla] -	30	R
36	BARON	Perla	Izrael	-	Dwojra [ZYNGER]	25	R
37	WŁOSZCZOWSKI	Fajgla	Zajwel	40	Cyrła [DZIAŁOSZYNSKA]	32	R
38	MITLER	Szaja	Berek	46	Rojza [JANENBACH?]	43	R
39	GRUNDMAN	Bajla	Mosiek	28	Laia -	25	Kolonia Plenna
40	CUKIER	Ester Gitla	Kiwa	22	Ryfka [WINOGRON]	21	wieś Zagdansk
41	BIMKE	Lewek	Lejbus	45	Ruchla -	36	wieś Mniów
42	BARANKIEWICZ	Manela	Josek	40	Bina -	30	R
43	SCISLOWICZ	Mosiek	Icek	22	Cyrła -	20	wieś Węgrzyn?
44	BARON	Mosick	Rywen	23	Cypra -	20	R
45	SCISLOWICZ	Szmul	Abram	22	Ruchla -	26	wieś Mniów
46	SENDROWICZ	Hana	Major	30	Jentla -	20	wieś Mniów
47	ZASKOWSKA?	Fryma	Jankiel	22	Bajla -	23	wieś Chelmce
48	ZYLBERBERG	Mosiek	Szmeral	37	Fryma -	35	wieś Strawczyn?
49	SZTAJNFELD	Hawa	Kalma	34	Haia -	32	wieś Wólka Klucka
50	RAFAŁOWICZ	Rafal	Major	25	Malka -	30	wieś Wyrebów?
51	WILCZKOWSKI	Berek Ankiel	Haskiel	28	Ruchla -	20	wieś Ciekłinsko?
52	GOLDRYNG	Mosick	Jankiel	30	Liba [LIBERMAN]	25	R
53	KLUCZKOWSKI	Lejb	Haskiel	30	Jochwet -	20	R
1852							
1	LEWKOWICZ	Lejbus Mortka	Fajwel	22	Laia -	20	wieś Cierchy
2	SZEJER	Bajla	Berek	36	Ryfka [GRUSZCZYNSKA]	35	R
3	GARNCARSKA	Szandla	Elias	19	Ruchla [MACHEROWSKA]	22	R
4	CYMMERMAN	Nochem	Lejbus	32	Mindla -	32	wieś Mnin?
5	ASPIS	Atla Pezel?	[Jakob] Dawid	30	Ruchla [CZARNOBRODA]	25?	R
6	BIRENCWEJG	Mosiek	Naftula	37	Bluma -	30	R

7	KARPUSINSKI	Izrael Mosiek	Mosiek	35	Laia -	30	R
8	TENEBAUM	Lejzer Mosiek	Izrael	34	Sora [ROZENBLUM]	30	R
9	KLAPPER	Matla Liba	Haskiel	48	Sora -	40	R
10	HIRSZ	Bajla	Mortka	25	Sora [Fajgla] [KAPELUSZ]	22	R
11	DZIALOSZYNSKI	Haim Major	Hemia	38	Cyrła -	38	R
12	MIODECKI	Hana Fajgla	Mortka	32	Ruchla -	26	R
13	CIERCHOWSKI	Uren	Josek	32	Czarna [KAPELUSZ?]	30	R
14	ALEKSANDROWICZ	Rojza, Ruchla	Icek	33	Zysla -	25	R
15	KOSCINSZKO	Zelman	Josek	34	Gitla [BIRNBAUM]	40	R
16	MIODECKA	Bajla	Izrael	32	Nena? -	28	R
17	WAJNBERG	Pejsa?	Ejzyk	44	Krandla [LIPSZYC]	32	R
18	DYMERSZTEIN	Haim Mosiek	Lejb	28	Sora [Brandla SOBOLOWSKA]	24	R
19	KLAPPER	Mosiek	Dawid	33	Hana? -	27	R
20	JURBERG	Major Hil	Gabryel	44	Dwojra [Rywka] [GOTELF?]	24	R
21	NAJFELD	Dwojra	Icek	30?	Golda -	30	wieś Straszów, gm. Rad.
22	CHOROWICZ	Joine	Herszel	27	Curkla? [LEWKOWICZ]	25	wieś Brynica
23	ROZENCWEJG	Abram Josek	Berek	25	Ryfka -	24	wieś Zagdansk
24	SZEJER	Blima	Lejb	42	Hinda [EIZENBERG]	39	R
25	LISOPRAWKA	Ryfka?	Icek	30	Rojza -	31	R
26	FERSZTENBERG	Mosiek, Aron	Szyman [Wolf]	28	Jentla? [SZEIN]	26	R
27	GOLDBERG	Sora	Abram	52	Hana -	35	R
28	RUTKOWSKI	Josek	Lejb	-	Rajzla -	19	wieś Cierchy
29	WROBLEWSKA	Laja	Mosiek	20	Hana -	21	wieś Plenna
30	DZIALOSZYNSKA	Itla	Mortka?	36	Ryfka -	30	R
31	SZAJN	Mosiek, Berek	Szlama	26	Perla -	19	R
32	LASKOWSKI	Lejb	Szlama	30	Sora [WAYNTRAUB]	29	wieś Hucisko, gm. Pijanów
33	RUBINSZTEIN	Mosiek	Lejb	19	Fajgla -	18	R
34	KLAJNER	Fajga	Jankiel	30	Ruchla -	29	R
35	ZYLBERSZTEJN	Ester	Mosiek/Majer	36	Ruchla? -	40	wieś Sielpia, gm. Radoszyce
36	ZYLBERYNG	Perla	Berek	40	Ester -	36	R
37	GRABOWSKI	Lejb [Mendel?]	Herszel	28	Haia [MENDLOWICZ]	26	R
38	KUCZYNSKI	Berek	Dawid	33	Ryfka -	30	wieś Jakimowice
39	SOBOL	Pinkus	Mendel	31	Sora [KURZYDLOWSKA]	30	R
40	CHOROWICZ	Sora	Wolf	33	Ruchla [Dyna] [WOLOWSKA]	28	R
41	RUTKOWSKA	Nacha	Herszel	19	Haia [MORA]	18	wieś Mniów
42	WAX	Fela Gitla	Lejb	26	Fryma [ROZENBLUM]	30	R
43	CUKIER	Ruchla	Abram	30	Ester [CUKIER]	22	wieś Strawczyn
44	BIRNBAUM	Mosiek Rubin	Icek	32	Touba [Fajgla] -	28	R
45	WAX	Haim Major	Ankiel	23	Frajdl [ROZENBLUM]	23	R
46	ROZENFARB	Mosiek	Wolf	36	Fajga [GOLDBERG]	35	R
47	MŁODKOWSKA	Sora	Szmul	42	Rojza -	36	wieś Stanowiska
48	ROZENCWEJG	Lejba	Pinkus	52	Ruchla -	41	wieś Zagdansk
49	SZEJER	Mosiek Szaja	Abram	33	Szajndla -	32	R
50	ZYLBEROT	Bajla	Dawid	24	Hana [Nacha] [ZYBERAT]	22	R
51	ZULENSKA?	Perla	Mendel	50	Brandla -	42	R
52	PILECKI	Perenc	Mosiek	23	Rojza [EJENSZMIT]	22	wieś Jakimowice
53	POZYCZKO?	Szlama	Izrael	30	Gitla -	28	wieś Bobrza
54	TENEBAUM	Bajla Ruchla	Szaja	21	Haia [KATZ]	19	R
55	CUKIER	Laja	Kiwa	-	Ryfka [WINOGRON]	21	wieś Zagdansk
56	GOLDBERG	Sora	Wolf	22	Laia -	19	wieś Zagdansk
57	GLAJCT	Marya Dwojra	Fiszel	19	Malka -	18	R
58	BIRNBAUM	Hana	Lejzor	43	Sora -	34	R
59	LISOPROWSKI	Daniel	Nochem	40	Sora -	40	R
1853							
1	FINKOWICZ	Baila	Mendel	30	Udla [CZERCHOWSKA]	20	R
2	JAKUBOWICZ	Haia Ryfka	Mosiek	33	Tauba [RABINOWICZ]	23	R
3	CZAPNIK	Wolf	Szyja	36	Cywa [ZYLBERYNG]	30	R
4	TENENBAUM	Haia Perla	Major	44	Marya -	30	R
5	TENENBAUM	Mosick Leyb	Abram	36	Pejsa [EIZENKOPF]	30	R
6	STRAWCZYNSKI	Ankiel	Dawid	25	Ryfka -	22	wieś Pepice
7	ASPIŚ	Berek	[Jakob] Dawid	32	Ruchla [CZARNOBRODA]	28	R
8	FAJNSZNYDER	Rubin	Pejzak	30	Jochwet -	25	R
9	JOZEFOWICZ	Haim Lewek	Elias	36	Ruchla [GLAJD]	28	R
10	HORENSLUP	Hana Ryfka	Moszek	26	Rywa [GDANSKA?]	22	wieś Miedzierza
11	ROZENBLUM	Szyman	Zandel	34	Zyska -	32	R
12	KRAWCZYK	Perla	Herszel	30	Tauba [STRAWCZYNSKA]	24	R
13	MICHLÓWICZ?	Alta Perla	Herszel	36	Rajza -	24	R

14	BORKOWSKA	Szandla	Icyk	50	Liba -	48	-
15	[FELD]SZTAINDT	Frojm Wajs	Kalma	46	Haia -	28	wieś Lasocin
16	GOLDBERG	Zandel	Ankiel	20	Gitla -	19	R
17	GLAJCT?	Abram	Szaja	24	Malka [RODGERBERG?]	19	wieś Jakimowice
18	ROZENBLUM	Rajza Haca?	Lewi	18	Dwojra [ROZENBLUM?]	18	R
19	FELDSZTAJN	Ides	Fawel	24	Kajla [CIERCHOWSKA]	23	wieś Promnik
20	FELDSZTAJN	Ruchla	Zylek?	20	Hindla -	18	wieś Promnik
21	GARNCARSKI	Major Mortka	Eliasz	22	Ruchla [MACHEROWSKA]	19	R
22	ROSENAL	Zandel	Lejb	24	Chaia [AJZENBERG]	23	R
23	ZYLBERYNG	Hana Cywia	Hil	31	Ryfka -	32	R
24	KARPOSINSKI	Hana	Icek	44	Sora -	25?	wieś Wólka Klucka
25	MITLER	Maier	Moszek	52	Liba -	23	R
26	KUGLER	Bajla	Szyia	30	Zlota -	36	wieś Radwanów
27	SZCZUPAK	Malka Ita	Szlama	40	Haia -	28	R
28	GOLDBERG	Perla Mirla	Lejb	35	Frymeta -	30	R
29	WAKS	Berek	Herszel	30	Haia [ZLOTOWICZ]	25	R
30	ROJZOWA	Haim Majer*	Szlama	36	Haja -	24?	R
30	ROJZOWA	Haia Udel*	Szlama	36	Haja -	24?	R
31	JACENTOWSKI	Fajgla	Maier	27	[Hwala?] [DZIALOSZINSKA]	24	R
32	CENDROWICZ	Mindla	Maier	37	Jentla? -	33	wieś Mniów
33	SKIBOWICZ	Prinicia?	Szyia	40	Gitla -	36	wieś Dobromysl
34	SZLAMOWICZ	Haim	Icek	40	Marya -	32	R
35	ROTSZTAJN?	Maier	Pejza	27	Bajla -	-	R
36	HORENSLUP	Herszel	Szmul	-	Laia -	26	wieś Miedzierza?
37	MLYNARSKI	Pinkus	Herszel	25	Ryfka -	22	wieś Mlotkowice
38	PODLOWSKI	Zelman	Mosiek	19	Malka? -	17	wieś Mlotkowice
39	ROZENBLUM	Icek	Hil	36	Hana -	35	R
40	KARPOSINSKI	Berek	Mosiek	37	Laia -	30	wieś Strawczyn
41	BARAN	Haim Hil	Izrael	50	Dwojra [ZYNGER]	44	R
42	KAPELUSZ	Marya	Abram	34	Gitla -	36	wieś Nieklan
43	ROZBERG	Sora	Izrael	20	Liba -	19	R
44	ZYLBERSZPIC	Haim Maier	Mosiek	30	Rojza [GANCARSKA]	28	R
45	PORYCZKO?	Malka?	Herszel	30	Jenta [NUDEL]	27	R
46	WAJSLIK	Bajla Laja	Abram	40	Matla? -	28	-
47	GARBARSKI	Szlama	Mosiek	40	Cywa [RUTKOWSKA]	30	wieś Cminsk
48	SYLBERSZTAJN	Dawid	Kalma	[30]	Sora -	32?	wieś Szczukowice
49	GARNCARSKI	Berek	Maier	30	Hana -	32	R
50	BORKOWSKA	Calek?	Szyman	36	Ela? -	40	R
51	ROZBERG	Malka	Icyk	40	Fajgla -	38	R
52	MICHAŁOWICZ	Haim Mosiek	Herszel	30	Rajza -	28	R
53	WSISŁOWSKI	Ezyk	Abram	40	Ruchla -	42	wieś Mniów
54	FROSZ	Bajla	Lewek	38	Laja -	30	R
1854							
1	ORENBUCH	Haja Bajla?	Izrael	28	Sora [GANCARSKA]	22	R
2	SYLBERSZTAJN	Ester Ewa	Abraham	20	Gitla -	20	R
3	KAPELUSZ	Haim	Haskiel	30	Gitla -	28	R
4	FINKOWICZ	Hana	Icek	36	Ester -	33	R
5	WEJNBERG	Haja	Ejzyk	46	Krandla [LIPSZYC]	41	R
6	SZEJER	Jasiel?	Lejb	45	Hinda [EIZENBERG]	18	R
7	SILBERSZTEJN	Szmul	Josek	34	Ruchla -	36	wieś Miedzierza?
8	PROSOSKI	Dawid	Pinkus	50	Hawa -	30	wieś Piekoszów
9	SOSNOWSKA	Dwojra	Lewek	24	Ester -	23	wieś Piekoszów
10	SCISŁOWSKI	Szulem	Icyk	28	Cerla -	24	wieś Mniów
11	ZUCHOWSKA	Sprynca	Ankiel	36	Bajla -	25	wieś Stachura?
12	BAJLICKA	Bajla	Izrael	27	Malka [GANCARSKA]	22	R
13	FRYDŁOWSKA	Frymet	Josek	28	Ryla? [MIODECKA]	26	R
14	GARNCARSKA	Malka Hana	Alter	23	Fajga -	24	R
15	KAPELUSZ	Ruchla	[Fajwel] Zandel	29	Nucha [KURCBARD]	26	R
16	KOSCINCZKO	Aron Berek	Benedykt	30	Fajgla [SZNAJDROWICZ]	28	R
17	EJZENSZMITT	Ankiel Berek?	Abraham	35	[Hinda] Ruchla -	35	R
18	ROZENBLUM	Bajla Marya	Abraham	28	Ester [ROZENBLUUM]	[23]	R
19	CHRZANOWICZ	Dawid	Abraham	35	[Ryfka] Ruchla [Wigdorow]	30	R
20	ZELICKI	Mosiek Hil	Abraham	30	Frajdl -	27	R
21	RUTKOWSKA	Brandla	Herszel	31	Haia [MORA]	25	wieś Serbinów
22	HIRSZ	Mosiek Berek	Mortka	28	Sora [Fajgla] [KAPELUSZ]	25	R
23	DYMERSZTAJN	Berek	Lejb	36?	Sora [Brandla SOBOŁOWSKA]	27	wieś Strawczyn
24	GOLDBERG	Sora?	Ankiel	24	Gitla -	20	R

25	CYMERMAN	Daniel	Wolf	36	Petla? -	25	wieś Jastrzebia?
26	LIBERMAN	Nacha	Wolf	35	Sora [WAX]	28	Nosalewice?
27	WILCZKOWSKI	Mosiek Haim	Herszel	33	Ruchla -	30	wieś Ruda
28	SZNAJTROWICZ	Laja	Szymcha	21	Hana -	21	R
29	BARANKIEWICZ	Etlā	Icek	45	Dyna -	27	R
30	ZYLBERYNG	Dwojra	Mortka	22	Malka -	20	R
31	TENEBAUM	Haim Major	Szaja	21	Laia [KATZ]	19	R
32	KLUCZKOWSKA	Hinda Bajla	Haskiel	36	Jochfet -	36	R
33	LASKOWSKI	Icek	Mosiek	22	Zlota -	19	wieś Hucisko?
34	RAFAŁOWICZ	Nacha	Major	42	Malka -	36	wieś Wyrebów?
35	SZAJN	Szmul	Szlama	30	Perla -	22	R
36	GARBARSKI	Brandla	Mosiek	40	Cywa [RUTKOWSKA]	40	wieś Cminsk?
37	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Cyrła	Dawid	35	Bajla -	34	wieś Miedzierza?
38	GLAS	Izrael Berek	Szlama	30	Siejwa -	27	R
39	ZYLBERYNG	Fajgla	Berek	45	Ester -	40?	R
40	FRAJMOWSKA	Ryfka	Jankiel	36	Rojza [WŁOSZCZOWSKA?]	32	R
41	MACHOROWSKI	Berek	Izrael	36	Jochfet [JANENBACH]	35	R
42	CZAPNIK	Abraham	Szaja	22	Cywa [ZYLBERYNG]	20	R
43	LEWKOWICZ	Mortka	Fajwel	24	Laia -	22	wieś Cierchy
44	WAX	Ryfka	[J]Ankiel	24	Frajdlā [ROZENBLUM]	24	R
45	CYMERMAN	Herszel	Lejb	40	Mindla -	38	wieś Mniów
46	GOLDBERG	Josek	Wolf	24	Marya -	20	wieś Zagnansk
1855							
1	GRABOWSKI	Jakob	Herszel	43	Haia [MENDLOWICZ]	46	R
2	HERCYGIER	Gitla	Haim [Dawid]	33	Rojza [GOLDBERG]	26	R
3	WAX	Jakob Szmul	Lejb	38	Frymet [ROZENBLUM]	30	R
4	KRAWCZYK	Icek	Izrael	22	Brucha [BORUCHOWICZ]	20	R
5	FRUCHT	Mosiek	Icek	22	Ruchla [EJZENSZMIT?]	19	R
6	WROBLEWSKA	Gitla	Froim	22	Mindla -	20	Kolonia Plenna
7	GRUNDMAN	Gitla	Mosiek	30	Laja -	27	Kolonia Plenna
8	WYCZYNSKI	Fajwel	Nuta	29	Hana -	27	R
9	BORENSZTAJN	Lejzer	Wolf	35	Nacha [Cywa] -	27	wieś Mniów
10	KORPUSIŃSKA	Fajga	Mosiek	37	Laia -	35	wieś Strawczyn
11	WAJSLITZ	Sura	Alter [Pantel]	21	Ester [SINGIER?]	19	R
12	MORA	Pinkus	Zajwel	45	Golda -	41	Bartkowiec
13	TENENBAUM	Haja	Abram	36	Pesla [EIZENKOPF]	30	R
14	BARAN	Lejzer Major	Rywen	26	Cypra -	25	R
15	WROBLEWSKI	Izrael	Mosiek	25	Hana -	22	Kolonia Plenna
16	LASKOWSKA	Ita? Laja	Szlama	30	Sura [WAYNTRAUB]	27	Hucisko
17	KOCIENSKA	Itka?	Dawid	42	Ryfka -	36	wieś Jakimowice
18	BIMKE	Icek	Szlama	41	Rywa [SZEJN]	38	R
19	KUGLER	Eliasz Rafal?	Szaja	39	Zlota -	38	wieś Radwanów
20	GOLDBERG	Lejzer	Szlama	40	Pejsa [TENENBAUM]	36	R
21	KLAJNER	Ryfka	Ankiel	32	Ruchla -	30	R
22	TENENBAUM	Mosiek	Szmul	27	Ruchla [Alexandrowicz]	26	R
23	GRENBAUM	Berek	Leyzor	20	Ruchla [HIRSZ?]	21	R
24	HAROWICZ	Josek	Wolf	35	Ruchla [Dyna] [WOŁOWSKA]	30	R
25	HERENSLUP	Abram	Mosiek	36	Ryfka -	35	wieś Miedzierza?
26	TENENBAUM	Bajla Jachfet	Mortka	38	Rajza -	30	R
27	RUTKOWSKI	Szlama	Lejb	25	Rajzla -	24	Bobrza
28	EIZENBERG	Cyrła? Gitla	Szaja	22	Sura -	20	R
29	SZEJER	Haim	Abram	33	Szaindla -	-	R
30	SOSNOWSKI	Zysman	Lewek	24	Ester -	22	wieś Janów
31	SENDROWICZ	Kiwa	Major	39	Intla -	39	wieś Mniów
32	ROZENMER	Ryfka	Szaja	20	Malka? [Fajgla] [BIRBAUM]	25	R
33	RUDOWSKI	Herszel	Jaskiel/Josek?	23	Brucha -	24	Bobrza
34	PROSZOWSKI	Mortka	Pinkus	38	Hawa -	28	wieś Oblegor?
35	GANCARSKI	Abram	Eliasz	23	Ruchla [MACHEROWSKA]	23	R
36	BIRBAUM	Bajla	Lejzor	46	Sora -	35	R
1856							
1	SCISŁOWSKI	Josek	Abram	30	Ruchla -	29	wieś Mniów
2	KARPUSNICKI?	Michał	Icek	40	Sura -	34	wieś Klucko?
3	SZPIGIELMAN	Ester	Lejb	23	Ryfka [MOSKOWICZ]	20	R
4	GINTER	Haskiel Aron	Szaja	20	Cywa [Hana] [KRZYK]	19	R
5	KLAPPER	Tauba	Haskiel	52	Sora -	46	R
6	SZTAJNFELD	Dawid	Kalma	36	Haia -	33	wieś Lasocin
7	GLAS	Hana Frymet	Szlama	34	Ciejwa [GANCARSKA]	30	-

8	ROZENTAL?	Mosiek Josek	Lejb	26	Haia [AJZENBERG]	25	R
9	MIODECKI	Szmul	Icek	22	Sora -	23	R
10	LASKOWSKI	Josek	Mosiek	25	Zlota -	24	-
11	FINKIEWICZ?	Malka	Mendel	24	Udla [CZERCHOWSKA]	20	R
12	ZYLBERYNG	Haskiel Lejb	Hil	30	Ryfka -	24	R
13	WAJNBERG	Berek	Eyzyk	50	Krandla [LIPSZYC]	40	R
14	WROBLEWSKI	Morka	Mosiek	26	Hana -	25	R
15	KAPELUSZ	Froim	[Fajwel] Zandel	30	Nacha [KURCBARD]	28	R
16	ZELISKA?	Hana	Abram	33	Frajdla -	30	R
17	KIZINSKI?	Mosiek	Abram	45	Sora -	40	wieś Lasocin
18	MICHELOWICZ	Fajwel	Dawid	40	Matla -	36	R
19	ZYLBERSZPIC	Lejb	Mosiek	32	Rojza [GANCARSKA]	24	R
20	JACENTOWSKI	Berek	Major	32	Hule? [DZIALOSZYNSKA]	28	R
20	CYMERMAN	Berek	Lejb	37	Mindla -	32	wieś Mnin
22	KRAZANOWICZ	Szaja	Abram	40	Ryfka [Wigdorow]	36	R
23	ROZBERG	Zysia	Izrael	28	Lyba? -	28?	R
24	PATKOWSKI?	Fajgiela	Mosiek	30	Matla? -	26	wieś Mlotkowice
25	GANCARSKI	Mosiek	Major	30	Hana -	27	R
26	ROTMAN	Hana	Herman	26	Fraja? [Zysla] [ROZENCWAJG]	23	R
27	KUCZYNSKI?	Lejb	Icek	23	Anna? -	20	wieś Miedzierza
28	HORENSLUP	Roza	Szmul	36	Laia -	28	wieś Miedzierza
1857							
1	ORENBUCH	Bajla Perla	Izrael	30	Sora [GANCARSKA]	24	R
2	FRUCHT	Hwala	Icek	23	Ruchla -	22	R
3	JAKOBOWICZ	Towie	Mosiek	38	Taubla [RABINOWICZ]	24	R
4	TENENBAUM	Ruchla Bajla	Szaja	33	Laia [KATZ]	20	R
5	TYTENPELWER?	Masia	Abram	20	Szajndla -	20	wieś Kuzniaki?
6	NUGELBLAT	Sora	Abram	34	Hana -	30	R
7	GRABOWSKA	Sora	Herszel	43	Haia [MENDLOWICZ]	40	R
8	BORENSZTAIN	Icek	Wolf	30	Nucha Cywa -	28	wieś Mniów
9	LEWENKOP	Hana	Dawid	43	Szandla Basia -	22	wieś Brynica
10	BALICKA	Temerla	Izrael	30	Malka [GANCARSKA]	27	R
11	CZAPNIK	Rojza Hudes	Szaja	26	Cywa [ZYLBERYNG]	24	R
12	ROZENFARB	Alter	Huna?	40?	Laia -	30	Piekoszów?
13	GANCARSKI	Haim Majer	Alter	24	Fajgla -	22	R
14	ZUCHOWSKA	Brandla	Jankiel	38	Haia -	30	wieś Mniów
15	GRUNDMAN	Hana	Mosiek	34	Laia -	30	R
16	ROZENMER	Touba	Szaja	22	Matla [Fajgla] [BIRBAUM]	25	R
17	ROZENBLUM	Haskiel Rachmiel	Abram	30	Ester [ROZENBLUM]	24	R
18	SZEER	Jankiel	Dawid	30	Haia Rywka -	28	R
19	SZEJER	Dwojra	Mosiek [Dawid]	21	Ester [MLYNARSKA]	20	R
20	CENDROWICZ	Berek	Izrael	40	Jentla -	40	wieś Mniów
21	CUKIER	Aleksander	Kiwa	36	Rywka [WINOGRON]	30	wieś Zagdansk
22	TENENBAUM	Haim Haskiel	Abram	36	Pesla [EIZENKOPF]	30	R
23	SZEJER	Jankiel	Abram	36	Szajndla -	33	R
24	KARPOSZINSKI	Mendel	Mosiek	39	Laia -	36	wieś Wólka Klucka
25	KAPELUSZ	Icek	Haskiel	30	Gitla -	28	R
26	FELDSZTAJN	Wulf	Fajwel	28	Kajla [CIERCHOWSKA]	26	wieś Wólka Klucka
27	ZYLBERYNG	Frymet Cypra	Motel	23	Frajdla -	20?	R
28	MACHOROWSKI	Zajwel	Izrael	36	Jochfet [JANENBACH]	32	R
29	GLAJCT	Abram Berek	Fiszel	26	Hendla [FRYDMAN]	23	R
30	KINDERLER	Aron Manecha	Izrael	56	Malka [Brandla] -	30	R
31	SZNAJDROWICZ	Sura	Szymcha	27	Hana -	27	R
32	SZEJER	Jankiel	Berek	42	Ryfka [GRUSZCZYNSKA]	40	R
33	BARANKIEWICZ	Hana	Josek	50	Bina -	40	R
34	KLUCZKOWSKI	Daniel	Haskiel	36	Jochfet -	30	R
35	DZIALOSZYNSKA	Ita	Hemia	46	Cyrła -	45	R
36	HIRSZ	Morka	Zondel	29	Ruchla [FRAJMOWICZ]	24	R
37	RAFALOWICZ	Aron	Major	43	Malka -	30	wieś Wyrebów?
38	SZPIGIELMAN	Izrael	Lejb	25	Ryfka [MOSKOWICZ]	22	R
39	KRAWCZYK	Berek	Izrael	26	Bruchla [BORUCHOWICZ]	22	wieś Olszówka?
40	KRAWCZYK	Bajla	Herszel	26	Taubla [STRAWCZYNSKA]	33	R
41	TENENBAUM	Lejb	-	d?	Hudes -	18	R
42	LIBERMAN	Haim Majer	Wolf	36	Sora [WAX]	30	wieś Pijanów
43	CHMIELNICKI	Frymet	Szyja	36	Cywa -	30	R
44	GOLDRYNG	Mosiek Majlich	[J]Ankiel	40	Laia [LIBERMAN]	36	R
45	EJZENSZMIT	Sura	Abram	38	Ruchla -	34	R

46	TENENBAUM	Rywka	Szmul	40	Ruchla -	36	R
1858							
1	WAJSLITZ	Jakob Szaja	Alter [Pantel]	28	Ester [SINGIER?]	26	R
2	SZMULOWICZ	Matla	Icek	48	Cyrła -	43	wieś Grobla
3	BARAN	Hil Josek	Rywen	28	Cypra -	25	Grobla?
4	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Marya Laja	Kalman	40	Sora -	38	wieś Szczukowice
5	GARBARSKA	Haia	Mosiek	42	Cywa [RUTKOWSKA]	41	wieś Szczukowice
6	TENENBAUM	Haim Izrael	Mortka	38	Rojza -	34	R
7	WAKS	Aron Berek	[J]Ankiel	28	Frajdl [ROZENBLUM]	24	R
8	MIERZYNIK	Icek Kiwa	Abram	23	Sieywa? [LAIA] [SKAL]	20	R
9	GINTER	Berek Majer	Szaja	26	Cywa [Hana] [KRZYK]	22	R
10	ROZENBLUM	Boruch	Szymon	25	Liba -	23	R
11	WAKS	Aron	Haim [Tobiasz?]	27	Sora [KALMON?]	24	R
12	KARPUSINSKI	Hemia	Josek	45	Sora -	36	wieś Wólka Kłucka
13	HORENSLUP	Mortka	Mosiek	28	Rywka -	30	wieś Miedziera
14	WYSZYNSKI	Abram	Nuta	32	Hana -	28	R
15	GANCARSKA	Sura	Maio	30	Hana -	28	R
16	MIODECKI	Haim	Szymcha	24	Sora -	20	R
17	CUKIER	Mortka Szlama	Kiwa	36	Rywka [WINOGRON]	30	wieś Zagdansk
18	ROZENMER	Haim Haskiel	Szaja	23	Matla [Fajgla] [BIRBAUM]	24	R
19	RUTKOWSKI	Lejb	Herszel	25	Haia [MORA]	23	wieś Serbinów
20	RUTKOWSKI	Urin	Icek	22	Nocha [PROMNICKA]	21	wieś Serbinów
21	SOSNOWSKI	Todres	Lewek	30	Ester PIEKOPROWSKA?	29	wieś Jaworzna?, gm. Podzamcz
22	RODECKA	Hana Dwojra	Josek	31	Brucha -	28	wieś Zielony?, gm. Chelmce
23	RUTKOWSKA	Brandla	Lejb	29	Rojzla Laja -	28	wieś Zielony?, gm. Chelmce
24	LEWKOWICZ	Ruchla	Fajwel	29	Laia -	26	wieś Cierchy, gm. Chelmce
25	PORZYCZKO	Fajga	Herzel	24	Pesla -	21	Bobrza
26	FELDSZTAJN	Cyna	Kalma	40	Haia -	36	wieś Lasocin
27	LUBINSKA	Liba	Hojna	38	Sura -	34	wieś Porzecze?
28	SKORNICKI	Mosick Haim	Elias	36	Hana [LUBINSKA]	30	wieś Bugaj
29	DYMERSZTAJN	Izrael Icek	Lejb	36	Sora [Brandla SOBOLOWSKA]	30	R
30	WILCZKOWSKI	Icek	Mortka	28	Rywka -	24	R
31	SCISLOWSKI	Ejzyk	Icek	36	Dwojra [RODECKA?]	25	wieś Wegrzynów?, gm. Krasna
32	PRONOWSKI	Mortka Mendel	Jankiel	24	Sora -	20	R
33	HERCYGIER	Mosick Berek	Haim [Dawid]	29	Rojza [GOLDBERG]	27	R
34	GANCARSKA	Szmul	Elias	29	Ruchla [MACHEROWSKA]	28	R
35	SZEJER	Sora	Major [Lejzor]	22	Temerla -	20	R
36	ROZENBLUM	Berek	Zandel	40	Zysla -	40	R
37	KAPELUSZ	Fajga	[Fajwel] Zondel	32	Nacha [KURCBARD]	23	R
38	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Abram	Josef	40	Ruchla -	42	R
39	ROZBERG	Szaja	Izrael	23	Liba -	20	R
40	PRZYTYCKI	Mosick	Szmul Major	20	Mindla [MITLER]	24	R
41	GLAS	Jankiel	Szlama	36	Szejwa? -	34	R
42	LITMAN	Ita Bajla	Alter Mortka	28	Sura Nacha -	24	R
43	BIRBAUM	Icek	Lejzor	46	Sora -	44	R
44	FRYDLOWSKA	Fajga Pessa	Josek	30	Ryma? [MIODECKA]	27	R
45	RAIS	Tobiasz	Szlama	34	Hana? [BORENSZTAJN]	26	R
46	SZNAJDROWICZ	Gitla	Szymcha	23	Haia -	20	R
47	ESEL	Izrael	Mosiek	22	Sura [NUDEL]	26	R
48	HIRSZ	Dawid Zajwel	Mortka	33	Sura [Fajgla] [KAPELUSZ]	30	R
49	SZLAMOWICZ	Mosick	Icek	42	Marya -	40	R
50	TENENBAUM	Szymon	Izrael	35	Sura [ROZENBLUM]	30	R
1859							
1	NUSEMOWICZ	Laja	Ejzyk	44	Zysla -	42	Piekoszów?
2	ZYSMANOWICZ	Rywka	Zysman	40	Fajgla [Krandla SOBKOWSKA]	36	wieś Grobla
3	NUSEMOWICZ	Mortka	Ejzyk	44?	Zysla -	42	wieś Piekoszów
4	SZYKMAH?	Szyfra	Elias	38	Ester -	36	wieś Romanów?
5	ZYSMANOWICZ	Pessla	Zysman	40	Fajgla [SOBKOWSKA]	36	wieś Grobla
6	ROZENBLUM	Jakob Icek	Abram	30	Ester [ROZENBLUM]	25	R
7	GWIARDOWICZ	Hil	Jakob	38	Liba -	35	R
8	ZYGBAND	Etila	Hil	30	Temerla -	28	wieś Wisy?
9	FRUSZ	Abram Icek	Herszel	34	Laia [LUTLER?]	30	R
10	WAKS	Cerka	Herszel	28	Haia [ZLOTOWICZ]	25	R
11	HOROWICZ	Mosick Icek	Wolf	38	Ruchla [Dyna] [WOLOWSKA]	38	R
12	LASKOWSKI	Lejb	Mosiek	25	Zlota -	24	Hucisko
13	ROZENFARB	Izrael Jakob	Wolf	40	Fajgla [GOLDBERG]	38	R
14	GANCARSKI	Izrael Mortka	Alter	25	Fajgla -	22	R

15	KUCZYNSKA	Ruchla Liba	Dawid	38	Rywka -	34	wieś Jakimowice
16	SZTAJNSZAJDER	Lejzor Major	Josek Froim	20	[Ester] Frajdla? [FINKLER]	20	R
17	ZYLBERYNG	Dawid	Perenc	23	Malka [SZCZUPAK?]	20	R
18	MILECHGRON?	Zlota	Mosiek	23	Zada Miro? -	24	R
19	RENDEL	Dobra	Jankiel	20	Bajla -	19	wieś Klucko
20	FRUCHT	Mendel	Icek	23	Ruchla -	21	R
21	ZYLBERYNG	Mosick Abram	Hil	40	Rywka -	36	R
22	SZEER	Blima	Dawid	35	Haja [Rywka] -	33	R
23	TENENBAUM	Aron Hil	Abram	40	Pessa [EIZENKOPF]	38	R
24	CZAPNIK	Jankiel Zelik	Szaja	28	Cyna [ZYLBERYNG]	26	R
25	TENENBAUM	Haja Rywka	Szaja	25	Ruchla [HUCINSKA]	25	R
26	JACENTOWSKA	Esterka	Major	34	Chwala [DZIALOSZINSKA]	30	R
27	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Ester Malka	Rachmiel	20	Ciejwa [ALEKSANDEROWICZ]	19	R
28	GANCARSKI	Haskiel	Major	32	Hana -	30	R
29	LEWKOWICZ	Szlama	Fajwel	28	Laia -	26	R
30	MACHOROWSKA	Haja	Izrael	36	Jochwet [JANENBACH]	33	R
31	TENENBAUM	Marya Mirla	Szaja	23	Laia [KATZ]	20	R
32	ROZENBLUM	Dwojra Malka	Dawid	19	Laia -	18	R
33	ROTTMAN	Ruchla	Herszek Herman	27	Frajdl [Zysla ROZENCWAJG]	23	R
34	HORENSLUP	Jochwet	Mosiek	25	Ryfka -	31	wieś Miedzierz?
35	SKORNICKI	Pinkus	Eliasz	38	Hana [LUBINSKA]	40	wieś Pepice
36	KARPOSINSKA	Frajda	Mosiek	43	Laia -	33	wieś Podzamcze, Piekowzów gm
37	FELDSZTAJN	Aron	Mosiek	48	Ajdla -	40	wieś Promnik
38	SOBOL	Haja Jochwet	Mendel	41	Sora [KURZYDLOWSKA]	40	R
39	GANCARSKI	Mosick	Eliasz	27	Ruchla [MACHEROWSKA]	26	R
40	FELDSZTAJN	Ruchla	Fajwel	31	Kajla [CIERCHOWSKA]	30	wieś Wólka Klucka
41	SZPIGIELMAN	Josek	Wolf	25	Rywka -	24	R
42	NUTKOWICZ	Josek	Mortka?	23	Rojza -	22	wieś Stanowiska
43	ZYLBERBERG	Majer	Haim	20	Ides? [Judes] [WAJNGORT]	19	Lubna
44	CYMERMAN	Icek	Lejb	40	Mindla -	35	wieś Mnin
45	TENENBAUM	Izrael Zondel	Haim Abram	20	Rajzla [ZYLBERYNG]	19	R
46	ROZENTHAL?	Ester Laja	Lejb	28	Haia [AJZENBERG]	29	R
47	FRAJMOWSKA	Ester Malka	Herszel	27	Rywka [CZARCHOWICZ]	26	R
48	WAJNBERG	Mendel	Ejzyk	50	Krandla [LIPSZYC]	40	R
49	NUDEL	Szaja	Mosiek	27	Ruchla -	26	R
50	KLAJNER	Wolf	Jankiel	36	Ruchla -	36	R
51	FRUSZ	Ester Bina	Haim	26	Matla [KINDELER]	21	R
52	RADOSZYSKI	Berek	Jankiel	25	Haia [ROTMAN?]	19	R
53	CUKIER	Aron	Kiwa	30	Rywka [WINOGRON]	28	wieś Zagdansk
54	CIERCHOWSKA?	Jentla	Josek	36	Czarna [KAPELUSZ?]	33	R
55	ZYLBERBERG	Krandla	[Abram] Izrael	30	Brandla [ROZENCWEJG]	22	wieś Zagdansk
56	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Dwojra	Abram	26	Gitla -	25	wieś Krasna
57	RUTKOWSKI	Josek	Lejb	31	Rojzla -	29	wieś Zielony
58	SZEER	Jankiel	Mosiek Dawid	23	Estera [MLYNARSKA]	22	wieś Klucko
59	MIODECKI	Haskiel Pinkusz	Szymcha	24	Sora -	24	R
60	KLAPPER	Rywka	Dawid	43	Hana -	38	R
61	ZUCHOWSKI	Abram Dawid	Ankiel?	40	Bajla -	30	wieś Mniów
62	SENDROWICZ	Icek	Major	45	Jentla -	44	wieś Mniów
63	OBLENGORSKI	Mosiek*	Herszel	35	Marya -	30	wieś Strawczyn
63	OBLENGORSKA	Laja*	Herszel	35	Marya -	30	wieś Strawczyn
64	SZAJN	Frymet Fajgla	Szlama	40	Perla -	30	R
65	ORENBACH	Szaja Berek	Izrael	36	Sora -	26	R
66	SCISLOWSKI	Maior	Abram	31	Ruchla -	31	wieś Mniów
67	NUGELBLAT	Izrael	Abram	42	Hana Fajga -	48	R
68	NEBUCHOWICZ	Frymet	Majer	23	Hana Nacha -	20	R
69	CHRZANOWICZ	Laja	Szmul Nuchem	19	Hudes [FINKLEROWICZ?]	20	R
70	HOFMANN	Mosiek Szmul	Mortka	38	Cyna -	34	wieś Janów
71	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Majer	Herszel	50	Blima -	44	wieś Szczukowice
72	ROZENFARB	Alter	Hojna	40	Laia Rywka -	36	R
73	PORZYCZKO	Frymet	Cala	19	Marya -	18	R
1860 - 1865 Births not microfilmed							
1866							
1	LEWKOWICZ	Szlama	Fajwel	29	Laia -	34	ws. Cierchy?, gm. Wólka Klucka
2	WIEJSKI	Icyk	Eliasz	40	Sora TURKO	38	R
3	SZTAJNFELD	Frymet	Kalma	46	Haja FUKS	46	wieś Lasocin, gm. Oleszno
4	WARGON	Josek	Szaja	22	Cyna ZYLBERYNG	21	R
5	SZNAJDROWICZ	Eliasz	Pantyl	25	Pesla SCIZLOWSKA	23	R

6	CYMERMAN	Mosiek	Lejb	49	Mindla GICHTERMAN?	46	wies Mnin
7	KAPELUSZ	Abraam	[Fajwel] Zondel	43	Necha KURCBARD	30	R
8	SZKLO	Nusyn Dawid	Josek	19	Cyrła Fajgla GRABOWSKA	18	R
9	ROZENBLUM	Szymon	Herszel	26	Golda SZEER	24	R
10	AJZENSZMIT	Izrael	Icyk	35	Szprynca PROSZOWSKA	25	R
11	DAWIDOWICZ	Sora	Jankiel	22	Cyrła BIRENCWAJG	33	ws Mlotkowice, gm Ruda Mał ?
12	ROZENMER	Alter Nusyn	Szaja	32	Matla [Fajgla] BIRENBAUM	32	R
13	FRYDŁOWSKI	Szlama Lejbus	Mendel	36	Bajla BRANSZPIGEL	35	wies Mnin, gm Pijanów
14	KLAPPER	Lejzor Nusyn	Rywen	25	Laja KRONOW	23	R
15	PROSZOWSKA	Ruchla	Pinkus	58	Hawa -	36	wies Promnik, gm Piekoszów
16	FELDSZTAJN	Hajm	Mosiek	57	Ajdla NIZINSKA	44	wies Promnik, gm Piekoszów
17	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Pinkus Majer*	Boruch Mortka	60	Brajndla KOZŁOWSKA	35	ws Micigózd, gm Jaworznia
18	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Mindla*	Boruch Mortka	60	Brajndla KOZŁOWSKA	35	ws Micigózd, gm Jaworznia
19	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Ojzer Abraam	Izrael	20	Rojza PROSZOWSKA	20	ws Micigózd, gm Jaworznia
20	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Hawa	Kalma	45	Sora BIBELSKA	42	wies Szczukowice
21	SZMULOWICZ	Mosiek Mendel	Lejb	28	Frymet ROTENSZTAJN	26	wies Grobla, gm Jaworznia?
22	RAFALOWICZ	Ester	Nuchym	25	Frajdla? FINKIEWICZ	24	Wyrebów?, Królewiec
23	SECEMSKA	Frojm?	Michel	23	Marya MUSZYNSKA	24	R
24	CUKIER	Dwojra Rajzla	Hajm	26	Kajla ZLOTOWICZ	26	wies Jakimowice
25	MACHEROWSKI	Nusyn Dawid	Izrael	48	Jochwet [JANENBACH]	48	R
26	BIRENCWAJG	Jakob Dawid	Naftula	50	Ruchla Laja HERSZKOWICZ	45	ws Lipa, gm Ruda Malenicka
27	WYMYSZPERK	Szajndla	Zelman	26	Taubal Laja RAFALOWICZ	28	R
28	PIZOWSKA	Sora	Herszel	24	Rywka HORENSLUP	25	wies Królewiec, gm Miedziera?
29	GLAJT?	Dyna Necha	Fiszel	31	Hinda FRYDMAN	35	R
30	WSCIZŁOWSKA	Hana	Isser	45	Zlata PRUSKLA?	22	ws Wegrzynów?, gm Krasna
31	WILCZKOWSKI	Abram Szlama	Wolf	46	Liba ORENBACH	43	R
32	RUTKOWSKI	Gitman Judka	Icyk	37	Necha PROMNIKA	28	wies Serbinów?, gm Krasna
33	ZUCHOWSKI	Mnir	Jankiel	48	Bajla -	38	wies Mniów, gm Krasna
34	LISOPROSKI	Szlama	Pinkus	23	Taubal LISOPRAWKA	22	R
35	KOCINSKA	Hana	Izrael	21	Rajzla GOLDBERG	20	wies Huby, gm Miedziera
36	RUSINEK	Abram Szlama	Haninia	34	Gitla DANKIEWICZ	33	R
37	SKOCZYŁAS	Dawid Szlama	Lejb	41	Ciewa KUROZWENCKA	25	R
38	SZEER	Szlama	Dawid	43	Haja Rywka KLUCZKOWSKA	28	R
39	SZEER	Hajm	Dawid	43	Haja Rywka KLUCZKOWSKA	38	R
40	KARPOSINSKA	Kajla	Mosiek	51	Laja Chajmow	40	ws Podzamcze, Piekoszów gm
41	SOLEWICZ	Izrael Lejb	Berek	19	Dwojra Cyna KINDERBROW	16?	R
42	KLAJNER	Szlama	Jakob	23	Rajzla GOLDSZTEJN	21	R
43	SZEER	Mortka Mosiek	Abram	44	Malka ROZENBLUM	30	R
44	DZIAŁOSZYNSKA	Krajndla	Szjmsza?	23	Laja LISOPROSKA	21	R
45	ALEKSANDROWICZ	Nusyn Dawid	Fajwel Nuchym	24	[Kajla] Rywka ALEKSANDROWICZ	20	R
46	SKAL	Cyrła	Nuchym Naftula	24	Ester ALEKSANDROWICZ	29	R
47	DANKIEWICZ	Rywka	Abraam	23	Ruchla RUDNISKA?	24	R
48	KLUCZKOWSKA	Ejdla	Herszel	24	Fajgla Nicha WATERSZTYN	20	R
49	SZNAJDROWICZ	Bajla	Szymcha	36	Haja ZYSMANOW	33	R
50	CZERCHOWSKI	Sora	Mejlich	32	Pesla NAJFELD	28	R
51	HORENSLUP	Icyk	Mosiek	36	Rywka DANKIEWICZ	42	wies, gm Miedziera
52	KRONENBERG	Izrael Majer	Mortka	21	Sora Zysla CHMIELNIKA	19	R
53	DAWIDOWICZ	Haja	Izrael	31	Hana HORENSLUP	30	wies Miedziera
54	SZPIGIELMAN	Josek	Nojch?	27	Rajzla Szprynca KRZYKA?	25	R
55	WAKS	Rajzla	Szmul	40	Rywka SZTERN	38	wies, gm Pijanów
56	WAKS	Gitla	Szmul	40	Rywka SZTERN	38	wies, gm Pijanów
57	SPIRYTUS	Szlama	Josek	27	Sora Ryfka SZEER	22	wies Klucko
58	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Hawa	Kalma	38?	Sora BEBELSKA	38	ws Szczukowice, gm Jaworznia
59	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Fajga Hana	Izrael Mosiek	-	Fajgla ROZENBLAT	21	ws Szczukowice, gm Jaworznia
60	ZŁOTOGORSKA	Alter Haja	Wolf	24	Ester Laja BIRMBaum	24	R
61	TENENBAUM	Haja Ruchla	Hajm	29	Rajzla ZYLBERYNG	27	R
62	IZRAELOWICZ	Szaja	Izrael	32	Rywka Perla KAPELUSZ	23	R
1867							
1	JACENTOWSKA	Szajndla	Major	42	Hwala DZIAŁOSZYNSKA	38	R
2	SZREBNAGORA	Rafał	Abram	30	Cyna GANCARSKA	28	R
3	LIZOPROSKA	Rywka Ruchla?	Nuchem [Mortka]	20	Szajndla Rajla PRZEDNOWKA?	22	R
4	KAPELUSZ	Haja	Mosiek	22	Haja ROZENBERG?	23	R
5	SZLAMOWICZ	Dwojra	Icyk	48	Marya WŁOSZCZOWSKA	45	R
6	ZYLBERSZTEJN	Alta Haja	Rachmiel	28	Szewa ALEKSANDROWICZ	22	R
7	JAKUBOWICZ	Berek	Mosiek	49	Taubal RABINOWICZ	34	R
8	ZYLBERYNG	Haja Szajndla	Berek	22	Dwojra KOPFERMINC?	23	R
9	ROTMAN	Ryfka	Herman	34	[Frajdla] Zysla ROZENCWAJG	31	R

10	LEWKOWICZ	Ester Malka	Abram Szlama	27	Ruchla SZTYNFELD	24	wieś Mnin, gm. Pijanów
11	LISOPROSKI	Szlama Emanuel	Majer	49	Frajdla [Idla] LIBERMAN	29	R
12	KAPELUSZ	Jentla	[Fajwel] Zondel	44	Necha KURBART?	36	R
13	ENCEL	Dawid Nusyn	Abram	26	Szyfra HARENZOWSKA	24	R
14	GANCARSKI	Szlama	Haskiel	24	Blima BLUMENZON	-	R
15	NUTKIEWICZ	Szmul Josek	Szymcha	26	Ruchla ZUCHOWSKA	22	wieś Mniów, gm. Krasna
16	TENENBAUM	Dwojra Liba	Szaja	24	Rywka Laia HUCINSKA	22	R
17	JAKUBOWICZ	Szlama	Aron	22	Hawa OBLAGORSZKA	21	wieś Kozów, gm. Miedziera
18	WINCENTOWSKA	Marya	Abram	24	Cypojra BIRNBAUM?	23	R
19	MIERZYNISKA?	Haja Rucia?	Abram	38	Ciejwa Laja SKAL	34	R
20	ALEKSANDROWICZ	Rachmil	Abram	32	Kajla [Rywa] ALEKSANDROWICZ	24?	R
21	EJZENSZMIT	Mortka	Abram	42	Hinda Ruchla FECZYCKA?	40	R
22	GOLDSZAJT	Necha	Kalma	60	Rachla -	40	wieś Oblegor?
23	PROSZOWSKI	Mosiek Mendel	Lejbus	25	Hana FELDSZTEJN	24	wś. Rykoszyn, gm. Jaworznia
24	ZYLBERSZTEJN	Mosiek	Izrael	23	Rojza PROSZOWSKA	22	wś. Micigózd, gm. Jaworznia
25	SZEER	Emanuel	Szyia	23	Hinda KENIGSZTEJN?	22	R
26	MASLOWSKA	Rywka	Mendel	28	Rajzla ZYLBERSZTEJN?	26	wś Piekoszów, gm. Jaworznia
27	MITLER	Rojza	Abram	23	[Sura] Rywka FERDER?	22	R
28	ORENBACH	Boruch Mortka	Izrael	40	Sora GANCARSKA	36	R
29	LITMAN	Golda Frajdla	Alter	38	Zelda GOLDBERG	40	R
30	KLAPPER	Matla? Laja	Berek	20	Hana KRAUZ?	20	R
31	HOROWICZ	Golda	Abram	30	Fajgla ZELAZO	23	wś Piekoszów, gm. Jaworznia
32	GOLD	Dawid	Izrael	27	Laja ROZBERG?	21	R
33	WAKS	Rywka	Lejb	41	Haja WAKS?	40	wies, gm. Pijanów
34	WAKS	Hana	Boruch	27	Fajgla MASLOWSKA	26	R
35	JURBERG	Szlama	Hajm	28	Hawa JURBERG	23	R
36	JACENTOWSKA	Josek Boruch	Herszel	19	Pesla LUBINSKA?	19	R
37	LIBERMAN	Fajgla	Wulf	46	Mindla ROZENFARB	31	R
38	SZEJN	Fiszel	Beniamin	26	Bronna? DYAMENT	23	R
39	FAJWYS	Icyk Szlama	Berek	32	Dwoira FISZCHAUF?	32	wieś Oblegor?
40	ZYLBERBERG	Mendel	Izrael	31	Brandla ROZENCWAJG	30	wieś Zagdansk
41	RUSINEK	Haim Berek	Hanina	34	Gitla DANKIEWICZ	33	R
42	RACHMIELOWICZ	Frajdla	Mortka	24	Dyna KRAWCZYK	24	R
43	SKAL	Emanuel	[Izrael] Haskel	40	Matla LIBERMAN	30	R
44	ROZBERG	Hil	Mejlich	31	Ruchla BRZOZOWSKA?	25	R
45	SZLAMOWICZ	Blima	Zelik	30	Fajgla [Ester] KAPELUSZ	25	R
46	SZPIGELMAN	Szlama	Michel	25	Laja PRZEDBORZKA	24	R
47	TENENBAUM	Hersz Mendel	Haim Abram	30	Rajzla ZYLBRYNG	27	R
48	PRZYTYCKA?	Rojza Laja	Szmul	30	Mindla MITLER	32	R
49	TENENBAUM	Hajm	Szaja	33	Rajza TENENBAUM	33	R
50	HECHT	Hana	Zuken	40	Rywka [BYWALSKA]	38	R
51	PROSZOWSKI	Judka	Pinkus	58	Hawa WYGNOŚKA	36	wieś Promnik
52	ALEKSANDROWICZ	Lejbus	Gdala	28	Henna FAJGENBAUM	24	R
53	TENENBAUM	Hana	Szaia	35	Laja KAC?	31	R
1868							
1	KORMAN	Jakob Mendel	Boruch Szyia	37	Blima NIEBUCHOWICZ	35	R
2	ROZENBLUM	Haja Ryfka	Abram	38	Ester ROZENBLUM?	27?	R
3	WIERNIK	Golda Dyna	Judka	24	Sora ZYLBERYNG	23	R
4	CZAPNIKA	Szajndla	Szaja	36	Cyna ZYLBERYNG	34	R
5	NUDEL	Haim Josek	Alter	28	Hinda? MIODECKA	25	R
6	TAJTELBAUM	Dawid Nusyn	Berek	26	Ester MACHEROWSKA	26	R
7	FRIDLowska	Chawa Cyrła	Mendel	28	Bajla BRANDSZPIGEL?	28?	wieś Mniów
8	BARON	Josek	Lewek?	21	Perla GOLDBERG	20	R
9	SKOCZYLAS	Golda	Herszel	44	Haia BLINDER	30	R
10	ROZBERG	Szlama	Mendel	35	Liba MLYNARSKA	32	R
11	IZRAELOWICZ	Baila	Izrael	33	Rywka Perla KAPELUSZ	24	R
12	WAJSLIC	Szlama	Alter Pantel	36	Ester ZYNGIER	35	R
13	SCZISLOWICZ	Anszel	Abram	40	Ruchla -	42	wieś Krasna
14	ZYLBERBERG	Zelik	Haim	35	Ides? [Judes] WINOGROD?	32	wieś Trupien?
15	PIEJAK	Golda Rychla	Izrael	32	Ciewa TENENBAUM	28	R
16	WŁOSZCZOWSKI	Icek	Lejbus	32	Rojza SAKOWSKA	32	R
17	SKOCZILAS	Mosiek	Lejb	43	Czewa [KUROYZNCKA]	30	R
18	KOSZUSKO?	Sora Perla	Bendet	53	Marya -	40	R
19	DZIAŁOSZINSKA	Malka	Haim Szysia?	26	Laia LISOPRAWKA	24	R
20	HOROWICZ	Rojza	Herszel	44	Curkla LEWKOWICZ	42	wieś Janów
21	FELDSZTAIN	Josek	Zelik	45	Hinda KAMINSKA?	40	wieś Ruda Strawczynska
22	BRANDŁOWICZ	Rywka	Wigdor	23	Fajgla CZERCHOWSKA	22	R

23	JAKUBOWICZ	Jakob Maier	Mortka	19	Szajndla [Riwka] WOLBERG?	21	R
24	KLAJNERT	Fajgla	Jakob	25	Rajzla GOLDSZTAJN	24	R
25	GANCARSKA	Temerla	Alter	35	Fajgla SZTEJNFELD	30	R
26	GRUNDMAN	Rajzla	Moszek	42	Laia WRUBLOSKA?	40	R
27	KAPELUSZ	Sora	Haskiel	44	Gitla CHMELSFARB?	40	R
28	RUSZINEK	Ester	Herszel	28	Malka GERSZOWICZ?	24	wieś Samsonów
29	LEWKOWICZ	Chana	Fajwel	47	Laia -	33	wś Cierchy?, gm. Wólka Klucka
30	SZEJER	Nusyn	Dawid	44	Haia Rywka KLUZCZKOWSKA	40	R
31	FINKIEWICZ	Herszel*	Mendel	43	Udla CZERCHOWSKA	36	R
31	FINKIEWICZ	Brandla*	Mendel	43	Udla CZERCHOWSKA	36	R
32	GANCARSKI	Dawid	Haskiel	26	Blima BLUMENSZON?	20	R
33	RACHMILOWICZ	Ester	Mortka	25	Dyna KRAWCZIK	24	R
34	GRINBAUM	Abram	Mendel	30	[Marya] Haia JACENTOWSKA	28	R
35	WYMESZPOREK	Berek	Zelman	28	Taubla [Laia] RAFALOWICZ	28	R
36	SENDROWICZ	Aron	Herszel	28	Hana SZCZISLOSKA	28	wieś Mniów
37	KRAWCZYK	Laja	Izrael	32	Brucha Boruchowicz	32	wieś Snochowice
38	GLAJCH	Golda Rywka	Fiszel	36	Hendla FRIDMAN	30	R
39	SZNAJDROWICZ	Herszel	Pantyl	28	Pesla SZCZISLOSKA	25	R
40	SZKLO	Szlama	Josek	21	Cyrła GRABOWSKA	19	R
41	KLUCKOWSKI	Eminiel?	Gerszek	26	Fajga Nacha WASERSZTAJN	23	R
42	KOSZTUCKO	Bajla	Bendet	27	Ruchla BLATKA	25	R
43	HERCIGER	Szlama	Haim [Dawid]	38	Rajzla GOLDBERG	30	R
44	KINDERLER	Izrael	Szyja	26	Hudesa TENENBAUM	25	R
1869							
1	FRUCHT	Kiwa	Icyk	32	Rywka SKAL	28	R
2	DANKIEWICZ	Fajgla	Abram	25	Ruchla RUDOSZCKI?	24	R
3	HECHT	Dyna	Zuken	30	Rywka BYWALSKA	27	R
4	ROZENCWAJG?	Rywka	Jankiel	24	Ester WAINGORT	25	wieś Losien?, gm. Jaworznia
5	WINOGROD	Brandla	Rachmiel	29	Baila RUTKOW?	28	wieś Oblegor, gm. Wólka Klucka
6	CYMERMAN	Alta Marya	Mosiek Lejb	26	Ejdla BLAKMAN?	24	R
7	CHRZANOWICZ	Froim	Lejb	19	Fajgla DZIALOSZINSKA	19	R
8	EJZENSZMIT	Emanuel	Abram	50	Hinda Ruchla FIZILKA?	48	R
9	WINCENTOWSKA?	Dwoira Perla	Abram	26	Cypra BIRNBAUM	24	R
10	CUKIER	Sura Malka	Haim	30	Kajla ZLOTOWICZ	26	R
11	DYMESZTAIN	Bajla	Dawid	36	Rywka Zelda -	23	R
12	KRAWCZIK	Haia	Herszel	45	Taubla STRAWCZINSKA	42	-
13	BIRENCWIJG	Josek	Berek	23	Sura Rywka ZRYELA?	40?	wś Cis, gm. Ruda Malenicka?
14	WAKS	Jakob Josek	Berek	23	Hawa PRZEWORSKA	25	R
15	HORENDORF	Baila Malka	Kalma	19	Fajgla DZIALOSZINSKA	18	R
16	APELOWICZ	Dyna	Litman	33	Hudesa -	32	R
16	APELOWICZ	Wigdor Mosek	Litman	33	Hudesa -	32	R
17	LIBERMAN	Zelman	Moszek	34	Roiza ROZBERG	18	R
18	KRZYK	Berek	Haim Jojne	29	Masza RACHMILOWICZ	25	R
19	GANCARSKA	Jochwet	Major	40	Hana Zysla [ZILBERSZTAJN]	36	R
20	BUCHSZRAJBER?	Josek Berek	Szaja	27	Czarna TURKO	28	R
21	ROSENAL	Berek	Lejbus	36	Haja AJZENBERG	35	R
22	ROZENMER	Perla	Szaja	34	Malka? [Fajgla] BIRBAUM	32	R
23	WAJNBERG	Josek	Alter	36	Haia Rywka DANKEWICZ	36	wieś Samsonów
24	WAJNBERG	Jonas	Alter	36	Haia Rywka DANKEWICZ	36	wieś Samsonów
25	SZEER	Szlama Maier	Abram	45	Malka ROZENBLUM	27	R
26	BIRBAUM	Maier Mordka	Haim	28	Bajla TENENBAUM	24	R
27	RUTKOWSKI	Josek	Icek	35	Nacha PROMNICKA	30	wieś Serbinów?, gm. Krasna
28	RUTKOWSKI	Pinkus	Herszel	36	Haja MORA	35	wieś Serbinów?, gm. Krasna
29	RUTKOWSKI	Dawid	Herszel	36	Haja MORA	35	wieś Serbinów?, gm. Krasna
30	RUTKOWSKI	Lejb	Izrael	-	Gitla BORENSZTEIN?	25	wieś Wólka Klucka
31	JAKUBOWICZ	Bajla [Laia]	Mortka	-	Szajndla [Riwka] GOLBERG?	20	R
32	SKOCZILAS	Icek	Zysman	-	Ruchla Laia? LUBINSKA	30	wieś Wólka Klucka
33	CZAPNICK?	Ejzyk	Szaja	-	Cyna ZYLBERING?	33	R
34	WAKS	Raca?	Herszel	-	Haja FRUCHT?	40	R
35	DUTKOWICZ	Gella	Ejzyk	-	Cejwa JURBERG?	18	R
36	KRAWCZYK	Fajwel	Izrael	33	Brucha Boruchowicz	33	wieś Strawczyn
37	ZYLBEROT	Leib	Dawid	42	Hana SEGAL	38	wieś Wólka Klucka
38	WINOGROD	Szlama Major	Wolf	19	Hana WAJNBERG	22	R
39	KAPELUSZ	Dawid	Mosiek	23	Fajgla [Bajla?] ROZENTAL	23	R
40	LISOPROSKI	Emanuel Szlama	Mendel	20	Etila WINOGROCKA?	20	R
41	BIRENCWAJG	Jochwet	Berek	23	Dyna MLYNARSKA	20	wieś Lipa
42	ZELICKA	Haja Bajla	Haim	19	Cypra FINKLER?	25	R

43	LIBERMAN	Manel	Wolf	50	Mindla ROZENFARB	36	R
44	KLAPER	Pinkus	Berek	24	Hana Pesla KROJZA?	22	R
45	ZYLBERSZTEIN	Szlama Zainwel	Rachmiel	31	Ciejwa ALEXANDROWICZ	28	R
46	CUKIER	Uryn	Jankel? Hil	20	Ruchla FELDSZTAJN	20	wieś Ruda Strawczynska
47	JACENTOWSKA	Hendla	Maier	46	Hwala DZIALOSZINSKA	44	R
48	JACENTOWSKA	Hana	Herszel	22	Pesla LUBINSKA	20	R
49	PROSZOWSKI	Abram	Pinkus	60	Hawa WYGNANSKA	40	wieś Promnik
50	ZYLBERSZTEIN	Izrael	Izrael	24	Rojza PROSOWSKA	24	wieś Micigózd?
51	SZAJN	Rywka	Beniamin	28	Bronna DIAMENT	24	R
52	KLAPPER	Judka Dawid	Josek	30	Rywka Hendla DZIALOSZINSKA	24	R
53	SECEMSKI	Abram	Michal	26	Marya MUZIWENSKA?	20	R
54	WAJNBUM	Szlama Zelman	Abram Mosek	20	Hana Laia LISOPROSKA	22	R
55	TENENBAUM	Maier	Szaja	27	Rywka Laja HUCINSKA	25	R
56	LERMAN	Icek Mendel	Jankel	30	Hudes BORENSZTAJN	26	R
57	LEWKOWICZ	Peseta?	Abram Szlama	30?	Ruchla FELSZTAJN	28	R
58	BARON	Nusyn Boruch	Lewek?	23	Perla GOLDBERG	22	R
59	BORENSZTEJN	Idka?	Rubin	-	Ruchla LEWKOWICZ	26	wieś Mniów
60	WINOGROD	Haja Etlā	Wolf	19	Hana WEINBERG?	19?	R
61	WAKS	Matla Laja	Lejb	43	Haia WAKS?	42	wieś Pijanów
62	NIDZINSKI	Szmul	Josek	25	Razla DLUGON	23	wieś Słupia
63	NIDZINSKI	Etlā Hajta?	Josek	25	Razla DLUGON	23	wieś Słupia
64	LISOPROWSKA	Haja Raisa	Major	32	Ester Fraidla LIBERMAN	31	R
65	ALEKSANDROWICZ	Froim	Majlich	25	Ester SZEER	23	R
1870							
1	FELDMAN	Gela?	Jankel	32	Bajla KIWAK	32	R
2	LITMAN	Haim	Alter	42	Zelda GOLDBERG	42	R
3	GRIMBAUM	Lejzor	Mosiek	40	Rywka NIZINSKA?	24	R
4	SREBRNAGORA	Bajla	Abram	33	Cyna GANCARSKA	30	R
5	SZNAJDROWICZ	Haim	Szimcha	37	Haia GERSON?	30	R
6	KAC	Alter	Szaja	26	Malka MITLER	26	R
7	FRIDLOWSKA	Rywka Haja	Mendel	40	Bajla BRONDSZWIG?	40	R
8	PORZOCKO	Dawid	Cale	30	Maria ADIESZTAJN?	28	R
9	MACHOROWSKI	Dawid	Mosiek	18	Ruchla ZOLWA?	19	R
10	MIERZINSKI	Haim Selik	Abram	30	[Ciejwa] Laia SKAL	30	R
11	PRZENTYCKA	Ryca	Szmul	28	Mindla MITLER?	30	-
12	DZIALOSZINSKA	Hana	Haim Szimsia	25	Laia LISOPRAWKA	25	-
13	TARNOWSKA	Ester Hana	Genrich?	23	Rojza JUNGEWCY	20	-
14	HORENSLUP	Cejwa	Lejb Herszel	20	Hendla MLYNARSKA?	20	wieś Miedzierza
15	AUSTERIAN	Lejb	Lejzor	25	Raisla MLYNARSKA?	25	wieś Szkucin?
16	TENENBAUM	Mendel	Moszek	21	Sura SECEMSKA	24	R
17	MLYNARSKI	Taubā Malka	Icek	27	Sura TYFENTER	22	wieś Młotkowice
18	FELDMAN	Josek	Lejb	28	Fajgla ROJZMAN	21	wieś Królewiec
19	SKAL	Dawit	Nusyn [Naftula]	26	Ester ALEKSANDROWICZ	34	R
20	JAKUBOWICZ	Maria	Aron	27	Hawa OBLENGORSKA	34	wieś Klucko
21	ZLOTOWSKA	Hana Szajdla	Wulf	28	Ester Laia BIRMBaum?	25	R
22	ALEKSANDROWICZ	Mortka	Abram	30	Kajla Rywka ALEKSANDROWICZ	28	R
23	GOLDBERG	Mosiek	Alter [Manil]	20	Liba [Jochwet] GRINBAUM?	19	R
24	CHRZANOWICZ	Szejwa	Szmul Nuchen	27	Hudes Moskowicz	24	R
25	SZPIGELMAN	Hana Mirła	Michel	27	Laia PRZEDBORSKA?	25	R
26	KORMAN	Josek	Boruch [Szyia]	41	[B]lima NEBUCHOWICZ	-	R
27	TENENBAUM	Szlama	Berek	30	Sura GLIKSMAN	30	R
28	BIRMBaum	Maier Szmul	Berek	23	Sura Hana ROZENCWAG	22	R
29	SZEER	Mosiek	Berek	27	Golka WIKSZTAJN?	24	R
30	PISOWSKI	Josek	Herszel	27	Rywka HORENSLUP	-	R
31	MITLER	Dobra	Abram	25	Sura Rywka -	24	R
32	NUDEL	Berek	Alter	25	Hinda MIODECKA?	30	R
33	SKOCZILAS	Laia	Lejb	43	Sejwa FELDSZTAJN	28	R
34	MIODECKI	Mendel	Mortka	50	Ruchla MIODECKI?	40	R
35	RACHMILEWICZ	Fajwel	Mortka	25	Dina KRAWCZIK	26	R
36	BARANKIEWICZ	Szmul Dawid	Manel	18	Brandla FRAIMOWSKA	20	R
37	ROZENFARB	Szprince	Szmul	-	Hawa GOLTAMER?	20	R
38	SKOCZILAS	Nachem Wolf	Herszel	45	Haia BLINDER	36?	R
39	ROZENBLUM	Ester	Calel	31	Mirla MINC?	-	R
40	KLUCZKOWSKA	Wulf	Szimon Lejb	19	Haia Laia KAPELUSZ	16	R
41	TRAJSTER	Dwojra	Josek	21	Sura TENENBAUM	20	R
42	ZELICKI	Sura	Haim Icek	20	Cipojra FINKLER	25	R
43	LISOPRAWSKI	Szlama	Nuchem [Mortka]	24	Szajndla Brajdlā? PRZEDNOWSKA	25	R

44	CHRZANOWICZ	Bajla	Szmul Nuchym	30	Hudes KLASZPER?	28	R
45	SZNAJDROWICZ	Jochwet	Panytel	29	Pesla SCISLOWSKA?	28	R
46	KLUCZKOWSKA	Rajza	Haim	25	Sura Hana ZILBERENEK?	25	R
47	KLUCZKOWSKA	Berek	Haim	25	Sura Hana ZILBERENEK?	25	R
48	ROZENBLUM	Abram	Szymon	37	Liba MILSZTAJN	35	R
49	LISOPRAWSKI	Krajdl	Pinkus	27	Tauba LISOPRAWSKA	25	R
50	KLAPER	Matla	Rywen	29	Laia KRAUZ	26	R
51	TENENBAUM	Szandla	Haim Abram	32	Rajza ZILBERING	28	R
52	HORENDOR?	Ita	Icek Kalma	21	Fajgla DZIALOSZINSKA	21	R
53	BIRENCWAJG	Herszel	Berek	24	Sura Rywka -	23	R
54	BIRBAUM	Izrael	Haim	29	Bajla TENENBAUM	25	R
55	ROTMAN	Szlama Lejb	Herman	38	Frajdl [Zysla] ROZENCWAJG	36	R
56	ALEKSANDROWICZ	Szlama	Majlich	27	Ester SZEER	25	R
57	BUCHSZRAJBER	Baila Gitla	Szaja	29	Czarna TURKO	26	R
58	ALEKSANDROWICZ	Kraidla?	[Fajwel] Nuchem	29	[Kajla] Riwa ALEKSANDROWICZ	24	R
59	KOSCYSZKO	Nusyn Dawid	Bendet	56	Marya NASROW?	44	R
60	GRINBAUM	Josek	Mendel	34	[Marya] Haia JACENTOWSKA	29	R
61	GANCARSKA	Frimet	Mosiek	32	Sura ROZENBLUM	30	R
62	CHENCINSKA	Baila Rywka	Zondel	42	Tauba MLYNARSKA	28	R
63	MACHOROWSKI	Jutka	Mosiek	24	Ruchla ZELER?	25	R
64	RUSINSKA?	Haja, Mirla	Samuel?	38	Gitla DANKOWICZ	38	R
65	PIEJAK?	Jakub Zysla?	Izrael	34	Cywia TENENBAUM	-	R
66	AJZENSZMIT	Hawa	Icek	40	Szprinka GISOWSKA?	28	R
67	BIRENCWAJG	Pinkus	Jankel	30	Blima MASLOWSKA	30	R
68	SZLAMOWICZ	Bajla	Pinkus	23	Dwojra FRAJDLICH?	19	R
69	WLOSZCZOWSKA	Rojzla	Mosiek	30	Sura WELSZMAN?	30	R
70	SKAL	Jankel	[Izrael] Haskel	29	Matla LIBERMAN	28	R
71	CHRZANOWICZ	Jankel Lejzor	Lejb	21	Fajgla DZIALOSZINSKA	22	R
72	GOLDBERG	Haia Szaidla	Icek [Berek]	20	Bajla ZILBERSZTEIN?	20	R
73	SZKLO	Emanuel	Josek	23	Sura Fajgla GRABOWSKA	23	R
74	WRUBLEWSKA	Hana	Zelik	28	Fajgla Liba -	26	R
75	WRUBLEWSKA	Tauba	Zelik	28	Fajgla Liba -	26	R
1871							
1	SZLAMOWICZ	Bajla	Pinkus	20	Bajla? FREJLICH	22	R
2	BENCLOWICZ	Szlama	Maier	21	Ester ZELICKA?	24	R
3	WLOSZCZOWSKI	Cupel?	Lejbus	34	Rajza SAKOSKA?	30	R
4	GODFRID	Dawid Majer	Abram	33	Rajzla FRIDMAN	28	R
5	GANCARSKI	Icek Manel	Jakub Hil	22	Hana TURKO	20	R
6	IZRAELOWICZ	Szlama	Izrael	37	[Rywka] Perla KAPELUSZ	27	R
7	LISOPRAWSKI	Icek	Haim	28	Dwojra WILCZKOWSKA	28	R
8	ORENBUCH	Sura	Izrael	42	Sura GANCARSKA	38	R
9	ROZENBLUM	Brandla	Beniamin	28	Szajndla NAJBERG	22	R
10	DUTKEWICZ	Gawril	Icek	20	Ciwa JURBERG	22	R
11	WYMYSZPOREK?	Josek	Zelman	33	Tauba Laia RACHWELOWICZ	34	R
12	NAJFELD	Berek	Zaiwel	29	Sura -	26	R
13	GRINBAUM	Laja	Moszek	38	Rywka Bajla NIZINSKA	24	R
14	CYMERMAN	Majlich	Mosiek Lejb	27	Ajdla BLICZMAN?	26	R
15	GECHT	Fajgla	Zuken Boruch	32	Rywka BYWALSKA?	30	R
16	ROZBERG	Riwka	Mendel	37	Liba MLYNARSKA	37	R
17	GANCARSKI	Josek	Haskel	28	Blyma BLUMENZON	26	R
18	ROZENBLUM	Bajla	Jakob	33	Tauba -	40	R
19	BARAN	Manel	Lewek	23?	Perla GOLDBERG	23	R
20	GLAJT	Ruchla Laja	Fizzel	40	Hinda FRIDMAN	36?	R
21	SOBEL	Mendel	Icek	22	Entla PISARKOW	22	R
22	SZTERN	Hil	Aron	30	[Sura] Bajla ROZENBLUM	27	R
23	GANCARSKA	Malka	Major	40	Hana ZILBERSZTAJN	39	R
24	WAJNTRAUB	Hinda	Szaja	30	Mirla MIODECKA	30	R
25	SZLAMOWICZ	Haim Abram	Zelik	33	Fajgla [Ester] KAPELUSZ	28	R
26	JURBERG	Gawiel	Haim	35	Hawa JURBERG	28	R
27	KLAPER	Haja Hertska?	Berek	26	[Hana] Pesla KRUIZEK?	23	R
28	ZILBERING	Fajgla	Berek	28	Dwojra Ita KUPERMINC?	28	R
29	GANCARSKI	Alter Berek Icek	Froim	29	Sura SKAL	29	R
30	WAKS	Bajla Perla	Boruch	33	Fajgla MAZLOWSKA	31	R
31	KUCZINSKI	Jankel Herszel	Izrael Lejb	26	Rajzla GOLDBERG	28	R
32	GOLDBERG	Alta Perla	Izrael Abba	21	Riwka Malka GLAS	21	R
33	KATZ	Berek	Szaja	30	Malka MITLER	37	R
34	LIBERMAN	Szimon Szmul	Szaja Berek	20	Sura Bajla KUPERMINC	21	R

35	WAKS	Alta Perla	Berek	32	Hawa? PRZEBOROWSKA	24	R
36	KOSCOSZKO	Haja	Mosiek	30	Ruchla HERCIK	24	R
37	SZEER	Manel	Abram	50	Malka ROZENBLUM	30	R
38	GANCARSKA	Maria	Major	42	Hana ZILBERSZTAIN	41	R
39	WICENTOWSKA?	Sura	Abram	28	Cipojra BIRBAUM	30	R
40	KIRZNA?	Herszel	Moszek Jankel	21	Ester MICHLOWICZ	19	wieś Maleniec?
41	SZEER	Ruchla	Maier [Lejzor]	-	Temerla ZOIONDZ?	30	R
42	JAKUBOWICZ	Blima Perla	Motel	28	Szajdla Riwka [GOLDBERG]	27	R
43	TARNOWSKA	Liba	Genrich	26	Rajza JUNG CWAIG?	21	R
44	TENENBAUM	Matla	Szaja	29	Riwka Laia HUCINSKA	28	R
45	WAJNTRAUB	Iszer	Izrael	26	Ruchla Brina? FISZTENBERG	22	R
46	ZILBERAD	Herszel	Szmul Zondel	21	Bajla WAJNBLUM	22	R
47	JAKUBOWICZ	Malka	Aron	28	Hawa OBLENGORSKA	30	R
48	ROZENMER	Hawa Brucha	Szaja	34	Matla Fajgla BIRBAUM	34	R
49	ROZENBLUM	Ita	Abram	44	Ester ROZENBLUM	30?	R
50	WILCZKOWSKI	Berek Szmul	Abram [Icek?]	27	Bajla JACENTOWSKA	19	R
51	SZPIGELMAN	Szlama Haim	Wulf Lejb	38	Rywka -	40	R
52	FELDMAN	Haja Bajla	Haim	32	Ruchla HUTMAN?	30	wieś Wólka Klucka
53	FELDMAN	Josek	Haim	32	Ruchla HUTMAN?	30	wieś Wólka Klucka
54	CHYZANOWICZ?	Bajla	Haim	23	Hindla JURKOWICZ	27	R
55	KLAPER	Matla	Josek	34	Riwka Hindla DZALOSZINSKA	27	R
56	SECEMSKI	Fulf? [Wolf]	Michel	29	Maria -	29	R
57	CIMERMAN	Moszek	Elias	32	Ella? JURKOWICZ	28	R
58	DZIALOSZINSKI	Szlama Zelman	Haim Szimsa	27	Laia LISOPRAWSKA	24	R
59	JANOWER	Menech	Moszek	27	Ella BIMKA	24	R
60	KLAPER	Bajla Perla	Rubin	30	Laia KRAUZ?	27	R
61	GOLDBERG	Szlama	Alter Manel	20	Liba Jochwet GRINKORN	20	R
62	SKOCILAS	Sura Hindls	Lejb	49	Ciwa [KUROZYNCZA]	36	R
63	FRUSZ	Nacha	Haim	42	Maria KINDERLER	24	R
64	ROZBERG	Zelman	Majlich	36	Ruchla LIBERMAN	34	R
65	APELOWICZ	Maria	Lipa [Lipman]	36	Hudesa KULNICKA?	30	R
66	LISOPRAWSKI	Nuchim	Pinkus	28	Tauba Maria LISOPRAWSKA	28	R
67	ROZENMER	Moszek	Mortka	32	Szandla BORENSZTAJN	30	R
68	KAPELUSZ	Manel	Mosiek	26	Fajgla? Bajla ROZENTAL	24	R
69	BENCLOWICZ	Riwka	Maier	22	Ester ZELICKA	24	R
70	WIERNIK	Jochwet	Jutka	28	Sura ZILBERING	24	R
71	EIZENBERG	Kajla	Simcha	20	Maria KARPUSZLOSKA?	20	R
1872							
1	BIRENCWAJG	Szlama	Berek	20	Dyna MLYNARSKA	21	wieś Lipa
2	SZEER	Hana	Berek	28	Golda WAJSZTAJN	28	R
3	ROZENTAL	Szlama Dawid	Lejb	43	Haja AJZENBERG	43	R
4	BARANKIEWICZ	Sura Ita	Manel	19	Brandla FRAIMOWSKA	19	R
5	ROZENBLUM	Alter	Kopel	24	Ella Hiszelow?	22	Przedborz
6	DANKIEWICZ	Sura	Abram	28	Ruchla RUDNICKA?	20	R
7	LEWKOWICZ	Herszel	Abram Szlama	36	Ruchla FELDSZTAIN	27	R
8	CZAPNICKA?	Haja Ruchla	Szaja	38	Cejna? ZILBERING	36	R
9	SZEER	Szlama	Szaja	28	Gila? SUCHECKA	32	R
10	WAJSLIC	Riwka Frajla	Alter [Pantel]	38	Ester ZISZIER?	37	R
11	RUSINEK	Ruchla Laia	Hanania	39	Gitla DANKIEWICZ	37	R
12	PORZUCKO?	Malka Riwka	Cale	33	Maria ANDSELSZTAIN	30	R
13	MACHOROWSKI	Genrich?	Mosiek?	21	Ruchla ZELBER	22	R
14	SZAIN	Izrael Berek	Beniamin	28	Bronislaw? DIAMENT	28	R
15	MORTKOWICZ	Haja Masza?	Herszel	29	Haja STROCZINSKA	25	R
16	KORMAN	Gitla Elka	Boruch Szyia	42	Blima NEBUCHOWICZ	42	R
17	HARENDORF	Wulf	Kalma	23	Fajgla DZIALOSZINSKA	23	R
18	KLAPER	Bajla Brinda	Mendel	25	Pesla Laia MORTKOWICZ	22	R
19	CZAPNICKA?	Szandla	Wulf	20	Perla TENENBAUM	19	R
20	KLUCZKOWSKI	Mosiek?	Szimon Lejb	22	Hana Laia KAPELUSZ	18	R
21	SZPIGELMAN	Baila	Wulf Lejb	39	Rywka -	42	R
22	CHYZANOWICZ	Haja	Nuchim Szmul	39	Hudes [FINKLEROWICZ?]	26	R
23	PROSZOWSKI	Abram	Zelman	22	Haia KAPELUSZ	23	R
24	WAKS	Aron	Boruch	36	Fajgla MASZLINSKA?	36	R
25	CHYZANOWICZ	Ester Haja	Lejb	22	Fajgla DZIALOWSZINSKA	22	R
26	CUKER	Perla Tauba	Haim	30	Kajla WAKS	30	R
27	KOSCUSZKO	Josek Szlama	Bendet	30	Ruchla -	30	R
28	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Dawid	Rachmiel	33	Cejwa ALEKSANDROWICZ	33	R
29	ROZENBLUM	Lejzor	Icek	31	Sura GINSBERG	32	R

30	FRISZ	Izrael Josek	Haim	42	Maria KINDERLER	26	R
31	TURKO	Josek Dawid	Alter	36	Malka -	32	R
32	SZCZUPAK	Ester	Szlama	45	Dwojra Riwka -	40	R
33	MITLER	Tauba	Abram	28	Sura [Rywka] FERDER?	24	R
34	KLUCZKOWSKI?	Szmul?Zondel	Herszel	32	Fajdla Nacha SZTAJNWASER	27	R
35	FINKEWICZ	Wulf	Mendel	50?	Udla CZERCHOWSKA	39	R
36	HERCIGER	Riwka	Haim Dawid	43	Rajzla GOLDBERG?	40	R
37	TENENBAUM	Lejzor Gawriel	Abram Szaja	22	Gitla MLYNARSKA	22	R
38	ZILBERING	Szandla	Maier	19	Gitla CZAPLICKA?	22	R
39	PIENTKOWSKA	Frajndla Laja	Maier	21	Malka WLOSZCZOWSKA	18	R
40	SREBRNAGURA	Ita Jucia?	Abram	36	Cyna GANCARSKA	34	R
41	GANCARSKA	Zysa	Alter	38	Liba BLUMENZON?	28	R
42	FRAIMOWSKI	Nusyn Dawid	Jankiel	43	Rojza WLOSZCZOWSKA	43	R
43	MESSER?	Szaja	Szaja Elia?	21	Sura KUGEL?	19	R
44	WAJNTRAUB	Haskel	Szaja	33	Mirla MIODECKA	31	R
1873							
1	TENENBAUM	Dawid Josek	Berek	31	Cypra LAGEMAN?	32	R
2	HORENSLUP	Icek	Herszel Lejb	23	Hudla? MLYNARSKA	23	wieś Miedziera
3	NUDEL	Hemia	Alter	35	Hinda MIODECKA	32	R
4	RACHMELEWICZ	Srul Icek	Joine	30	Dina KRAWCZIK	30	R
5	NIDZINSKA	Jochwet	Josek	30	Rajzla DLUGON	28	wieś Słupia
6	LASKOWSKA	Fajgla	Moszek	40	Zlota ZILBERSZTAJN	40	wieś Przegrody?
7	NEBUCHOWICZ	Czarna	Maier	36	Hana Nacha WERNER?	33	R
8	LISOPROWSKI	Izrael	Mendel	36	Etlia WINOGRADEK	24	R
9	BARON	Moszek Icek	Lewek	26	Perla GOLDBERG	26	R
10	ZILBERSZTAJN	Izrael Berek	Abram Szaja	42	Gitla WARSZAWSKA	42	R
11	ZLOTOGURSKI	Manel	Wulf	32	Laia BIRBAUM	28	R
12	ROZENBLUM	Haja Fajgla	Cale	38	Mirla MINC	38	R
13	IZRALEWICZ	Gitla	Izrael	38	[Rywka] Perla KAPELUSZ	30	R
14	JAKOWER	Jochwet	Mosiek	28	Ella BIMKA	26	R
15	GOLDBERG	Danel?	Jankel	42	Gitla Lewkowicz	42	R
16	TENENBAUM	Szmul	Szija	38	Laia KAC	38	R
17	LUBINSKI	Fajwel	Moszek	34	Ruchla -	24	R
18	DYKERMAN	Haim Maer	Szimon	28	Pesla DZIALOSZINSKA	27	R
19	WIKINSKI	Dawid	Maier	27	Hawa FELDSZTAJN	26	wieś Mnin
20	BUCHSZRAJBER	Lejzor	Szaja	32	Czarna TURKO?	36	R
21	TENENBAUM	Aron Maier	Dawid Lejzor	21	Dwojra GOLDBERG	21	R
22	WLOSZCZOWSKA	Ester	Moszek	30	Sura FELDSZTAJN	30	R
23	SKAL	Lejb	[Izrael] Haskel	32	Matla LIBERMAN	32	R
24	FRUCHT	Lejb	Icek	40	Rywka SKAL	32	R
25	LISOPROWSKI	Abram Maior	Nuchem? [Mortka]	27	Szandla Rajzla PRZEDOWEK?	25	R
26	WILCZKOWSKI	Daniel	Welwa	40	Temerla -	46	wieś Lipa
27	GECHT	Berek Izrael	Zuken	33	Rywka BYWALSKA	33	R
28	WICENTOWSKI	Izrael Lejb	Abram	30	Cypojra BIRBAUM	30	R
29	GOLDBERG	Izrael Lejzor	Icek Berek	22	Bajla ZILBERING	22	R
30	BIRBAUM	Matla	Haim	34	Bajla TENENBAUM	27	R
31	KLUCZKOWSKA	Gitla Liba	Herszel	33	Fajgla Nacha WASERSZTAJN	28	R
32	SZLAMOWICZ	Cyrila Gitla	Zelik	35	Fajgla Ester KAPELUSZ	29	R
33	MACHOROWSKI	Szimon	Moszek	22	Rozalia? ZALWER?	24	R
34	JAKUBOWICZ	Mirla	Motel?	25	Szajndla Rywka GOLDBERG	26	R
35	SKOCZILAS	Rywen	Izrael Icek	19	Rojza JURBERG	22	R
36	BARON	Bajla Haja	Moszek	22	Kajla [Zelda] ROZENBERG	22	R
37	BIRENCWAJG	Maria	Jankel	32	Gitla MASLOWSKA	32	R
38	JACENTOWSKI	Maier	Maier	-	Hwala DZIALOSZINSKA	43	R
39	GOLDBERG	Manel	Izrael Abba	22	Rywka Malka GLAS	22	R
40	GRINBAUM	Bajla	Moszek	40	Rywka NIZINSKA	27	R
41	TARNOWSKI	Szlama Esryl?	Genrich	27	Rojza JUNGCEWAJG?	24	R
42	WAJNBŁUM	Krajndla Fajgla	Abram Moszek	24	Hana Laia LISOPRAWKA	26	R
43	CUKER	Hana Szandla	Haim	33	Kajla ZLOTOWICZ	32	R
44	SECEMSKA	Brandla	Michel	30	Maria MUSZINSKA	30	R
45	ZILBERSZPIC	Izrael	Haim	20	Bajla? BALICKA	20	R
46	LIBERMAN	Icek Leza?	Szaja Berek	22	Sura Bajla KUPERMINC	24	R
47	LISOPROWSKA	Krandla	Maier	34	Frajndla Idla LIBERMAN	32	R
48	ROZENFARB	Jankel Manel	Berek	29	Haia SZPIGELMAN	37	R
49	SZEER	Jankel	Pinkus	23	Sura [PROMNICKA]	20	R
50	FELDMAN	Icek	Jankel	35	Bajla KIWAK	35	R
51	SZEER	Maier	Moszek Dawid	37	Ester MLYNARSKA	36	R

52	GERMAN	Gitla Ella	Janasz	19	Rojza KORMAN	21	R
53	LEWKOWICZ	Rywka	Abram Szlama	38	Ruchla WELSZTAIN	36	wieś Mnin?
54	DOMBEK	Laja?	Leib	30?	Maria ZAIONCZKOWSKA	29	wieś Skape
55	CZERCHOWSKA	Ruchla	Majlich	36	Pesla NAJFELD	36	R
56	CZERCHOWSKA	Dawid	Majlich	36	Pesla NAJFELD	36	R
57	DUTKEWICZ	Ester	Icek	23	Cywa JURBERG	24	R
58	ROTMAN	Jakob Icek	Herman	42	Frajdl Zysla ROZENCWAJG	40	R
59	CHYZANOWICZ	Cywa	Haim	27	Mindla JURKOWICZ	27	R
60	KLAPER	Alter Zurech	Berek	29	Hana KRAUZ	27	R
61	PISOWSKA	Hendla	Herszel	30	Rywka HORENSLUP	28	R
62	ZILBERSZTAIN	Hil Josek	Rachmiel	35	Cejwa ALEKSANDROWICZ	36	R
63	FRIDLEWSKI	Bajrech? Moszek	Mendel	42	Bajla BRANDSZTAL?	42	R
64	FRIDLEWSKA	Jochwet	Mendel	42	Bajla BRANDSZTAL?	42	R
65	SZKLO	Haim	Josek	26	Cyrla GRABOWSKA	26	R
66	SZTAJNSZNAJDER?	Haim Dawid	Josek [Efroim]	33	Ester [Fraidla] FINKLER	31	R
67	CZAPNICKI?	Lejzor	Szaja	40	Cejna? ZILBERING	38	R
1874 Births not microfilmed							
1875							
1	HELER?	Szaja	Berek	21	Ester Rajzla KLAJN?	24	Gowarczów
2	EIZENBERG	Jankel Icek	Major	30	Cyla GOLD	30	wieś Madwina?
3	EIZENBERG	Ruda	Major	30	Cyla GOLD	30	wieś Madwina?
4	PLAT	Szlama	Izrael	32	Haja Hinda LEWA?	28	Gowarczów
5	NAJBERG	Abram Icyk	Jakub	33	Matla WIMERBERG?	24	Gowarczów
6	GINGER?	Icyk	Jankel	30	Hana JURKOW	30	Gowarczów
7	WINTER	Simcha Hil	Nochem	19	Gitla ROZENFARB	19	Gowarczów
8	HOMERMAN?	Abram Mosek	Nusin	30	Laia -	33	Gowarczów
9	MENTLIK	Genoch	Izrael	18	Ester Jachwet? OSTROWICKA	19	Gowarczów
10	ROLNIK	Abram	Berek	30	Hudesa AJZEMAN	24	Gowarczów
11	KAUFER	Rywka	Mosiek	23	Mirla EJZENBERG	23	wieś Guzów?
12	LANDSZTEJN	Abram Mortka	Josek Michal	18	Sura Gitla RADOSZYSKA	18	Gowarczów
13	FANK	Haja Frimet	Herszek	29	Rajzla CALK	29	Gowarczów
14	WELKOWOLSKI?	Jankel Icyk	Haim	34	Hana ZUZOWSKA	34	Gowarczów
15	KORENBLUM	Szandla Laja	Haim Boruch	24	Dwoira WAINSZTAJN	20	Gowarczów
16	NAJMAN	Icyk Henoch	Haim	22	Malka LEWKOWICZ	23	Gowarczów
17	LITWIN	Jankiel Abram	Mendel	31	Enta LEWKOWICZ	31	Gowarczów
18	EJZENBERG	Jakub Abram	Majer Hil	23	Matela? EJZENBERG?	20	Gowarczów
19	ROZENFARB	Icek	Abram [Szlama]	51	Fajgla [WAINFUS]	44	wieś Ruda
20	KLAJN	Icek	Nuta	50?	Haja Hana ROZENBLUM	37	Gowarczów
21	MAIERFELD	Sija	Szlama	23	Fajgla ROZENBLUM	22	Gowarczów
22	GOLDBERG	Sura Brandla	Mosiek	25	Hawa LIPSZYC	21	Gowarczów
23	ROLNIK	Abram Josek	Aron	30	Nacha KUCZSZYNSKA	28	wieś Dyszów?
24	RUBIN	Abram Dawid	Manas	32	Zelda BERLINSKA	30	Gowarczów
25	DAJCH	Riwka Rucha	Lejzer Mojzia?	25	Ginda WELCMAN	22	Gowarczów
26	RADOSZICKI	Icyk Maier	Mosiek	38	Cylka RUBIN	30	Gowarczów
27	ZUZOWSKA	Faiga Taba	Izrael Moszek	27	Haia Laia ROLNIK	24	Gowarczów
28	ORENBUCH	Haja	Mosiek	30?	Sura WAGSMAN?	19?	Gowarczów
29	ROLNIK	Sura Hana	Moszek Aron	27	Ruchla MERZINSKA?	25	Gowarczów
30	KLAJNERT	Itta	Jakob	33	Roza GILSZTAJN?	30	Gowarczów
31	DORENBLOT	Rojza	Mortka	41	Fajga RUBINSZTAJN	40	Gowarczów
32	WASERSZTAJN	Ester Mindla	Haim Ajzek?	19	Haia EJZENSZTARK	22	Gowarczów
33	HOBFFMAN?	Hawa	Til?	46	Gitla FISZER?	40	Gowarczów
34	RESZALBUCH	Perla	Szmul Wulf	31	Haia Inda REZELBACH?	19	Gowarczów
1876							
1	DYKERMAN	Malka	Szimon	32	Perla DZIALOSZINSKA	30	R
2	KAPELUSZ	Zondel	Froim	21	Gitla SZNAJDROWICZ?	20	R
3	SKOCZILAS	Abram	Lejb	52	Cejwa [KUROYZYNSKA]	38	R
4	BARON	Hawa Rywka	Majer	20	Bajla WAJSLIC?	20	R
5	ROZBERG	Jankel	Maier	28	Ruchla LEDERMAN	24	R
6	TARNOWSKI	Moszek	Genrich	26	Rajza JUGENCWAIG	25	R
7	SZLAMOWICZ	Ruchla Laia	Zelik	36	Fajgla [Ester] KAPELUSZ	33	R
8	ALEKSANDROWICZ	Szaja	Majlich	32	Ester SZEER	29	R
9	HERMAN	Ruchla	Joine?	22	Rajzla KORMAN	20	R
10	ROTMAN	Maria Dwojra	Herszel	43	Frajdl [Zysla] ROZENCWAIG	40	R
11	WICENTOWSKA	Frimet	Abram	33	Cyjpa? BIRBAUM	37	R
12	KLAPER	Szmul Nuchim	Josek	37	[Rywka] Hinda DZIALOSZINSKA?	32	R
13	SZEER	Jakub Dawid	Maier Lejzor	38	Temerla ZOIONDZ?	38	R
14	GECHT?	Szlama Zalma	Zuken? Boruch	34	Hana LISOPROWSKA	26	R

15	GANCARSKA	Hana	Mosiek	35	Sura ROZENBLUM	32? R
16	JURBERG	Jakub Moszek	Haim	39	Hawa JURBERG	35 R
17	PULCWER?	Szmul Zondel	Cejnach?	38	Bajla Ruda ZILBEROT?	24 R
18	CYNA	Mendel	Icek	38	Kruza -	40 R
19	ALEKSANDROWICZ	Ruchla Laja	Fajwel Nuchim	33	[Kajla] Rywka ALEKSANDROWICZ	32 R
20	SZEER	Szimon	Abram	56	Malka ROZENBLUM	36 R
21	AUSTERIAN	Cywia	Lejzor	40	Rojza MLYNARSKA	32 R
22	MIODECKI	Danel	Mordka	36	Hana -	30 R
23	KRAWCZIK	Malka	Herszel	52	Tauba STRAWCZINSKA	50 R
24	GANCARSKI	Haim Nusen	Jakub Hil	29	Cipra LUKEMAN?	32 R
25	TENENBAUM	Abram	Berek	32	Cipra LUKEMAN?	32 R
26	JAKUBOWICZ	Zukanna?	Mortka	28	[Szajndla] Rywka GOLDBERG?	31 R
27	IZRAELOWICZ	Cyrla	Izrael	38	[Rywka] Perla KAPELUSZ	36 R
28	KINDELER	Sura Dwojra	Aron Lachman?	20	Tauba LUBELSKA	21 R
29	LONCZKOWSKA	Rywka	Lejb	40	Dwojra SZLECHTERMAN?	35 R
30	KUGLER	Ita Ruchla	Rafal	20	Malka FROIMAN	20 R
31	FRIDLEWSKI	Icek Szaja	Aron	30	Sura TABER?	29 R
32	FINKLER	Izrael Josek	Lejzor	21	Mindla WAJSBLUM	21 R
33	FRUSZ	Matla Mindla	Haim	42	Maria KINDELER	28 R
34	CHRZANOWICZ	Elias	Szaja	19	Bajla KUGEL	19 R
35	ZYLBERING	Izrael	Berek	32	Dwojra KUPERMINE	32 R
36	MACHEROWSKI	Rywka	Zajwel	20	Bajla SZEER	20 R
37	LANGLANG	Josek	Icek Jankel	34	Ester Rywka POSMANT?	30 R
38	KAPELUSZ	Wulf	Abram	21	Sura NATKA	21 R
39	KAC	Mortka?	Szaja	30	Brandla JUREK	30 R
40	ROZENBLUM	Lejzor	Icek [Wulf]	21	Bajla GRUNDMAN?	21 R
41	JURBERG	Cymla	Moszek Gabriel	22	Itla HERCIGER	19 R
42	DZIALOSZINSKI	Jakob Icek	Simcha	35	Laia LISOPRAWKA	32 R
43	WAKS	Haim Josek	Lejb Aron	22	Golda SZIDLEWICZ	22 R
44	KAPELUSZ	Sura	Haim Szulim	20	Matla Liba KLAJER?	25 R
45	JOZEFOWICZ	Szlama	Elias	56	Ruchla GLAJT	54? R
46	CHRZANOWICZ	Rachwel?	Dawid	22	Cywia SKRODSKA?	27 R
47	GANCARSKI	Szulim?	Alter	38	Liba BLUMENZON?	38 R
48	ROZENBLUM	Cywia	Dydie	34	Dwojra ROTENBERG	36 R
49	GUT	Dawid	Aron	19	Ester Bina FRUSZ	19 R
50	SZPIEGELMAN	Josek	Jankel	33	Laia PRZEDBORSKA	33 R
51	SZKLO	Alta? Cywia	Josek	30	Fajgla GRABOWSKA	28 R
52	FIRSZTENBERG?	Haim Szlama	Berek	32	Cypora ROZENBERG	31 R
53	FINKELSZTAIN	Icek	Maier	28	Pesla Ryfka -	28 R
1877 Births not microfilmed						
1878						
1	FRUSZ	Alta Jochwet	Haim?	46	Maria KINDLER?	28 R
2	GINTER	Izrael Jakub?	[Maier] Berek	19	Fajgla HIRSZ	21 R
3	HERCIGER	Izrael	Dawid Haim	48	Rojza GOLDBERG	46 R
4	ALEKSANDROWICZ	Zajwel	Abram	45	Kajla [Rywa] ALEKSANDROWICZ	32 R
5	ROZENBLUM	Szaja Alter	Abram	24	Alta Liba LIBESKIND	24 R
6	WICENTOWSKI?	Dawid Zajwel	Abram	36	Cypora BIRBAUM	36 R
7	MACHEROWSKI	Boruch	Berek	24	Gitla -	24 R
8	NIDZINSKI	Szimon	Josek	36	Rajzla DLUGA	36 R
9	LEWKOWICZ	Haim	Abram Szlama	40	Ruchla FELDZSTAIN?	36 R
10	GRIMBAUM	Brandla	Moszek	46	Rywka NIDZINSKA	30 R
11	FIRSZTENBERG	Haja Entla	Berek	36	Cypora ROZENBERG	30 R
12	SZPIGELMAN	Enta Brucha	Izrael	21	Cyrka? GRUBINSZTAIN	20 R
13	ROM	Sura Fajgla	Beniamin	32	Ryfka HASKLEWICZ	30 R
14	IZRAELEWICZ	Moszek	Izrael	42	Rywka Perla KAPELUSZ?	36 R
15	BLANK?	Fajwel	Icek Jakow	37	Ester Rywka PROSMAN?	35 R
16	WERNIK	Simcha	Judka	34	Sura ZILBERING	33 R
17	ROZENFARB	Sura Hana	[Izrael] Jankiel	18	Liba Ruchla GOLDBERG	22 R
18	GANCARSKI	Josek Mortka	Froim	35	Sura SKAL	35 R
19	JAKUBOWICZ	Maria Sura	Motel	29	Szajdla Rywka GOLDBERG?	31 R
20	TENENBAUM	Majlech?	Dawid Lejzor	25	Dwojra GOLDBERG	25 R
21	GOLDBLUM?	Dawid	Kiszel	29	Lyba? WAKSZMAN?	30 R
22	GRINBAUM	Szmul Lejb	Mendel	42	[Marya] Haia JACENTOWSKA?	42 R
23	FROIMOWSKI	Moszek Zajwel	Fiszel	37	Sura Golda DRUBOWICZ	27 R
24	WYMYSZPOREK?	Ester	Zelman	40	Tauba Laia RAFALOWICZ	42 R
25	GUT	Szaja Josek	Aron	22	Szajdla Bina? FRUSZ	20 R
26	MACHEROWSKI	Judka	Zajwel Szmul	21	Bajla SZEER	21 R

27	MITLER	Gitla	Lejb	30	Krusa GINGOLD?	30	R
28	CYNA	Judka	Icek	28	Kruza? MANOWICZ?	20	R
29	ORZECH	Icek Ejzyk	Moszek	20	Hudes Rajzla? CZAPLIKA?	20	R
30	HORENSLUP	Mordka	Herszel	29	Hendla MYLNARSKA?	23	ws. Smyków, gm. Miedziera
31	GANCARSKI	Haim [Josek]	Haskel	38	Blima? BLUMENZON?	38	R
32	NUDEL	Frimet	Alter	37	Hinda MIODECKA	37	R
33	GECHT	Laja Rachela	Zuken	38	Hana LISOPRAWKA	30	R
34	ZLOTOGURSKA	Nacha	Wulf	35	Ester Laia BIRBAUM	33	R
35	MARMUR?	Dobra	Wulf	20	Hana ZELICKA	20	R
36	KUGER?	Idesa	Rachfal?	24	Malka FRAJMAN?	23	R
37	PRASZOWSKI	Moszek Jukel?	Mordka Mendel	20	Ester Malka SREBNAGURA	21	R
38	SKOCZILAS	Ruchla	Icek Izrael	24	Etla JURBERG	29	R
39	SKOCZILAS	Hana Ides	Icek Izrael	24	Etla JURBERG	29	R
40	KOSCUSZKO	Rubin	Bendet	35	Ruza? BATKA?	40	R
41	SKAL	Moszek	[Izrael] Haskel	37	Matla LIBERMAN	37	R
42	MILENER?	Maria Matla	Abram	62	Sura Hana WAKS	36	R
43	MECHLEWICZ	Jankel Icek	Haim	25	Hana Masza? KLUCZKOWSKA	22	R
44	SZLAMOWICZ	Enta	Pinkus	30	Dwojra FRALICH?	26	R
1879							
1	AJZENSZMIT	Szaja Perenc	Jankel Berek	24	Cyrila Gitla CYGIN?	24	R
2	KLUCZKOWSKA?	Brandla	Haim	33	Sura Hana ZILBERBERG?	30	R
3	JAKUBOWICZ	Rubin	Joine Mordka	24	Entla Bajla BARONKEWICZ	23	R
4	WAKS	Bajla	Berek	34	Hawa PRZIWORSKA?	34	R
5	SAKS	Cejwa	Mendel	27	Ruchla TRAJSTER	27	R
6	LONCZKOWSKA	Bajla	Lejbus	45	Dwojra SZLECHTERMAN	40	R
7	APELEWICZ	Josek Szlama	Litman	43	[Dwora] Ester WOLBERG?	26	R
8	WAKS	Noech	Boruch	33	Fajgla MASLOWSKA?	32	R
9	BARON	Haim Icek	Maier	23	Bajla Frimet WAKS	23	R
10	JACENTOWSKI	Haim	Herszel	30	Pesla DZIALOSZINSKA[?]	28	R
11	ALEKSANDROWICZ	Manel	Majlich	36	Ester SZEER	34	R
12	MORGENSZTERN	Abram Zondel	Maier	20	Sura EJZENSZMIT	20	R
13	SZEER	Abram	Pinkus	28	Sura PROMNICKA?	26	ws. Klucko, gm. Miedziera?
14	SZEER	Hawa?	Pinkus	28	Sura PROMNICKA?	26	ws. Klucko, gm. Miedziera?
15	SZLAMOWICZ	Szmul Hersz	Haim	25	Sura Riwka GRIBOWSKA	21	R
16	MACHEROWSKI	Hejnoch	Mendel	22	Haia KOZŁOWSKA	20	R
17	HRZANOWICZ	Mordka Lejzor	Szmul [Nuchem]	38	Hudes? GOWORCZKA?	-	R
18	LUBINSKA	Sura	Moszek	43	Ester WILCZKOWSKA	39	R
19	GOLDBERG	Gitla Dina	Moszek	24	Perla BORZIKOWSKA	25	R
20	BUCHSZRAJBER	Izrael	Szaja?	38	Czarna TURKA?	-	R
21	DZIALOWSZYSKA	Rajzla	Sima	37	Laia LISOPRAWKA	33	R
22	DAWIDOWICZ	Herszel	Izrael	44	Hana HORENSLUP	36	R
23	GOLDBERG	Rywa	Lejzor	24	Frajdl GOTLIB	22	R
24	SZTJNFELD	Fajgla	Froim Wulf	26	Ester Hinda KOCZINSKA	26	R
25	TRAJSTER	Naftula	Josek	29	Sura TENBENBAUM	29	R
26	ROZENMER	Haja Etla	Haim	21	Hana ROTENBERG	21	R
27	KONOTKEWICZ	Malka	Moszek	19	Ruchla KOPEL?	21	R
28	SZTERN	Jukel	Aron	40	Sura Bajla ROZENBLUM	36	R
29	JASICKI?	Abela	Moszek	45	Haia -	24	R
30	JANCKA?	Itla	Moszek	45	Haia -	24	R
31	CHYZANOWICZ	Malka Cirila	Dawid	25	Cywia RAFALOWICZ	29	R
32	WAKS	Szlama	Berek	32	Hawa PRZIWORSKA?	32	R
33	CHYZANOWICZ	Bajla Matla	Lejb	32	Fajgla DZIALOWSZINSKA	30	R
34	LISOPRAWSKI	Rubin Moszek	Mendel	28	Etla WINOGROCK?	30	R
35	GUT	Szaja Manel	Abram	23	Gitla TENENBAUM	22	R
36	ASPIS?	Hinda Cypojra	Alter	24	Bajla [Sura] WAISLIC	22	R
37	CYMERMAN	Moszek	Zelman	28	Trajna EGER	28	R
38	CYMERMAN	Maria Gitla	Zelman	28	Trajna EGER	28	R
39	GOTFRID	Ruchla	Abram	36	Rajzla FRIDMAN	-	R
40	GOTFRID	Szaja	Abram	36	Rajzla FRIDMAN	-	R
41	NUGELBLAT	Haim	Hil	29	Fajgla KLAJNER	29	R
42	HORENDORF	Raca	Kalma	30	Fajgla DZIALOSZINSKA	30	R
43	GANCARSKI	Mordka	Haim	22	Perla CHENIGMAN?	22	R
44	LIPOWICZ	Josek Maer	Szaja	24	Hana BARANIEWICZ	20	R
45	GANCARSKI	Hana Baila	[Jakob] Josek	20	Hana Frimet SKAL	19	R
46	SZULEWICZ	Jankel	Berek	33	Cypra [Hesa?] WAJSLIC	27	R
47	SZNAJDROWICZ	Berek	Icek	33	Rywka CYMERMAN	22	R
48	JURBERG	Maier Lejzor	Haim	42	Hawa JURBERG	35	R

49	JURBERG	Golda	Haim	42	Hawa JURBERG	35	R
50	SZTEJNSZNEJDER	Cywia	Josek [Efroim]	40	Ester Fraida FINKLER	40	R
51	ICKOWICZ	Nusyn	Herszel	50	Ajdla -	40	R
52	WAJSBERG	Icek Mordka	Beniamin	24	Alta Perla ASPIS?	-	R
53	HERCIGER	Izrael	Berek	21	Bajla WAJNBERG	21	R
54	TENENBAUM	Szmul Aron	Moszek	24	[Ruchla] Bajla TENENBAUM?	23	R
55	SKURNICKA	Ester	Moszek Haim	21	Fajgla SREBRNOGURA	22	R
56	ZALCBERG	Hejnoch	Josek Dawid	21	Perla Maria GRINKORN	20	-
57	GWIAZDOWSKI	Jakub Josek	Hil	20	Cyrka Rachla WAKS	20	R
58	NITKA?	Fajgla	Abram	22	Ester KRONENBERG	24	R
59	CUKER	Sura Rywka	Eremiasz	18	Hana Brandla WYMYSZPOREK	18	R
60	WAKS	Aron Jozek?	Berek	25	Malka SZCZERPAK?	25	R
61	GRINBAUM	Abram Wolf	Kalma	22	Frimet NEBUCHOWICZ	19	R
62	MECHLEWICZ	Sura	Haim	26	Hana Masza? KLUCZKOWSKA	24	R

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1	NIDZINSKI	Jankel	Josek	38	Rajzla DLUGLA[N]?	36	R
2	ZILBERSZTAJN	Szlama Icek	Abram Szaja	48	Gitla WARZOWSKA	45	R
3	MACHOROWSKI	Wulf	Berek	26	Gitla BER?	26	R
4	ZILBERING	Sura Szajdnla	Dawid	21	Rywka TENENBAUM	22	R
5	LEWI	Rachla	Aron Wulf	19	Sura SZEER	20	R
6	ROZENMER	Laja Pesla	Haim	21	Hawa ROTENBERG	21	R
7	MENDZIGURSKI	Josek Lejzor	Szmul?	21	Hana GRUNDMAN	23	R
8	LEJZOROWICZ	Ruchla	Icek	26	Haia CYMERMAN	26	R
9	LEJZOROWICZ	Moszek Lejzor	Icek	26	Haia CYMERMAN	26	R
10	WAKS	Pinkus	Boruch	36	Faygla MASZLINSKA?	32	R
11	SECEMSKI	Dalek?	Michel	32	Maria MASZLINSKA?	32	R
12	GOLDBERG	Fajgla Szifra	Moszek	25	Sura Perla BOZIKOWSKA	26	R
13	ROZENBLUM	Icek Henoch	Dawid	20	Sura Rywka SZEER	19	R
14	ZELICKI	Josek	Haim	29	Cypojra FINKLER	30	R
15	DYKERMAN	Zelda	Szimon	36	Perla DZIALOSZINSKA	33	R
16	FRUSZ	Szmul	Haim	44	Maria KINDELER	31	R
17	WISZCHOWSKI?	Jankiel Icek	Rachmiel	21	Sura Haia GANCARSKA?	20	R
18	GINTER	Szmul Zondel	Maier Berek	22	Fajgla KIRSZ	23	R
19	GRINBAUM	Haim	Moszek	50	Rywka NIZINSKA	36	R
20	KLAPER	Icek Jankel	Mendel	30	Perla Laia LEWKOWICZ	30	R
21	WAJSLIC	Alter Szlama	Maier	31	Zysla SZWARC	29	R
22	WICENTOWSKI	Moszek	Abram	36	Cypojra BIRBAUM	38	R
23	BIRBAUM	Dawid	Haim	39	Bajla TENENBAUM	32	R
24	GANCARSKI	Cale	Alter	42	Liba BLUMENZON	36	R
25	GOLDBERG	Haja Tysa?	Alter Manel	28	Liba Jochwet GRINKORN	26	R
26	LISOPRAWSKI	Ester Ruchla	Berek Izrael	19	Cymla? GLAJT?	20	R
27	JURBERG	Sura Malka	Moszek Gabriel	26	Itla HERCIGER	26	R
28	GOLDBERG	Dina	Lejzor	23	Maria Frajdla GOTLIB	22	R
29	JAKUBOWICZ	Hinda Ruchla	Motel	32	Szandla Rywka GOLDBERG	34	R
30	PLOCKI	Szlama Henoch	Jakub Hirsz	38	Rywka MASLANKA?	38	R
31	ALTMAN	Szajdnla	Rubin [Lejb]	28	[Rajzla] Laia SZEER	28	R
32	GECHT	Josek	Zuken?	42	Hena LISOPROWSKA?	34	R
33	TENENBAUM	Dina Fajgla	Abram?	-	Liba ELBINGER?	46	R
34	BIRENCWAJG	Ruchla Laja Sura	Berek	33	Ruchla Dina -	30	R
35	FINKELSZTAJN	Krandla	Dawid	25	Perla WAJNBERG	25	R
36	FELDMAN	Josek	Jankel	42	Bajla KIWAK	42	R

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1	GLAS	Szlama Zelman	Jankel	22	Mirla Laia SREBNAGURA	19	R
2	JANUS?	Motel	Herman	25	Rojza KORMAN	24	R
3	HERSZKOWICZ	Ester Malka	Alter Mendel	22	Entla SKOCZILAS	20	R
4	KAPELUSZ	Dwojra	Moszek	35	Fajgla BINENTAL?	35	R
5	BIRBAUM	Hana	Moszek	28	Bajla BIRBAUM?	24	R
6	ROZENFARB	Rywen	Izrael Jankel	21	[Liba] Ruchla GOLDBERG	22	R
7	PORZUCKO	Cale	Cale?	42	Maria EDELSZTAJN	36	R
8	RAFALOWICZ	Abram	Aron	24	Dwojra SZEER	23	R
9	HORENSLUB	Abram Jankel	Herszel Lejb	-	Hendla MLYNARSKA?	30	wieś Smyków
10	DZIALOSZINSKI	Abram	Simcha	39	Laia LISOPRAWSKA	37	R
11	MERZINSKI	Josek	Abram	44	Fajgla JAKUBOWICZ	24	R
12	SZLAMOWICZ	Fajgla	Haim	28	Sura Rywka GRABOWSKA	26	R
13	DUNER?	Jakub Szulim?	Nuta	30	Hana WAINBERG	31	R
14	DUTKEWICZ	Maier	Icek	30	Cywia JURBERG	31	R
15	ZELICKI	Icek	Jankel	21	Hawa Malka GANCARSKA	20	R

16	NAJFELD	Frimet	Zaiwel	40	Sura SLATMAN?	36	wies Miedzierza?
17	DAWIDOWICZ	Jochwet	Berek	23	Entla CZERCHOWSKA	20	wies Miedzierza?
18	SZTAJNSZNAJDER?	Dwojra Zlota	Lejzor	22	Haja Hudes SZTERN?	21	R
19	LIPOWICZ	Szmul	Szaja	26	Hana BARANKEWICZ	21	R
20	ZELAZO	Hana Ruchla	Kopel	28	Temerla RAFALOWICZ	28	R
21	FINKLER	Haim Uszer	Lejzor Dawid	27	Mindla WAJNBLUM	27	R
22	TAJTELBAUM	Golda Bajla	Szmul	21	Itla CHRANOWSKA	20	R
23	GUT	Sura Dina	Abram Aron	24	Itla TENENBAUM	24	R
24	FELDMAN	Izrael Berek	Jankel	46	Bajla KIWAK	42	R
25	HORENSLUP	Izrael Maier	Herszel	28	Ester Hana ZILBERSZTAIN	26	R
26	HORENDORF	Haim Josek	Kalma	30	Fajgla DZIALOSZINSKA	30	R
27	FRIDLEWSKI	Moszek	Szmul?	20	Brandla SUCHECKA	21	R
28	SEDLICKI?	Icek	Maier	43	Frimet Hana PIORA?	40	R
29	GOLDBERG	Szaja	[Izrael] Aba	31	Rywka GLAS	31	R
30	GINSBEREK	Fajgla	Abram	25	Hana GLAS	25	R
31	KLAPER	Perla	Berek	36	Hana KRUZA	36	R
32	ZELICKI	Berek	Haim	36	Cypojra FINKLER	36	R
33	GANCARSKI	Rywka Ruchla	From	38	Sura SKAL	36	R
34	HOROWICZ	Moszek Herszel	Josek	26	Sura Hinda [GOLDRING?]	26	R
35	SZASWICZ	Dwojra	Dawid	21	Fajgla WAJNTRAUB	21	R
36	ZUMERFELD	Hana Golda	Moszek Wulf	21	Haja ROZENBLUM	20	R
37	WAKS	Josek	Izrael Icek	21	Haja Ruchla LITMAN	21	R
38	TENENBAUM	Tauba Rajzla	Moszek	26	Bajla Ruchla TENENBAUM?	23	R
39	WASERSZTAJN	Zwiła?	Gabriel Zond	51	Hinda? JANKLEWICZ	43	R
40	CHRZANOWICZ	Ita Hawa	Wulf	21	Idesa TRAIMAN	20	R
41	FRUSZ	Alter Hil	Haim	45	Maria KINDELER	32	R
42	MACHOROWSKA	Jochwet	Berek	26	Gitla BER	24	R
43	MARMUR?	Maier	Wulf	25	Hana ZELICKA	25	R
44	FRIDLEWSKI	Moszek Jankel	Ojzer	20	Pesla? FRIDLEWSKA	20?	R
1882							
1	WAJNTRAUB	Haja Entla?	Izrael	36	Brucha FIRSZTENBERG	34	R
2	SZPIGELMAN	Hana	Noech	42	Elka ROZENSZWAJG	40	R
3	SZKLO	Golda	Josek	-	Cyrła Fajgla GRABOWSKA	31	R
4	KUGEL	Laja	Rachwel	26	Malka FRAJMAN	26	wies Radwanów
5	KUGEL	Zlota	Rachwel	26	Malka FRAJMAN	26	wies Radwanów
6	SKAL	Malka	Nusym [Naftula]	39	Ester ALEKSANDROWICZ	42	R
7	IZRAELEWICZ	Pinkus	Izrael	45	[Rywka] Perla KAPELUSZ	42	R
8	BUKOWSKI	Josek	Monach Benjamin	21	Rajzla MANELEWICZ	21	R
9	JAKUBOWICZ	Udla	Motel	35	Szajndla Rywka GOLDBERG	38	R
10	JURBERG	Rafel Monachem?	Haim	45	Hawa JURBERG	37	R
11	KLAPER	Icek Szmul	Moszek	30	Sura Hana GOLDBERG	26	R
12	SZTAJNBERG	Icek	Lejzor	26	Laja HERSZKOWICZ	19	R
13	SZEER	Blima	Szyja	41	Hana? GOLDMAN	40	R
14	JAKUBOWICZ	Haja Dina	Mendel	22	Sura Laja JABROM?	22	R
15	KAUFMAN	Szlama	Abram Dawid	22	Frimet JURBERG	20	R
16	KAPELUSZ	Manel	From	25	Gitla SZNAJDROWICZ	24	R
17	KLAJNER	Liba Rachla	Haim Nusen	31	Haja KROWA?	20	R
18	GRSZKOWICZ	Jakub Szlama	Alter Mendel	22	Entla SKOCZILAS?	21	R
19	WAJSLIC	Izrael	Pinkus	40	Szandla EPSZTAJN	38	R
20	OKSENBERG	Szlama	[Josek] Sender	28	Bajla FRIDMAN	31	R
21	EJZENSZMIT	Abram	Berek	27	Gitla -	25	R
22	LIBERMAN	Laja	Szaja Berek	31	Sura Bajla KUPERMIINC	30	R
23	MITLER	Fajgla	Abram	33	Sura [Rywka] FERDER?	30	R
24	SECEMSKA	Tauba	Michel	38	Maria MUSZINSKA?	36	R
25	FINKELSZTAJN	Jankel Szmul?	Dawid	27	Pesla WAJNBERG	27	R
26	SZTERN	Ester Liba	Aron	38	Sura Bajla ROZENBLUM?	38	R
27	PROSZOWSKI	Hejnoch Pinkus	Mordka	24	Ester Malka SREBRNAGURA	24	R
28	GRINBAUM	Mirla	Moszek	50	Rywka NIZINSKA	40	R
29	MITLER	Ruchla	Lejb	30	Kruza GINGAL?	24	R
30	ROZENBERG	Rywka	Haim	23	Hana ROTENBERG	23	R
31	SREBRNAGURA	Cejwa	Abram	44	Cyna? GANCARSKA	43	R
32	FRAJMOWSKA	Rywka Szajndla	Fiszel	49	Sura Golda JAKUBOWSKA	44	R
33	GANCARSKI	Moszek	Alter	48	Liba BLUMENZON?	37	R
34	HERCIGER	Sura	Moszek	23	Bajla WAGENSBERG?	22	R
35	OZECH?	Aba	Moszek	23	Hudesa Rajza CZAPNICKA?	22	R
36	GANCARSKA	Laja	From	38	Sura SKAL	36	R
37	SKAL	Laja	Izrael [Haskel]	42	Matla LIBERMAN	42	R

38	GANCARSKA	Frajdla?	Jakub [Hil]	33	Hana TURKO?	32	R
39	SZKLO	Golda	Josek	33	Cyrła GRIBOWSKA	30	R
40	AJZENSZMIT	Jankel	Icek	53	Szprince [GREGIOCKI?]	40	R
41	ASPIS	Icek	Alter Berek	28	Bajla Sura WAJSLIC	26	R
42	SZEER	Haja Rajzla	Abram	58	Malka ROZENBLUM	40	R
43	CUKER	Ruchla Laja	Jaruman?	20	Hana Brandla WYMYSZPOREK	19	R
44	ALEKSANDROWICZ	Moszek	Majlich	38	Ester SZEER	36	R
45	BIRBAUM	Aron	Haim	40	Bajla TENENBAUM	34	R
46	JASICKI?	Sima? [Ejzyk]	Moszek	48	Haia -	26	R
47	CHRZANOWICZ	Hawa	Wulf	21	Idesa TROKMAN?	19	R
48	WEJSKI	Szlama	Mordka Wulf	25	Alta? [Cywia] RYNG	-	R
49	KLAPER	Ruchla	Josek	43	Rywka [Hindla] DZIALOSZINSKA	34	R
50	TENENBAUM	Judka	Haskel	24	Rywka TENENBAUM	24	R
51	LEWI	Icek	Aron Wulf	22	Sura SZEER	24	R
52	LERNER?	Cejwa	Izrael Lejb	28	Hana BIRBAUM	26	R
53	ROZENBERG	Ester Mindla	Berek	21	Fajgla [Rywka] GUTERMAN	20	R
54	MORGENSZTERN	Bajla Rachla	Maier	24	Sura AJZENSZMIT	24	R
55	ZALCBERG	Moszek Mordka	Josek Dawid	24	Perla Maria GRINKORN	23	R
56	LISOPRAWSKI	Haim Szlama	Izrael Berek	21	Cymla GLAJT	21	R
57	CYMERMAN	Moszek Dawid	Icek	22	Perla GOLDRING?	23	R
58	MAUER?	Sura	Bendet	26	Hawa ZILBERSZTAJN	23	R
59	BARON	Haim Lejzor	Lewik?	37	Perla GOLDBERG	34	R
60	KAPELUSZ	Manel	Abram	27	Malka Hana FISZ?	27	R
61	TENENBAUM	Haja Gitla	Dawid Lejzor	30	Dwojra GOLDBERG	30	R
62	ZILBERSZPIC	Sura	Haim	28	Bajla BALICKA	28	R
63	BIRBAUM	Lejb	Szmul Zajwel?	20	Hana AKE?	20	R
64	GOLDBERG	Izrael Icek	Alter [Manil]	32	Liba Jochwet GRINKORN	31	R
65	JAKUBOWICZ	Abram	Aron	49	Jachet HORENSLUP	24	R
66	BIMKE	Abram Maier	Berek	28	Fajgla SZAIN	24	R
67	CHRZANOWICZ	Abram Icek	Lejb	34	Fajgla DZIALOSZINSKA	28	R
68	GUT	Matla Ruchla	Aron	24	Ester Bina FRUSZ	24	R
69	PLOCKA?	Ester	Jakub Herszel	33	Rywka MASLOWSKA?	33	R
70	SPIRITUS	Ester	Josek	46	Sura Rywka SZEER	44	R
71	FRAJMOWSKI	Sucher	Berek	21	Laia BIALEK?	19	R
72	GINSBERG	Szaja Szimon	Lejzer Zysman?	20	Sura Hendla SZCZUPAK?	20	R
1883							
1	ROZBERG	Fajgla	Majlich	50	Ruchla LIDERMAN	38	R
2	LISOPRAWKA	Laia	Mendel	32	Etlā? WINAGRAD?	34	R
3	JACENTOWSKI	Boruch	Herszel?	36	Pesla DZIALOSZINSKA	35	R
4	GRABAZ?	Jankel Mendel	Froim	25	Fajgla DZIALOSZINSKA	18	R
5	ORENBUCH	Hejnik? Maier	Izrael?	24	Ester JASENTOWSKA?	21	R
6	ORENBUCH	Mordka Berek	Izrael?	24	Ester JASENTOWSKA?	21	R
7	LIS	Szmul Herszel	Lejbus Lejzor	20	Pesla SKOCZILAS?	20	R
8	ROZENBLUM	Szlama Maier	Alter Mordka	19	Frimet PORZUCKA?	19	R
9	KUCINSKA?	Fajgla	Moszek Lejb	29	Hana HORENSLUP	24	R
10	MENDZAGURSKA	Rojzla	Szmul	24	Hana GRUNDMAN	24	R
11	FRIDLEWSKI	Dawid	Szmul?	21	Brandla ZULKOWSKA?	22	R
12	DYKERMANN?	Szlama	Szimon	38	Perla DZIALOSZINSKA	37	R
13	GLAS	Cejwa Brucha	Jankel	25	Mirla Laia SREBNAGURA	21	R
14	TENENBAUM	Moszek Jankel	Haskel?	25	Rywka? TENENBAUM	26	R
15	PULWAR	Golda	Haim	44	Bajla Rudla? ZILBERET?	28	R
16	PULWAR	Abram	Haim	44	Bajla Rudla? ZILBERET?	28	R
17	ZELICKI	Beniamin	Haim	36	Cypojra? FINKLER	36?	R
18	PRZEDNOWSKI?	Moszek Berek	Dawid	21	Rojza? KAJNKRAC?	19	R
19	GANCARSKI	Szmul Zajwel	Haim	22	Perla CHENIGMAN	22	R
20	APELEWICZ	Fajgla	Litman	48	Dwojra Ester WOLBERG?	30	R
21	ZELICKI?	Lejzor	Jakub Jankel	22	Hana Malka GANCARSKA	22	R
22	ZELICKI	Berek	Jakub Jankel	22	Hana Malka GANCARSKA	22	R
23	BIRBAUM	Aron Lejzor	Icek	23	Hinda Laia CUKIER	21	R
24	SZEER	Moszek	Izrael Lejb	20	Sura Rywka? SOLAREK?	20	R
25	MARMUR	Ester	Wulf	23	Hana ZELICKA?	24	R
26	GOLDBERG	Berek	[Izrael] Aba	32	Rywka? GLAS	30	R
27	CHENCINSKI?	Herszel?	Wulf	33	Sura Malka MLYNARSKA?	33	R
28	FRUSZ	Szaja Lejb	Haim	46	Maria KINDELER	32	R
29	RAFALOWICZ	Herszel	Rafal?	32	Ester MIDIENSKA?	24	wieś Wyrebów?
30	GODFRAJD	Hana	Abram	45	Rajza FRIDMAN?	49	R
31	MACHOROWSKI	Dawid	Szaja	-	Ruchla BALICKA?	21	R

32	WAKS	Haim	Lejb	30	Hana BORENSZTEJN	24	R
33	GANCARSKI	Laia	Mosiek	44	Sura ROZENBLUM	40	R
34	GRUNDMAN	Lejb Icek	Hil Mendel?	23	Fajgla BLUMENZON?	21	R
35	WAKS	Ejzek	Berek	39	Hawa PROZWORSKA?	42	R
36	HORENDOWSKI?	Szandla	Izrael Icek	25	Haia GLAJT	23	R
37	KLAJNER?	Abram	Josek	46	Hendla DZIALOSZINSKA	36	R
38	FINKELSZTAJN	Josek Moszek	Dawid Lejb	29	Pesla WEJNBERG	29	R
39	GUT	Hawa?	Abram Aron	26	Itla TENENBAUM?	28	R
1884							
1	CHYZANOWICZ	Rywka Perla	Dawid	29	Cejwa RAFALOWICZ	30	R
2	GINZBERG	Haim	Elias	40	Bacia? Rywka FINKLER?	40	R
3	ROZENBERG	Menach	Berek	20	Fajgla Rywka GUTERMAN	23	R
4	CUKER	Izrael Zelman	Jaruman?	22	[Hana] Brandla WYMYSZPEREK?	21	R
5	TENENBAUM	Mates?	Moszek	28	[Ruchla] Bajla TENENBAUM	27?	R
6	KUPERMINC	Izrael Moszek	Szlama Maier?	24	Ruchla KUPERMINC	22	R
7	JURBERG	Dwojra Rywka	Moszek?	28	Gitla HERCIGER	26	R
8	SOBOL	Ruchla Laja	Icek	34	Ester Liba SZINKERZ?	28	R
9	SZLAMOWICZ	Dwojra	Haim	29	Sura Rywka GRIBOWSKA?	28	R
10	ASPI	Temerla	Alter	28	Bajla Sura WAJSMAN?	30	R
11	ORZEC	Haim Izrael	Moszek	26	Hudes CZAPLICKA?	26	R
12	KINDELER	Malka Brandla	Moszek	29	Taubu LUBELSKA?	28	R
13	ZYLBERSZPIC	Naftula	Haim	30	Bajla BALICKA	27	R
14	BARON	Matla	Hil [Josek]	26	Dwojra LEWIN	26	R
15	TENENBAUM	Jankel Lejb	Abram Szaja?	30	Gitla MLYNARSKA?	30	R
16	RAFALOWICZ	Malka	Aron	44	Dwojra SZEER	25	R
17	RAFELOWICZ	Rafal	Aron	25	Dwojra SZEER	25	R
18	DUTKEWICZ	Rywka Dwojra	Icek	35	Cywa JURBERG	36	R
19	FIRSZTENBERG	Laja	Berek	44	Cypojra ROZENBERG	39	R
20	FIRSZTENBERG	Szimon Moszek	Berek	44	Cypojra ROZENBERG	39	R
21	GANCARSKI	Lejb	Alter	50	Liba BLUMENZON	38	R
22	WEJSKI?	Eles? Haim	Mordka [Wulf]	34	Alta? Cywia RYNG	28	R
23	DZIALOSZINSKA	Rochla	Szimsia?	42	Laia LISOPROWZKA?	39	R
24	KLUCZKOWSKI	Mendel	Szimon Lejb	32	Hana Laia KAPELUSZ	30	R
25	HOROWICZ	Hinda Sura	Moszek	25	Frimet BAUM?	20	R
26	SZTERN	Rojzla	Aron	43	Sura Bajla? ROZENBLUM	38	R
27	SZEER	Hana	Jankiel	28	Pesla WAKS	25	R
28	KLAPER	Golda	Berek	38	Hana KRAUZ?	36	R
29	MITLER	Laja	Abram	37	Sura Rywka FERBER?	37	R
30	CHENCINSKA	Fajgla Ruda	Wulf	34	Sura Malka MYLARSKA?	33	R
31	SZEER	Manela?	Pinkus	34	Sura PROMINICKA??	28	R
32	JAKUBOWICZ	Josek	Joine [Mordka]	30	Entla Bajla BARANKEWICZ	30	R
33	LIS	Jojna?	Lejzor [Lejbus]	21	Pesla SKOCZILAS?	20	R
34	SCISLOWSKI?	Froim Maier	Moszek	31?	Bajla -	20	R
35	IZRAELOWICZ	Rojza	Izrael	45	[Rywka] Perla KAPELUSZ?	40	R
36	KRAWCZIK	Haim	-	-	Hana -	20	-
37	KAPELUSZ	Liba	Moszek	40	Fajgla BINENTAL?	40	R
38	KOSCUSZKO	Taubu	Abram	19	Fajgla ROZENBLUM?	19	R
39	GOLDBERG	Sura Rajzla	Alter [Manil]	34	Liba Jochwet GRINKORN	33	R
40	BARANKEWICZ	Josek Maier	Abram	21	Sura Laia -	20	R
41	NAJFELD	Pinkus	Zajwel	42	Sura BLATMAN?	36	R
42	ROZENBERG	Herszel	Szaja	26	Sura ROZINSKA?	26	R
43	LIBERMAN	Moszek Wulf	Szaja Berek	33	Sura Bajla KUPERMAN	33	R
44	JAKUBOWICZ	Dina	Motel?	36	Szajndla Riwka GOLDBERG	40	R
45	KLAJNER	Jankel	Wulf	22	Laia SZNAIDROWICZ	22	R
46	ROZENTAL?	Dawid Mordka	Berek	21	Cywia FUKS?	20	R
47	SZPIGELMAN	Rywen	Josek	24	Rywka KLAPER	23	R
48	TENENBAUM	Haim Abram	Izrael	24	Hana WELFRAJD?	24	R
49	ZILBERING	Szmul Aron	Dawid	25	Rywka TENENBAUM	25	R
50	KUGEL?	Froim Szija	Rachfel	29	Masza? FRAJMAN?	28	R
51	SCIZLOWSKA?	Fajgla	Aron	33	Czerla? REWIZIRSKA?	22	R
52	SCIZLOWSKI?	Herszel Maier	Aron	33	Czerla? REWIZIRSKA?	22	R
53	FINKLER	Haskel Berek	Maier Monachem?	27	Cywa? TAUB?	27	R
54	GRABAZ?	Szlama Zelman	Froim	26	Fajgla POSINSKA?	24	R

Bogoria Births 1861 - 1869

FHL microfilm #588,927; #1,199,823

<u>Akt</u>	<u>Surname</u>	<u>Given Name</u>	<u>Father</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Mother</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Town</u>
1861							
1	FELDBLUM	Lipa	Izrael	36	Haja GRYNSZTEJN	36	B
2	WEJGMAN	Frajdl	Ejzyk	21	Ryfka GOLDSZTEJN	22	B
3	KUPERBERG	Jankiel Josek	Abram	28	Fajga BARAN	26	B
4	WEJNBERG	Łaja	Herszl Wolf	40	Sora z Josków	40	gm. Miłoszowice
5	LERMAN	Haja Szandla	Judka	30	Hana WEJNBERG	30	B
6	ROZENBLUM	Gimpel	Majer	20	Rocha SZTULBERG	20	wieś Pęcławice
7	KOZIENIECKI	Ejdla	Majer	27	Rocha z Morgenow?	27	wieś Mostki
8	WEJGMAN	Szandla	Wulf	34	Rachmeta WEJGMAN	25	B
9	OSATKA	Brandla	Szmul	25	Sora Ryfka GLIXMAN	20	wieś Pęcławice
10	DYAMENT	Liwcia	Judka	57	Ita z Szmul	27	B
11	LANGIER	Bajla Gitla	Zysman	22	Cypa z Lejb	18	wieś Łukawica
12	LANGIER	Zysel	Mosiek	23	Ryfka z Zyslow	22	wieś Łukawica
13	BOREK	Jankiel	Haim	26	Hana z Bajczar?	23	B
14	DYNER	Icyk	Abram [z Herszl]	38	Dwojła z GOTLIB	30	B
15	PERCESON	Mordka Jakób	Szyja	37	Cywia LERNER	19	B
16	CYTRYNZAF	Jankiel Josek	Izrael [z Mortka]	47	Hinda Elka EJZENBERG	25	B
1862							
1	GOTLIB	Maryia	Josek	36	Ita [z Mošek]	25	wieś Witowice
2	BOREK	Alter	Haim	25	Hana Czocłta z Bajnier	24	B
3	WEJGMAN	Hana	Ejzyk [z Herszl]	25	Rochla KLEJNCHOD	21	B
4	ZYLBERMAN	Fajga	Dawid [z Josek]	25	Haja ZYLBERMAN	24	wieś Podlesie
5	POLARMAN	Eta	Majer	36	Serla WEJGMAN	22	wieś Ukawice
6	BERLIN	Ester Gitla	Mosiek [z Mortka]	21	Rajzla GUTMAN	21	B
7	ZUMERFOGIEL	Łaja	Uryś [z Lejb]	25	Rajzla BARAN	22	B
8	GULA	Abram	Wulf	32	Ester Fajga [z Ick]	25	B
9	KLEJNCHOD	Rochla	Szlama	26	Hana Szandl SZTORKMAN	25	B
10	SZULMAN	Sima	Berek	25	Sława GOTLIB	25	wieś Jurkowice
11	FAGOT	Icyk	Lejbus	23	Rochl Wita BAUM?	23	wieś Pęcławice
12	LENIAK	Blima	Efroim Icyk	50	Frymeta z Mertzow?	40	wieś Jurkowice
13	SZTULBERG	Jankiel Szlama	Gimpel [z Lejb]	27	Dyna NIRENBERG	23	B
14	BRAUNER	Rayza	Jankiel	50	Pesl ZIELONYCH	33	B
15	WEJGMAN	Idesa	Ejzyk	23	Rywka Mara GOLDSZTEIN	22	B
16	KLEJNCHOD	Cyporyja	Szlama	28	Hana SZTORKMAN	27	B
17	GOTLIB	Maryia	Pinkwas	30	Łaia z Jermelów	20	wieś Witowice
18	DYNER	Chanina	Abram	40	Dwojra GOTLIB	36	wieś Pęcławice
19	MOERMAN	Lejzor	Elie	24	Sora HOROWICZ	23	B
1863							
1	SZAPSZOWICZ	Jankiel	Sima	32	Haja Sora KLEJMAN	25	wieś Niedziwie?
2	MERZEL	Izrael	Lejb	23	Hana SZTEJNBOK	24	wieś Pęcławice
3	SZPETOR	Jankiel Mortka	Szaja	72	Hana Basia z Szaja	36	B
4	DYNER	Szmul Lejb	Szulim	30	Haia Idesa SZPRONG	26	B
5	PERĘCZON	Mendel	Szyja	39	Cywia LERNER	22	B
6	KOZIENIECKI	Szmul	Majer	31	Roda MORGEN	30	wieś Mostki
7	TAJTELBAUM	Rochla	Abraam	45	Fajgla KUPERBERG	40	B
8	FRUMERMAN	Haja Nema	Lipa [z Moszek]	27	Hana BRAUNER	26	B
9	GULA	Maria	Wulf	38	Ester Fajgla KRYSTAL	33	B
10	BEKERSZPIGIEL	Icyk Jankiel	Jakób	47	Dwojra SZNAJDERMAN	45	B
11	CYTRYNZAF	Hinda Fajgla	Izrael [z Mortka]	47	Haia EJZENBERG	22	B
12	BERLIN	Mordka Lejb	Mosiek	24	Rajza GUTMAN	23	B
13	SZTULBERG	Ester Serla	Beniamin	26	Rejza z Lejb	29	B
14	WEJGMAN	Malka	Wulf	37	Rachmeta WEJGMAN	27	B
15	ROSENBLUM	Herszla	Majer	23	Rochla SZTULBERG	22	ws. Wola Malkowski
16	ERLICH	Dwojra Gitla	Abraam	21	Tauba BARAN	20	wieś Grzybów
17	GULA	Jankiel	Abraam	45	Hana ROZENBLUM	42	B
18	PINKIEL	Giela Ita	Jankiel Dawid	45	Nacha Bejla MÜLGRAM	41	B
1864							
1	WEJGMAN	Ejzyk	Szyja	28	Sora MANDORF	24	B
2	POTAŚMAN	Dwojra	Majer	37	Serla WEJGMAN	26	B
3	ZUMERFOGIEL	Zysia	Lejb	54	Rajzla z Urysz	37	wieś Moszyny
4	SZTULBERG	Herszla Josek	Mosiek	33	Haia Sora KOPERWASER	33	wieś Ceber

5	ZUMERFOGIEL	Kalma	Urys [z Lejb]	28	Rajzla BARAN	26	wies Moszyny
6	LUFT	Syma	Manela	30	Haja Gitla SZTEJNFELD	30	wies Ujazd
7	FELDBLUM	Maika	Izrael	40	Haja z Szmul	38	attyn Janów
8	ZYLBERMAN	Zysel	Dawid [z Josek]	30	Haja ZYLBERMAN	26	wies Podlesie
9	SZNAJDERMAN	Maika Brucha	Aron Pinkwas	23	Hana CYTRYNZAF	21	B
10	DYAMENT	Hitel	Judka	62	Ita z Szmelkow	30	B
11	SZULMAN	Hendla	Fiszel	25	Rochla FELDBLUM	22	attyn Janów
12	SZTULBERG	Hinda Ryfka	Gimpel	25	Golda z Kalmen?	20	B
13	WEJGMAN	Herszl	Ejzyk	28	Rochl KLEJNCHOD	21	B
14	ROSENBLUM	Ryfka Fajgla	Nusen	22	Rojza AKERMAN	23	B
15	MERZEL	Kopel	Szlama	21	Maika FAGOT	20	wies Pęcławice
16	KIELERMAN	Berek	Major Szulim	32	Łaja	30	B
17	CZERNIKOSKI	Berek	Kalma	36	Bajla PRAWERMAN	30	wies Grzybów
18	ZALMER	Sora Ryfka	Josek Lejbus	26	Pesl KORENGOLD	24	B
19	KLEJNCHOD	Lewek	Abraam	20	Rochl LANGIER	20	B
20	BERLIN	Ryfka Hudes	Josek	26	Cerla GOLBNER?	22	B
21	LANGIER	Bajla Gitla	Mosiek	29	Sora MERZEL	30	wies Łukawica
22	FAGOT	Marya Bajla	Herz Lejb	26	Ruchl Wita BARAN	26	wies Pęcławice
23	TAJTELBAUM	Ita	Szlama Wulf	-	Haja Ester HELFUNT	21	ws Wola Kielczyńska
24	TAJTELBAUM	Ryfka	Berek	45	Ester WEJGMAN	36	wies Moszyny
25	GOLDSZTEIN	Jankiel	Lejb Noech	50	Ejdla KOPERSZTYCH	36	B
26	PERECZON	Elie	Szyja	40	Cywia LERMAN	23	B
27	GULA	Hana	Wulf	36	Fajga KRYSZTAŁ	27	B
1865							
1	MERZEL	Ejzyk	Lejb	24	Hana STEJNBOK	23	wies Kol Pęcławice
2	KUPERBERG	Nuta	Abram	31	Fajga Haja BARAN	26	B
3	STULBERG	Herszl Towia	Gimpel	25	Ester Dyna NIRENBERG	25	wies Ceber
4	SIAPSIOWICZ	Cwetla	Sima	31	Haja KLEJNMAN	28	wies Niedzwiedzie
5	LANGIER	Gitla	Sowija Haskiel	24	Ryfka Laia ZUMERFOGL	22	wies Łukawica
6	WEJGMAN	Idesa	Berek	22	Maika WEJGMAN	21	wies Łukawica
7	SZTULBERG	Zelman	Beniamin	29	Rajzla KASZENBAUM	32	B
8	ZYLBERMAN	Majer	Izrael	25	Sora z Kalman	20	wies Podlesie
9	WEJNBAUM	Boruch	Dawid Hasklowicz	22	Rajza z Nachmanowicz	18	B
10	WEJGMAN	Maria	Ejzyk	25	Ryfka GOLDSZTEJN	25	B
11	OFFMAN	Wulf	Zajwel	39	Frajda z OFFMAN	38	wies Osada Pęcłaska
12	KOZIENIECKI	Łaja	Maier	34	Rochla MORGEN	34	wies Mostki
13	ROZENBAUM	Nusen	Jankiel Lejb	21	Frajda WEJSDORF	20	B
14	MOERMAN	Fayga	Elie	26	Sora HOWORICZ	25	B
15	LERMAN	Sima	Judka Hersz	36	Hana WEJNBERG	36	B
16	FRUMERMAN	Cypa	Lipa	30	Haja BRAUNER	-	B
17	WARSZAWSKI	Hana Sora	Mortka Wolf	26	Hendla TENCZA	24	B
18	ROZENCWEJG	Estera	Hemia Tobiasz	22	Ryfka NACHTYGIEL	22	B
19	GOTLIB	Mosiek	Josek	40	Ita z GOTLIB	30	wies Witowice
20	BERLIN	Ryfka Hudes	Mosiek	25	Rayzla Frymet GUTMAN	26	B
21	DYNER	Jankiel Ojzer	Szulim	30	Haja SZPRONG	30	B
22	OFMAN	Ejzyk	Abram Hersz	44	Szandla MERZEL	44	wies Hrapy
23	ROZENBLUM	Bajla	Maier	25	Rochla SZTULBERG	24	ws Wola Malkowska
24	ROZENBLUM	Ela	Izrael	23	Brandla BERLIN	22	ws Wola Malkowska
25	BRAUNER	Ryfka	Jankiel	53	Pesl ZIELONYCH	36	B
26	WEBER	Szmul Jankiel	Icyk	21	Ryfka EJDELKOPF	22	ws Wola Malkowska
27	WEJGMAN	Kopel	Wulf	40	Rachmeta z WEJGMAN	30	B
28	KRYM	Bajla Fejga	Wulf	22	Frajda z Wolfowicz	21	B
29	KUPERBERG	Josek	Majer	40	Hana z Gutow	36	ws Wola Kielczyńska
1866							
1	BERLIN	Nusen Dawid	Szulim	38	Sora SZTULBERG	32	wies Poręba
2	SZTULBERG	Aron Benjamin	Gimpel	26	Golda z Kalman	22	B
3	SZULMAN	Hana	Fiszel	25	Rochla FELDBLUM	25	attyn Janów
4	DYNER	Kalma	Abram	40	Dwojra GOTLIB	40	wies Pęcławice
5	GOTLIB	Zysia	Pinkwas	32	Łaia z Jamolow?	24	wies Witowice
6	SZLACHTER	Joel	Mosiek	38	Frajda BAUMELCWAJG	37	wies Zimnowoda
7	ZABNER	Nusyn Dawid	Josek Lejb	25	Fajga Perla KRONGOLT	25	Ostrowiec / B
8	SZULMAN	Herszl Elia	Berek	30	Clowa GOTLIB	29	wies Jurkowice
9	MERZEL	Etla	Szlama	22	Maika FAGOT	20	wies Pęcławice
10	FAGOT	Frajda	Josek Lejb	28	Ruchl Wita BARAN	28	wies Pęcławice
11	SZTULBERG	Lejzor	Jankiel Abram	23	Hana SWARCHNUR?	19	B

12	PERECSON	Nusyn Dawid	Szyja	42	Cywia LERNER	22	B
13	CYTRYNZAF	Marya	Izrael [z Mortka]	48	Haia Ryfka EJZENBERG	25	B
14	ZUMERFOGIEL	Nasyn Dawid	Lejb	58	Rajzla z Urys	40	wieś Moszyny
15	WEJGMAN	Dwojra	Szyja	29	Sora MANDORF	24	B
16	SZTULBERG	Jankiel Noech	Mosiek	35	Hana Sora KOPERWASER	33	wieś Ceber
17	TAJTELBAUM	Herszla	Berek	46	Ester WEJGMAN	-	wieś Moszyny
18	BRUM	Josek	Dawid	40	Hana GERTLER	36	B
19	ZYLBERMAN	Mosiek	Dawid [z Josek]	31	Haia ZYLBERMAN	28	wieś Podlesie
20	WEJGMAN	Lewek	Ejzyk	30	Rochl KLAJNCHOD	26	B
21	DYAMENT	Tobiasz	Judka	64	Ita GRYNBAUM	36	B
22	SZYDŁOWSKI	Perla	Rachmiel	29	Ester Frajdla z Cukrów	30	B
1867							
1	GULA	Icek	Wolf	36	Ester Fajga KRZYSTAŁ	36	B
2	LANGIER	Sora	Haskiel	25	Ryfka ZUMERFOGIEL	25	wieś Moszyny
3	WEJGMAN	Ides	Wolf	44	Rocha Etwa? WEJGMAN	34	B
4	ROZENBAUM	Herszla	Nusyn	23	Rajzla AKIERMAN	25	Klimontów / B
5	WEJGMAN	Majer	Kopel	21	Sora Ryfka z ?	20	B
6	GULA	Josek	Abram	47	Chana ROJZENBERG	45	B
7	SZTULBERG	Josek Boruch	Beniamin	30	-	-	B
8	FRUMERMAN	Sora	Lipa [z Moszek]	31	Hawa BRONER	30	B
9	BERLIN	Szlama Josek	Szulim	36	Sora SZTULBERG	32	wieś Poręba
10	BLAJBERG	Bina Cypa	Alter [Haskiel z Josek]	42	Pesl Szajndl KIELERMAN	35	B
11	SZNAJDERMAN	Ides Rochl	Aron	27	Hana CYTRYNZAWT	20	B
12	LEWKOWICZ v KISZNER	Certla	Lejbus	34	Brandla Blima GANC?	24	B
13	KUPERBERG	Dwojra	Abram	32	Fajga BARAN	30	B
14	WEJGMAN	Kajla Ester	Ejzyk	27	Ryfka Pasa GOLDSZTAJN	27	B
15	ROZENBLIT	Herszla	Izrael	24	Brandla BERLIN	22	wieś Malkowice
16	ROZENBAUM	Haja Malka	Jankiel	22	Fajda WEJSDORF	22	B
17	SZTULBERG	Major	Gimpel	36	Ester Dyna GINZBERG	28	wieś Ceber
18	LANGIER	Ajzyk	Mosiek	29	Ryfka MERZEL	29	wieś Łukawica
1868							
1	SZTULBERG	Elia Jankiel	Jankiel	24	Hana	22	-
2	KWALWASER	Szura	Jankiel	22	Fajga [KLAJNCHOD]	22	B
3	ROZENBLUM	Jankiel	Meier	26	Rochl SZTULBERG	26	wieś Malkowski
4	KUPERBERG ?	Zelik	Abram	?	Jenta	25	B
5	KUPERBERG ?	Fajda	Abram	34	Rochl	25	Kurozwęki
6	WEJGMAN	Malka	Szija	32	Szara	28	wieś Stawkachi
7	ROZENCWEIG	Jenta	Nachman Tobiasz	21	Ryfka	23	-
8	MOERMAN	Szmul	Elia	26	Maria Sura [HOROWICZ]	30	B
9	ZABNER	Cherszl	Josek Lejb	29	Fajga Perla [KRONGOLT]	27	B
10	PERETZON	Szmul Icek	Szija	45	Cywia [LERNER]	27	B
11	SZYDŁOWSKI	Icek Meier	Rachmiel	30	Jeta Frajda	2-	B
12	KAMELCHAR	Froim Szmul	Abram Pinkwas	50	Raiza [z Gdal]	31	wieś Grzybów
13	WAIBUM	Chaja	Dawid	25	Rajza	24	wieś Łukawice
1869							
1	SZTULBERG	Bluma Sura	Juma?	32	Chaia HOFMAN	21	B
2	ZYLBERMAN	Ejzyk	Dawid [z Josek]	34	Chaia ZYLBERMAN	30	wieś Podlesie
3	CYTRENZAFT	Liwcia	Izrael [z Mortka]	50	Chaia Ryfka [EJZENBERG]	35	B
4	ROZENBLUM	Lejbus	Izrael	24	Brandla BERLIN	23	wś. Wola Malkowski
5	KLAJNCHOT	Gitl	Maier	20	Ruchl LANGER	24	B
6	KWALWASER	Machal	Jankiel	25	Fajga KLAJNCHOT	25	B
7	KUPERBERG	Maria	Maier	40	Chana GULA	34	B
8	BRUNER	Abram	Jankiel	52	Pesa ZELENYCH	36	B
9	GULA	Jankiel	Wolf	39	Ester Faiga [KRYSZTAŁ]	28	B
10	WEJGMAN	Ruchl Laja	Eizik	29	Rywka Masza GOLDSZTAJN	30	B
11	DIAMENT	Chaja	Judka	63	Ita WAINBERG	40	B
12	DYNER	Josek	Szulim	40	Chaja SZPRONK	38	B
13	FRIMERMAN	Fraidla	Lipa [z Moszek]	33	Chana BRONER	33	B
14	SZNAJDERMAN	Josek Boruch	Aron	28	Chana Szajndl CYTRYNZAF	24	B
15	BERLIN	Maier Szulim	Josek	30	Raiza GUTMAN	30	B
16	WAINBAUM	Chaja	Szaja	23	Maria PINKIEL	21	B

Olkusz Marriages 1810 - 1825

FHL microfilms #875,254-257

#, Date	Name	Age	Father	Mother
1810-1811 No Jewish marriages reported				
1812				
1	Lew Wolf GLIKSZTAYN	18	Hersz Gliksztayn	Sora Wolfowicz
12/20	Ester GOLDFLUS	19	Szmul Goldflus	Sora Gerszlow
8	Jonas ROZENHEIM	19	Itzik Rozenheim	Gitla Moshkowicz
1/19	Rodla HERSZKOWICZ	19	Hersz Feyner	Ester Josefowicz
44	Hersz GLIKSZTAYN	27	Rubin Gliksztayn	Hena Lewkowicz
10/25	Rywka STAINER	20	Ida Stainer	Eydl Israelowicz
1813				
1	Jakob BRYL	28	Josef Bryl	Nacha Jochimowicz
1/17	Szaindl EICHENWALD	21	Aaron Eichenwald	Hynda Wolfowicz
4	Szmul CUKERMAN	28	Gromka Cukerman	Sora Dawidowicz
2/7	Czarne KERNER	18	Herszl Kerner	Malka Markowicz
1814				
1	Moshe DYNER	18	Szmul Dyner	Ewa Jakubowicz
2/12	Rochla MELLER	19	Joska Meller	Maryanna Meller
1815				
58	Michal ROSNER	29	Szymon Moska Rosner	Belle Lewkowicz
3/26	Laia GOLDFLUS	18	Szmul Goldflus	Sara Gerszlow
64	Maier SZTATLER	25	Dawid Sztatler	Judytha Skozukow
5/16	Gitla STAUSEROWICZ	19	Szmul Stauserowicz	Tauba Wolfowicz
74	Jochim JAKOBOWICZ	23	Jakob Jakobowicz	Ester Jaskow
5/25	Klara GROSNER	20	Moska Grosner	Cyrila Jochymowicz
92	Ickum JAKUBOWICZ	55	Israel Jakubowicz	Laia Jasko
9/9	Pesza WEYSER	19	Aron Weyser	Raysl Szymonowicz
1816				
54	Szymon GOLDFELD	23	Wolf Goldfeld	Haia Mendlowicz
3/13	Ryfka EICHENWALD	19	Aron Eichenwald	Hinda Wolfowicz
78	Feibel LIEGORNA	23	Naftali Liegorna	
8/18	Ryfka CUKERMAN	22	Janos Cukerman	Sora Dawidowicz
102	Aron Szmul ISRAELOWICZ	-	Israel Moshkowicz	Aydl Aaronowicz
11/4	Wiktoria LEWKOWICZ	26		
1817 No Jewish marriages reported				
1818				
23	Jochym KONSBIER	19	Lewka Konsbier	Ewa Dawidowicz
1/18	Liwsia KERNER	17	Herszl Kerner	Malka Markowicz
33	Israel ROZENBLAT	21	Moshe Rozenblat	Roza Dawidowicz
3/29	Haja ZEIDNER	-	Eliasra Zeidner	Baila Herszkowicz
85	Dawid ROZENHAYM	18	Icka Rozenhaym	Gitla Moshkowicz
11/6	Rykiel HANOWICZ	19	Marka Hanowicz	Rochla Eliasrowicz
1819				
23	Dawid BENIAMINOWICZ	30	Dawid Beniaminowicz	Marya Icykow
12/1	Rochla Mitelman KERNER	32	Jodla Mitelman	
65	Lewka FAYBOWICZ	19	Faybus Eizlowicz	Baila Faybusowicz
7/4	Haia BENIAMINOWICZ	20	Beniamin Jankelowicz	Faigl Beniaminowicz
111	Herszl SZYMKOWICZ	27	Josef Szymkowicz	Lai Speniowicz
8/29	Bayla SOLOMONOWICZ	20	Abraam Solomonowicz	Faygla Eibnow Stawcer
1820				
23	Herszl ROSENHEIM	18	Icka Rosenheim	Gitla Moshkowicz
4/30	Aydl KERNER	16	Herszl Kerner	Malka Markowicz
52	Josef ISLAYNER	21	Juda Islayner	Eidl Israelowicz
7/30	Rochla KODANA	19	Berka Kodana	Bluma Kodana
76	Szmul LEDERMAN	21	Dawid Lederman	Chai Berkowicz
11/6	Golda FRYDMAN	18	Aron Frydman	Gitla Herszkowicz
81	Elias BAKALARZ	19		Brocha Bakalarz
11/16	Szaindl ROTTENBERG	18	Berka Rottenberg	Michla Chenykow
82	Alexander SZTARK	24	Szmul Sztark	
9/3	Salomea KORNBLUM	23	Aron Kornblum	Beyla Szmulowicz

1821

47	Josef FOGEL	-	Abraam Fogel	Sara Herszlow
12/26	Pesza KLEINBERG	-	Mendla Kleinberg	
74	Abraam GOLDFLUS	18	Szmul Goldflus	Sara Gerszlow
3/18	Michila ZELINGER	18	Berka Zelinger	Sara Szmulowicz
84	Jakob Szaia LEWKOWICZ	30	Lewek Lewkowicz	Liba Aszitonay
5/14	Chaja ZYLBERSZYC	20	Lewka Zylberszyc	Liba Jochymowicz
143	Wolf SZTATLER	67	Dawid Sztatler	Fromet Sztatler
11/19	Ester JOCHYMOWICZ	47	Szmul Sztark	Marian Sztark

1822

58	Herszl UNGER	18	Marka Unger	Dwoyra Maierowicz
5/5	Malka WAYDLITZ	18	Zelika Waydlitz	
59	Herszl ZAYDNER	19	Perec Zaydner	Barbara Estreychowicz
5/5	Libe GOLDMAN	18	Josef Goldman	Gitla Berkowicz from Radom
69	Maier HUPPER	20	Josef Hupper	Tauba Hupper
6/9	Hanke BAUMCHERYKOW	17	Marka Baumcherykow	Sprynca Baumcherykow
100	Wolf ZELINGER	24	Berka Zelinger	Michela Lewkowicz
12/2	Gitla SZMULOWICZ	19	Szmul Mayland	Haia Jakobowicz
102	Leybus WEIBERG	29	Dawid Weiberg	Rosa Moshkowicz
12/22	Tauba CUKERMAN	18	Dawid Cukerman	Leja Herszkowicz

1823

43	Herszl ZELMAN	38	Szaia Zelman	Anna Zelman
2/20	Laja KOPLAWICZ	18	Kopla Szmulowicz	Ryfka Szerckowicz
133	Handel KLOUNINSKI	44	Herszl Klouninski	Nicha Gruman
11/14	Ryfka SZAIN	25	Kopla Szain	Hendla Solomonowicz

1824

138	Lewek Josek KERNER	20	Dawid Kerner	Ruchla Mitelman
10/10	Hendla MINC	19	Mordka Minca (kupca)	Haia Zyndlów
142	Lewek OPPENHEIM	22	Moska Oppenheim	Gitla Spirow
10/24	Malka ZAYDNER	20	Eliasz Zaydner	Bayla Herszkowicz
154	Szmul GLEITMAN	24	Josef Gleitman	Margula Tobiaszow
11/28	Maryanna ZELBERSZTEYN	20	Moshe Zelberszteyn	Ruchma Luxner

1825

40	Szmul NAYMAN	19	Abraam Nayman	Sora Leyzerowicz
12/11	Ewa GOLDFRAND	17	Joska Goldfrand	Sora Wolfowicz

Olkusz Deaths 1810 - 1825

<u>Akta</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Parents (Age)</u>	<u>Survivors</u>
1810					
P1	Marianna KOPLA	15	9/13	Yakub Kopla (64), Anna Solomonowicz (50)	
P2	Gruna LEWKOW	54	10/4		husband Hersz Hofman (50)
P4	Rochla SCHNEICER	4	11/16	Itzik Schneicer (40), Sora Avrahamowicz (33)	
P4	Zysla SCHEICER	2	11/17	Itzik Schneicer (40), Sora Avrahamowicz (33)	
P8	Sora MOSHOWICZ	3	12/20	Moshe Awrahamowicz (32), Esther Solomonowicz (32)	
P8	Sora ZEAUFOW	1	12/18	Itzik Zeaufow (18), Gitla Davidow (18)	
1811					
11	Itzik ZELINGER	36	2/2		
22	Herszl ADLER	2	2/12	Aharon Adler (32), Haja Aharonowicz (31)	
23	Awraham HERSZKOWICZ	39	2/25		
55	Jakob DAWID	2	5/6	Izaak Dawid (26), Anna Aharonowicz (18)	
56	Marek GOLDFLUS	3	5/2	Szmucl Goldflus (42), Sara Gerszonowicz (35)	
59	Faigl CUKERMAN	1	5/22	David Cukerman (38), Lai Herszkowicz (28)	
63	Bella STERK	0	6/2	Jochim Sterk (22), Marianna Josekowicz (17)	
65	Awraham DANIEL	3	7/5	Daniel Jakobowicz, Lai Szancer (32)	
74	Ruchla GRUNER	1	8/14	Aharon Gruner (52), Hinda Wolfowicz (45)	
79	Sara SZTERNER	1	8/25	Moshe Szterner (28), Ewa Gruner (28)	
1812					
2	Jakub JAKUBOWICZ	1	1/3	Lew Jakubowicz, Anna Weysbert	
13	Rywka DAWIDOWICZ	6	1/23	Hersz Dawidowicz, Bluma Frydman	
20	Mordka ROSENFELD	7	2/4	Itzik Rosenfeld, Ester Dawidowicz	
29	Itzik GRYNFELD	40	2/13		

31	Rachel WEYBERG	0	2/20	Mordka Weyberg, Lai Leyzerowicz	
46	Mayer STRAUSNER	4	3/1	Leyzer Strausner, Roza Josefowicz	
54	Gitla FRYDMAN	9	3/12	Mukel Frydman, Rywka Szlomowicz	
58	Hai HUPPER	0	3/18	Josef Hupper, Tauba Jochimowicz	
64	Jakob WEYSBERT	73	3/20		
76	Sashim GOLDFLUS	4	5/22	Szmul Goldflus, Sora Gerszon	
79	Anna MARKOWICZ	76	5/28		
84	Moshe EILENBERG	0	6/14	Yosef Eilenberg, Freidla Berkowicz	
105	(no name) ROZENHEIM	0	8/25	Saszim Rozenheim, Pesza Herszkowicz	
123	Rosa FREILICH	0	12/1	Lew Freilich, Anna Weysbert	
124	Bine JUDLOWICZ	50	12/1		
129	Sora ROZENHEIM	25	12/20		
1813					
5	Salomei ZELINGER	0	1/9	Szaia Zelinger (42), Sora Osierowicz (46)	
62	Moshe SZIROWICZ	3	5/28	Solomon Szirowicz, Pesza Lewkowicz	
81	Lewek SUSMAN	1	7/29	Herszl Birman (21), Sora Lashewicz (18)	
82	Dawid KERNER	23	7/29	Herszl Kerner (55)	
107	Ruchla CUKERMAN	0	8/22	Dawid Cukerman (31), Lai Herszkowicz (25)	
127	Haia KLEINBERG	4	9/16	Mendel Kleinberg (41), Lai Leyzrowicz (36)	
137	Dawid CUKERMAN	3	10/9	Majer Cukerman, Marla Gliksztayn (24)	
139	Tauba LEMBERG	3	10/11	Szmul Lemberg, Szyfa Lemberg (30)	
146	Lewek SAMUEL	0	10/24	Szymon Samuel, Ester Samuel (25)	
1814					
9	Solomon SZANCER	80	1/25		
19	Anna HAIOWICZ	22	2/22		
23	Joel SZTERK	3	3/6	Jochim Szterk (26)	
32	Leyzer CYGLER	2	3/22	Kapik Cygler (25)	
42	Laia Rachel TENENBAUM	0	4/16	Leybel Tenenbaum (26)	
53	Layzer ELIAZROWICZ	0	5/14	Layzer Eliazrowicz (40)	
74	Anna SZABEL	3	7/15	Icek Szabel (45)	
76	Moshe KLEINBERG	6	7/19	Mendel Kleinberg (40)	
79	Maytel SZABEL	0	7/24	Icek Szabel (45)	
82	Abram SZABEL	5	7/29	Icek Szabel (45)	
93	Szmul BLUMBERG	1	8/16	Marek Blumberg (32)	
97	Israel UNGER	8	9/20		Marek Unger (60)
98	Dawid ZELINGER	0	9/26	Moshe Zelinger (25)	
103	Gerka BIMENOWICZ	24	10/20		
105	Moshe GLIKSZTAYN	0	10/20	Lewek Gliksztayn (22)	
117	Brandla LEWKOWICZ	0	11/20		
121	Marek UNGER	3	11/25		Marka Unger (60)
124	Dawid FRYGLER	6	12/27	Aharon Frygler (39)	
125	Icek CYGLER	60	12/29		
1815					
1	Szaindla FRYGLER	4	1/2	Aharon Frygler, Anna Meller	
2	Rosa LEWKOWICZ	5	1/4	Szmul Lewkowicz, Troba Mendlowicz	
8	Haja GLIKSZTAYN	2	2/12	Herszl Gliksztayn(26), Ryfka Judkowicz	
18	Lewek EFREYMOWICZ	32	2/17		
37	Judka SZTEINER	77	4/29		
40	Fromma MANBARG	43	5/3	Abram Manbarg	husband Marek Manbarg
42	(no name) HELESIEWICZ	0	9/13	Lewek Helesiewicz, Gitla Helesiewicz	
43	Gitla HERSZKOWICZ	43	9/30		husband Aharon Frydman
47	Dawid CUKERMAN	0	10/20	Szmul Cukerman, Czarne Kerner	
52	Maier GLIKSZTAYN	0	10/29	Lewek Gliksztayn, Ester Goldflus	
55	Marek SZYWER	2	11/18	Jakob Szywer, Anna Berkowicz	
56	Herszl GLIKSZTAYN	0	11/28	Berka Gliksztayn (60), Sora Wolfowicz	
1816					
20	Josel CUKERMAN	9	5/13	Dawid Cukerman (37), Lai Herszkowicz (26)	
27	Ryfka BERKOWICZ	3	5/21	Abram Berkowicz (30), Leina Rycowicz (25)	
31	Jakub GRINFELD	1	5/29	Samson Grinfeld, innkeeper, Salomea Berkowicz (26)	
33	Moshe SIFER	50	6/3		
36	Berek Herszl ZEIDNER	1	6/8	Joachim Zeidner (19) peddler, Fidla Wolfowicz (20)	
37	Jakub FIGEL	1	6/8	Aizek Figel (20), Hana Aronowicz (21)	
47	Ruchla BIRMAN	5	7/27	Lewek Birman (38) innkeeper, Baila Rupterman (40)	
61	Finiec SZTATLER	8	9/7	Judka Sztatler (30) peddler, Raza Sztatler	
77	Nate WILNER	4	11/30	Maier Wilner (31) peddler, Rosa Naiman (27)	

1817

9	Sara FOGUL	2	2/11	Faybel Fogul (40), Baila Szmulowicz (35)	
10	Beyla SZTAYNER	60	2/11		widow of Juda Micner
12	Salomea ZELINGER	2	2/17	Szaia Zelinger, Lai Buchner	
17	Szaydle KRIGSZTAYN	53	3/5		
24	Herszl HOFMAN	70	3/22		
27	Layzur NASANOWICZ	70	5/16		
49	Anna WEYSER	3	7/30	Aron Weyser, Roza Tenenbaum	
51	Marek BERKA	2	8/9	Jochym Berka, Rochla Kerner	
66	Pesza GUTMAN	70	11/30		son Berek Gutman (45)

1818

1	Szaja ZELINGER	1	1/1	Palarza Zelinger	
6	Edla Hofman CILBERG	70	1/15		
21	Rochla KUPER	46	3/25	Jozef Kuper, Kunegunda Kuper	
23	Sara Rywka SZTATLER	2	4/5	Abram Sztatler, Anna Sztayner	
30	Marek HAMBERG	82	4/16	husband of Pesza Gornych	
32	Josef KUPER	70	4/22	husband of Tauba Jochymowicz	
34	Jochym NAIMAN	44	4/29	husband of Ester Herszkowicz	
38	Leyzer WELNER	12	5/11	son of Icek Welner (70)	
40	Anna PREGIER	40	5/14	sister of Perec Zeidner (30)	
48	Dawid Cherszla CHORY	20	6/7	Michal Chory, Rochla Jozefowicz	
58	Haja LEWKOWICZ	70	8/7		
63	Gitte FAYFER		8/24	Lewek Fayfer, Sora Szlomowicz	
68	Dawid KANTER		9/6	son of Berek Kanter (60)	
83	Bindla SZMULOWICZ	60	11/30	wife of Wolf Sztatler	
89	Gella SZLOMOWICZ	72	12/14		

1819

5	Juda Rubin GLIKSZTAYN	3	1/12	Herszl Gliksztayn (31), Rywka Sztayner	
12	Bluma ROZENHAYM	1	2/1	Jan Rosenheim (31), Rochla Herszkowicz	
14	Marek BERKOWICZ	0	2/3	Jochym Berkowicz (22) tailor, Rochla Kerner	
16	Araam GRYNBAT	1	2/4	Layzer Grynbat (31) tailor, Szaydla Abramowicz	
20	Szmul BRYNER	7	2/11	Nachum Bryner (60), Itla Lewkowicz	
28	Sara Gitla MITELMAN	1	3/1	Jakob Mitelman, Merla Wrzaskowicz	
32	Hendla GRYNBAT	3	3/7	Layzer Grynbat (32) tailor, Szydla Szpilman	
35	Rochla WELNER	3	3/7	Karpil Welner (34), Ester Moshkowicz	
61	Haja SZPILMAN	6	4/20	Maier Szpilman (28) cantor, Itla Lewkowicz	
80	Aydl SZTATLER	9	5/23	Abraam Sztatler (32) laborer, Anna Lwayner	
107	Zymel ROSNER	1	8/14	Moshe Rosner (36) bailiff, Rochla Luxner	
111	Bayla HERSZKOWICZ	55	9/7	wife of Eliaszer Zaydler (56)	
114	Solomon ABERMOWICZ	70	9/27	husband of Anna Herszkowicz	
136	Lewek NAIMARCK	32	12/30	husband of Sara Berkowicz	

1820

8	Fegla SZYMONOWICZ	35	1/19	widow of Szymon Jochymowicz	
12	Maryanna SZLOMOWICZ	68	1/22	widow of Szlomo Szaiowicz	
14	(no name) MITELMAN	0	2/3	Jakob Mitelman (36), Maryanna Maierowicz	
20	(no name) SZTATLER	0	2/28	Abraam Sztatler, Anna Sztainer	
32	Ester NAYMAN	55	4/1	widow of Jochym Nayman	
33	Aydl LUXNER	72	4/1	widow of Dawid Luxenberg	
40	Lewek PIROWSKI	7	4/12	Icka Pirowski, Lai Feldman	
43	Mindla SZTERNER	0	5/4	Moshe Szternier (36), Ewa Eichenwald	
50	Abraam Josef ROSNER	0	6/17	Jonas Rosner (24) peddler, Rodla Feyner	
83	Fraydla ROSENHEIM	5	10/25	Zysic Rosenheim (30), Pesza Pinkasowicz	
90	Moshe BIRMAN	2	12/9	Herszl Birman	
93	Ruchla SZAIN	24	12/17	Kopel Szain (80), Szaindla Beniaminowicz	

1821

3	Dawid MAILAND	2	1/9	Szmul Mailand (56), Hai Jakobowicz	
32	Laja MOSHKOWICZ	88	4/8	Lewka Gerszlow, Ewa Gerszlow	son Aron Eichenwald (66)
45	Abram FREYLICH	0	6/9	Herszl Freylich (24), Malka Freylich	
65	Gitla ROSENHEIM	58	10/4	Moshe Jonasow, Mary Jonasow	husband Icka Rosenheim
74	Szaindla HERSZKOWICZ	75	11/1		son Marek Szpilman

1822

4	Lewek SZTATLER	4	1/7	Maier Sztatler, Gitla Szmulowicz	
11	Faydl ERLICH	70	1/27		husband Josef Erlich (74)
60	Moshe SZTAYNER	3	7/28	Jakob Sztayner (36) laborer, Rosa Sztayner	
67	Basia WOLFOWICZ	1	8/2	Icka Wolfowicz, Ewa Lewkowicz	

77	Moshe ROSENHAYM	5	8/9	Zyskin Rosenhaym (30), Pesza Liplichow	
79	Marek Herszl ROSENHAYM	1	8/17	Dawid Rosenhaym (22), Ruchla Markowicz	
84	Wolf ROSENBLAT	2	8/22	Israel Rosenblat (32), Haja Zaydner	
88	Gutman BLUMBERG	2	8/25	Marek Blumberg (44), Salomea Heklow	
89	Szmul Lewek SZTERNER	15	8/28	Moshe Szterner (40), Ewa Eichenwald	
94	Israel BRENER	8	9/5	Josef Brener (39), Malka Berkowicz	
100	Symcha ADLER	8	9/28	Aron Adler (46), Haia Frydman	
101	Marek SZTAYNER	8	9/30	Jakob Sztayner (36), Rosa Mermer	
102	Cryla GROSMA	60	10/1	Jochym Jochymowicz, Dwoyra Jochymow	husband Moshe Grosman(60)
105	Tauba HUPPER	49	10/2	Jachma Jachimowicz, Haia Albow	
107	Herszl CYGLER	0	10/12	Karpil Cygler (31), Malka Meller	
113	Eida SZTAYNER	0	10/13	Jakob Sztayner (36), Rosa Sztayner	
114	Moshe WEISFELD	3	10/13	Samson Weisfeld (45), Sara Berkowicz	
117	Moshe GROS	60	11/3	Szlomo Gros, Szaidla Gros	
132	Sara KURCWAYL	0	11/27	Szmul Kurcwayl (33), Maryanna Maierowicz	
1823					
31	Haia WALDMAN	34	2/26	Symka Perecowicz, Temesl Perecowicz	husband Elias Waldman (38)
45	Faygl BENDIT	0	4/4	Abraham Bendit (21), Michela Zelinger	
47	Aron WALDMAN	10	4/9	Elias Waldman (36), Haia Adler	
57	Wolf GRYNBLUM	10	4/28	Joska Grynblum (38), Rosa Herszlowicz	
84	Faibel ZELINGER	1	8/11	Marka Zelinger	
94	Dawid SZTATLER	2	9/7	Abraham Sztatler (34) baker, Anna Sztainer	
102	Joel MITELMAN	70	10/1	Manella Mitelman, Malka Mitelman	wife Zysel son Jakob (37)
117	Herszl SZTATLER	0	12/1	Maier Sztatler (29), Gitla Stoyser	
121	Bayla ROSENBLAT	0	12/19	Israel Rosenblat, Hai Zaydner	
122	Jochym BRYNER	70	12/29		wife Itl
1824					
3	Manos JOSKOWICZ	0	1/9	Abram Joskowicz, Sora Joskowicz	
4	Jakob SZTAYNER	32	1/11	Juda Sztayner, Aydl Kamunian	wife Dwoyra Mermer
5	Szmul GOLDFLUS	45	1/12	Marka Goldflus, Anna Goldflus	wife Sara Gerslow
8	Hodes ZURMANOWICZ	70	1/18	Judka Zurmanowicz, Modes Zurmanowicz	son Herszl Goldfeld
15	Zysla MITTELMAN	68	2/11		husband Juda Mittelman
16	Herszl KURCWAIN	2	2/12	Szmul Kurcwain, Mirla Gogsztein	
19	Sora GLAITMAN	1	2/17	Rubin Glaitman, Szain Moshkowicz	
26	Majer SZTEINER	1	3/9	Josef Sztainer (28), Ruchla Berkowicz	
31	Zysla GOLDFLUS	0	3/18	Abraam Goldflus, Michelle Zelinger	
33	Jozef BLUMBERG	40	3/24		
35	Berek GRYNBLUM	0	4/2	Joska Gryblum (30), Rosa Gruderman	
43	Elkona CUKERMAN	0	4/20	Dawid Cukerman, Haja Herszkowicz	
50	Zysla GOLDFRAND	3	5/3	Joska Goldfrand, Ester Wolfowicz	
54	Moshe VOGIEL	0	5/14	Heyzik Vogiel (38), Hanna Aronowicz	
65	Kopel SZAIN	95	6/8	Szymon Szain, Szaindla Szain	
66	Bayla Ester KURCWAIL	59	6/11	Lewka Abramowicz, Idesy Abramowicz	husband Mark Kurcwail
67	Gitla ROYZNER	0	6/11	Marka Royzner, Ruchma Frydman	
74	Sora DAWIDOWICZ	60	7/18	husband Jonas Cukerman	
77	Maryanna SZYMSZYKOWICZ	80	7/24	husband Jana Szymczykowicz	
83	Cerla GROSMA	1	9/12	Icka Grosman, Klara Moshkowicz	
86	Laja SZYMSZYKOWICZ	0	9/25	Herszl Szymczykowicz (39), Bayla Hauser	
110	Gitla FRYDMAN	2	10/28	Heskiel Frydman (30), Bluma Rozenhaym	
111	Szmul GLIKSZTEIN	0	10/28	Lewka Gliksztein, Ester Goldflus	
1825					
1	Kayla LAYNER	24	1/1	Abraam Landsman (66)	
4	Jana GOLDFRAND	0	1/1	Josek Goldfrand, Ester Wolfowicz	
16	Mirla ROZENZWAYG	30	2/14	Maier Echenfryd, Ester Echenfryd	husband Jakob Rozenzwayg
40	Gitla MELLER	73	4/9		
54	Szaindla SZAIN	30	5/3	Kopel Szain, Hendel Szain	
62	Brandla IMMERGLIK	0	6/16	Aron Immerglik, Hanna Meller	
86	(no name) KESTENBERG	0	8/21	Moshe Kestenberg, innkeeper, Rose Kerner	
93	Szmul EILENBERG	0	9/10	Josef Eilenberg (43) overseer of Kahal, Ruchla Goldflus	
98	Szmul SZTARK	1	9/23	Luxendra Sztark (28), Salka Kornblum	
100	Jochym DYNER	1	10/7	Jakob Dyner (45), Haja Donaiow	
114	Icek ROZENHAIM	68	12/2	Herszl Ziskielowicz, Brendla Ziskielowicz	wife Bluma Glowow
118	Szmul ROZENHAIM	0	12/6	Herszl Rozenhaim (25) peddler, Aydl Kerner	

Kielce and Radom Gubernias with powiat (district) divisions, 1867-1917



Kingdom of Poland,
with Kielce and Radom
gubernias shaded.

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: АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯ
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 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, a database on JewishGen
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 gubernia
palatinate	geographical/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 not related
powiat	district, subdivision of gubernia
USC	Urząd Stanu Cywilnego = Civil Records Office, where vital records less than 100 years old are usually stored in each town
województwa	geographical/political subdivision 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