

The
Kielce
 ~
Radom
 Special Interest Group
Journal

Volume 6, Number 3
 Summer 2002

A journal of Jewish genealogy
 published quarterly,
 covering the Gubernias of
Kielce and Radom
 of the Kingdom of Poland
 as defined by the boundaries
 as they existed 1867-1917

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The
Kielce-Radom
Special Interest Group
Journal

ISSN No. 1092-8006

Published quarterly,
in January, April, July and October, by the

KIELCE-RADOM
Special Interest Group (SIG)

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Newton Centre, MA 02459-1206
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Annual subscription rates (U.S. funds):

U.S.A.: \$26.00

Canada: \$30.00

Elsewhere: \$37.00

Subscriptions and changes of address
should be sent to the above.

Postmaster: Send changes to the above.
Application to Mail at Periodicals Postage
Rates is Pending at Boston, MA.

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

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... but first a word from our editor

With the publication of this issue, there is now more information available in English about the Jews of the city of Kielce than ever before.

Most notable is something which isn't in this issue, but is in process on the internet – the translation of the Hebrew-language Kielce yizkor book *Sefer Kielce*, edited by Pinchas Cytron and published in Tel Aviv in 1957. Kielce-Radom SIG member Sandra Lilienthal and her family have made a very generous contribution to the JewishGen Yizkor Book Project in honor of her grandfather, funding the English translation of the entire 328-page memorial book, and its publication on the JewishGen web site. As of this writing, more than half of the translation has been completed, and can be found on JewishGen at <http://www.jewishgen.org/Yizkor/Kielce/Kielce.html> >.

Several extensive articles on the Jews of Kielce comprise the bulk of this issue. First is the translation of an article on the Jewish "pioneers" of Kielce, the first settlers after the lifting of restrictions on Jewish residency in 1863, drawn from Polish-language sources. Next is a translation of the article on Kielce from Yad Vashem's Hebrew-language *Pinkas HaKehillot Polen*, the "Encyclopaedia of Jewish Communities" – the lengthiest of these articles that we've published to date. Then we present an original article "The History of Anti-Semitism in Kielce during the Holocaust Era", by Rivka Schiller. These three articles – as well as the online yizkor book translation – present different perspectives on some of the same events, which can be interesting to compare.

This issue also contains an essay on the source material concerning Jews which can be found in the Polish State Archives branch in Kielce, translated from a new book published by the Polish State Archives; and a *prenumerant* (pre-subscriber) list of Kielce residents from a 1923 religious book.

Rounding out the front section are descriptions of two sources which will be very useful to those researching family from Kielce, both in need of funding for translation: A Hebrew-language book containing tombstone inscriptions from the Kielce Jewish cemetery, 1870s-1920s; and the Polish-language "Historical Dictionary of Kielce Jews". Please help contribute, to make these translations possible.

The vital records extracts in the issue are for two Radom gubernia towns: Ożarów marriages 1870-1884 (a "new" town for us), and births in the city of Radom for 1845-1848.

Regarding a new SIG "coordinator" for next year... Debra Braverman has generously volunteered to serve as our new subscription and finance manager. Now we only need to find someone to take over the printing and mailing aspects of the SIG. A volunteer is needed to perform this vital function, in order for the *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal* to continue. If you are able to volunteer for this job, please contact me at the address at the left.

— Warren Blatt

The Time of Pioneers – The Jewish Community in Kielce, 1863-1904

Krzysztof Urbański

“Czas Pionierów (czyli społeczność żydowska w Kielcach w latach 1863-1904)”

An article from *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego*

BŻIH No. #145-146 (1988 #1-2), pages 33-46

Translated from the Polish by Gwido Zlatkes

The Tsar's decree of May 24 (June 5, on the Gregorian calendar), 1862 and the National Government's declaration of January 22, 1863 finally created conditions enabling Jews to freely settle within the city limits of Kielce. After a thirty-year long struggle, the rich Kielce bourgeois had to give in.¹ But the January Insurrection and the ensuing traveling limitations caused that the influx of the Jewish population remained small in 1863-1864. In 1863, 9 persons applied for the right to settle in Kielce and in the following year, 15 persons. The first Jew granted the permit of permanent settlement was Lejbuś Lewkowicz.²

During the Insurrection [of 1863], Kielce inhabitants were aware of Jewish issues in many forms. On December 23, 1863, Izrael Łabniewicz was publicly hanged by the sentence of the Judiciary-Martial Commission (*Komisja Sądowo Wojenna*) for serving in a unit of the insurgent gendarmerie.³ Izrael Eisenberg of Chęciny, who traded in scrap metal, rendered substantial services to the Kielce insurgent organization. The Tsarist military commandant of the Kielce district, General Ksawery Czengiery, sold him arms captured from insurgents or collected at battlefields. Eisenberg sorted the arms and resold the good pieces back to the Poles.

Other attitudes occurred as well. When the insurrection started fading out, some Jews entered collaboration with the Tsarist administration and gave it information on the movements of insurgent units. The Poles mercilessly punished this activity and there was often a need to protect the informers by relocating them from their villages and hamlets to larger towns. In mid 1864, several such families, both Polish and Jewish, had to be moved to Kielce. Among others, Czaja Ibiński, Jankiel Klajsztejn and Chaim Baran found safe haven there. They could feel safe in the town upon the Silnica River because a 3,365 men-strong Russian garrison, almost the number of Kielce inhabitants, guarded the town.⁴

The extinguishing of the Insurrection, the lifting of the restrictions on traveling, and the elevation of Kielce to the rank of provincial (*gubernia*) capital [in 1867] greatly increased the interest among Jews in permanent settlement in Kielce. A study by Władysław Dzikowski indicates that 77 Jews arrived in Kielce in 1866 and in 49 in 1867.⁵ In 1872, ten years after the decree was issued, Kielce was inhabited by 1,046 Jews; in 1875 there were 1,121 Jews, in 1888—2,649, in 1896—2,946 and in 1904—6,000.⁶ Most of them came from the townlets in the neighborhood: Chęciny, Chmielnik, Daleszyce, Staszów and Końskie. The number of Jews willing to settle in Kielce depended on a number of circumstances. After 1867, the major magnet was the rank of the town (a provincial capital) whereas the wave of settlement after 1882 was related to the revocation of concessions for mills and windmills from Jews. After 1893, there was an influx of Jews pushed out from neighboring villages.

Jews began arriving in Kielce after the system of ghettos ceased to exist, and Jews settled throughout the town depending on their means. The richer ones purchased property or rented apartments in the center, mostly at the streets: Duża, Mała, Konstantego, Leonarda, Wesoła and Bodzentyńska; the less well-off ones settled in the suburbs: Szydłówek, Piaski and Barwinek. The first houses owned by Jews were built on the state-owned land along the Silnica River. A quarter called Nowy Świat emerged there – over time with the majority of Jewish population. Also as the town grew, the Jews settled along new streets: Czysta, Tadeuszowa, Bazarowa, Wschodnia and Szeroka.

¹ See: Krzysztof Urbański, “Stosunek bogatego mieszczaństwa do prób osadnictwa żydowskiego w Kielcach 1833-1863”, in *Biuletyn ŻIH*, 1985, no. 1-2, pp. 3-23.

² *Gazeta Kielecka* (henceforth *GK*), 1931, no. 94.

³ Białynia Chodecki, *Księga pamiątkowa w 40 rocznicę powstania styczniowego 1863-1834*, Lwów 1904, p. 112; K. Urbański, “Kielce w okresie powstania styczniowego” in *Rocznik Muzeum Narodowego w Kielcach*, 1984, no. 13, p. 135.

⁴ Archiwum Państwowe w Kielcach = The State Archives in Kielce (henceforth AP Kielce), Akta Naczelnika Powiatu Kieleckiego = Documents of the Commandant of the Kielce District, 1864, call # 58, p. 99.

⁵ Władysław Dzikowski, *Nazwiska żydowskie Kielczan*, manuscript stored at the Learned Society of Kielce.

⁶ *GK*, 1874, no 5; *GK*, 1888, no. 92; *GK*, 1896, no. 11; *GK*, 1905, no 49.

Many of the Russian officers from the garrison quartered in private apartments, and finding a building suitable for a shop or an apartment was exceedingly difficult. Between 1863 and 1870, only six Jews: Salomon Srebrny, Abraham Urbajtl, Lejbuś Rutkowski, Icek Rosenbach, Mojżesz Szpiro and Jankiel Klajsztein, managed to find properties in the vicinity of the market square, the best location for commerce because of fairs and markets. Soon every free spot in the center was turned into a dwelling or a store. The daily *Kurier Kielecki* wrote about the backyards near the market square, "They are very long and extremely cramped, rather internal streets than backyards." This character is sometimes underscored by small shops rented by the impoverished Jewish merchants.⁷

A particular feature was the small turnaround of real estate in Kielce. Original Kielce citizens reluctantly sold houses, land or development plots. Whoever owned a house or a plot was a "citizen" and was well regarded in the social hierarchy. Unless out of necessity, nobody would get rid of real estate. By 1866, only 5 lots were in Jewish hands. In 1898, there were 93 Jewish properties, but according to *Gazeta Kielecka*, most of them had been purchased within the "last three years."⁸ The first owners were: Szlama Prajzer, Icek Moszkowicz, Gecel Majerson, Symcha Rajzman, Mordka Silbergiel, Abram Szterenszos, Mojżesz Pfeffer and Saul Rosenblatt.⁹

With the growing settlement, the Kielce Jews started organizing a synagogue district [*okręg bóyniczny*]. This encountered a fierce resistance from the Chęciny rabbi. The deputy rabbi Icek Tenenbaum several times argued before the Civil Tribunal that the Kielce district should not be established because Kielce did not have a synagogue and services were held in private houses. His efforts were fruitless.

By the decree of February 1, 1868, the Government Commission for the Interior [*Komisja Rządowa Spraw Wewnętrznych*] established the Kielce Synagogue District [*Kielecki Okręg Bóyniczny*], and on August 22, the provincial authorities ratified the protocol of the elections to the Synagogue Board (*Dozór Bóyniczny*). Mordka Goldret became the rabbi. Routine actions followed, that is the books of births, marriages and deaths were established. In 1869, the first three Jewish weddings were recorded: of Lejbuś and Mindla Pasternak, Juda Traub and Sura Cwajgiel, and Mendel Herszenbaum and Udes Szlamowicz.¹⁰ An 1871 audit showed a remarkable diligence in maintaining the records. The audit report notes that for 1871, 77 births, 27 marriages and 29 deaths were recorded.¹¹ [Ed. note: These earliest Kielce Jewish vital records have been extracted and published in the *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*: Births 1868-1884 in IV:1, Marriages 1869-1884 in I:2, and Deaths 1870-1884 in II:1].

Other activities commenced. The Synagogue Board, headed by M. Pfeffer, ordered the adaptation of a house at Bodzentyńska Street for a synagogue; the town magistrate issued a permit to open a butcher shop with kosher meat and poultry at St. Tekla Square; and Mojżesz Sztemke obtained a permit to build a wooden bath. The province authorities commissioned the town architect Franciszek Kowalski with finding a location for the cemetery. After inspecting the town's surroundings, it was decided that the Jewish cemetery would be located in the Pakosz quarter. Kowalski was commissioned with the design of the fence and the house for the gravedigger and janitor. His projects were accepted and by 1870, the Kielce community had its own cemetery.¹² [Ed. note: See the article on the Kielce cemetery on page 38 of this issue]. Aron Lejb Majstersztik was appointed the gravedigger.¹³

With the passing of time, there was an increasing need to build a synagogue. Yet the debate over its localization was prolonged because, according to the contemporary regulations, it had to be erected away from Christian churches. Also, the funds for design and building materials were insufficient.

The arrival of the Jews in Kielce was followed by their entering the sphere of economics. Twelve years after their settlement, the image of the town began to visibly change. This is how I. Kaczkowski described the town prior to 1862 in *Pamiętnik Kielecki* in 1874, "[Kielce's] standing was much lower than other towns, not only provincial but also district towns. It was just a hamlet of farmers who followed the age-old fashion and subsisted on a plot of land. The reason for this was the prohibition of Jews living there,

⁷ *Kurier Kielecki*, 1913, no. 155.

⁸ *GK*, 1898, no. 98.

⁹ AP Kielce, Urząd Starostwa Powiatowego, call # 217a.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* Archiwum Biura Prokuratora Królewskiego przy Trybunale Cywilnym in Kielce, Documents regarding the creation of a new Synagoga District in Kielce, call # 61, pp. 4, 22.

¹¹ *Ibid.* p. 24.

¹² J. Szczepański, *Cmentarze kieleckie*, (Kielce, 1982), p. 14.

¹³ *GK*, 1876, no. 32.

a significant factor in commerce. The stagnation was caused by the lack of competition. Trade was limited to foreign beverages and imported goods with which some made large fortunes. On the other hand, it was impossible to buy a quart of kasha or flour if one did not get a supply for the whole week at the market place. The same thing was with basic everyday needs: a needle, a thread, a button, or even more so, a ribbon, a yard of fabric, poplin etc. Jews brought all of this on market days from Chęciny, Chmielnik or Pińczów.”¹⁴

This situation changed after 1862. The influx of the Jewish population propelled commerce in all areas. Every year, a few grocery, variety and haberdashery stores opened and so did stores with imported goods. The first store established by the Jews after 1862 was Nochim Hercyk Cwajgl's warehouse at the market square. It carried glass, china and kerosene lamps. Between 1863-1866, four other stores, mostly groceries, opened: Moszek Strosberg's, Icek Rosenbach's, Lejzor Chilberg's and Mosze Mauerbergier's. They sold poultry and dairy provided by middlemen from neighboring villages and imported goods like tea, coffee, spices and fruit.

In some areas, Jews soon became potentates by filling the gaps in Polish commerce. A typical example in Kielce was the book trade, in which Jews played an enormous and honorable role. In 1861, Michał Goldhaar arrived in Kielce bringing with him a large number of books. He displayed them for sale in Europejski Hotel. When he realized that there was no competition, he obtained a permit for opening a permanent bookstore in July 1862. It was located at Pocztowa Street. It also sold music scores, newspapers and stationery goods. From 1869 on, by an agreement with the Kielce Education Board [*Kielecka Dyrekcja Naukowa*], he also supplied textbooks for elementary schools, Sunday vocational courses and kheders.¹⁵ He was a publisher as well. Owing to his initiative, the so-called *Pamiętniki Kieleckie* were published for the years 1870, 1871 and 1874; he also published *Groby Kościoła NMP w Kielcach* by Władysław Siarkowski and his play *Majnoci*. M. Goldhaar inscribed himself permanently in the history of Kielce as the co-founder of *Gazeta Kielecka*, whose first issue appeared on Oct. 1, 1870. His bookstore was popular among high school students because it secretly sold Polish literature prohibited by the Tsarist censorship and clandestinely imported from the Austrian partition.

Saul Rosenblatt opened another bookstore in 1876. It changed its address several times, subsequently to Zamkowa, Konstantego and Duża Streets. Over time, the owner broadened his wares to include stationery, school supplies, music scores and newspapers. Also, a lending library opened in the bookstore. Likewise his competitor, S. Rosenblatt, imported works by Mickiewicz, Słowacki, Syrokomla and others, from Galicia, clandestinely of course.¹⁶

The bookstore established and run by Leon Grostał was also popular in Kielce. It was located at Duża Street in a house owned by Aleksander Bojemski and its official name was “Księgarnia Leon i Ska.” [Leon and Co. Bookstore]. It had a separate room with used books, music scores, stationery, school supplies and newspapers. Then a lending library opened in it. The bookstore became a meeting place for the Kielce society, and concerts, recitals and public lectures were organized there.¹⁷

Another bookstore of much lesser significance was the establishment with a rather long name, “Drukarnia, Księgarnia i Skład Materiałów Piśmiennych” [Printing, Bookstore and Stationery Store] established by Icek Kaminer in 1889 at the corner of Wesoła and Konstantego streets. Also in 1889, two small bookstores opened with books exclusively in Hebrew, both at Leonarda Street, one owned by Aron Wolden and the other by Moszek Mendel Walden.

Within thirty years, i.e. between 1870-1900, Jewish merchants were represented in all kinds of trade.¹⁸

Among the others, in the years 1898, 1899 and 1900, Josek Steigman, Uszer Kaminer and Icek Erman established three well-known jewelers' and watchmakers' workshops. The first of them was at Długa Street, and the others were at Kolejowa Street. Their owners imported a wide variety of Swiss watches and they assembled alarm clocks from parts and sold them under their own names. In 1893, Szmul Goldberg

¹⁴ I. J. Kaczkowski, “Część statystyczno-informacyjna Guberni Kieleckiej,” *Pamiętnik Kielecki*, (Warszawa 1874), p. 167.

¹⁵ S. Januszek, “Dzieje księgarstwa w Kielcach w latach 1826-1939,” *Roczniki Biblioteczne*, yr. 12, no. 1-4, (Wrocław-Warsaw, 1968), pp. 256, 285; *Pamiętnik Kielecki*, (Warszawa, 1871), p. 153.

¹⁶ Z. Wasilewski, “Życie umysłowe przed maturą,” *Pamiętnik Kota Kielczan 1928*, (Warszawa 1929), p. 55.

¹⁷ S. Król, *Wspomnienia księgarza*, manuscript owned by his family, p. 46.

¹⁸ GK, 1919, nos. 262, 264, 270, 273, 276. GK, 1920, nos. 23, 85, 91, 123, 128.

opens his iron store at Starowarszawska Street; seven years later, Nusyn Mortkowicz opens a similar store at the same street. These were the first warehouses in the field that later would become dominated by Jews.

Taking advantage of the underdeveloped market, many merchants either dealt in several different areas or opened a second store. For instance, alongside his bookstore, M. Goldhaar owned banking houses in Kielce and Radom, and for that reason, was a member of the Kielce Land Credit Association. S. Rosenblatt, besides his bookstore, dealt for some time in produce. I. Kaminer and S. Rozenblatt ran bookstores combined with printing presses. The latter hid this from the tax authority and was fined in 1895.¹⁹ Therefore, he registered the printing shop under his son Abram Rosenblatt's name. The Cwajgiel family responded to high demand for glass and china by opening a second store. Also Dawid Besser, from a family dealing in fabrics, opened a second store, this time with tobacco.

All of this changed the image and economy of Kielce. "The decree of 1862... increased the value of houses... by four hundred percent. It almost completely altered the physiognomy of the town by turning almost all first floor windows into shops with all kinds and quality of merchandise that could be purchased at moderate prices"²⁰

Shops competed for customers. M. Goldhaar regularly used *Gazeta Kielecka* to advertise the titles of new books. H. Edelman courteously informed customers that he received "Fans, ribbons, feathers, flowers, ruffs, bows, white and black tulle, chiffon and damask." The clothing manufacture of A. Hagierberger enticed "The Benevolent Public of Kielce as well as the Honorable Gentry visiting Kielce" to buy their wares.²¹ Even a small purchase included free delivery of the package to the requested address. Whoever could afford it attracted customers with lower prices. When, in 1894, the price for 1 kilogram of first choice beef was officially set at 12 kopeks, the butchers Uszer Uszerowicz, Judka Białobroda, and Bajla Marchewka sold it at 10 kopeks; the second and third choice meat was also sold cheaper. Profit was found in the places where nobody else would look for it. Beginning in 1892, Jewish carriers bought old slag in Cedzyna near Kielce and delivered it to the Kielce train station for sending to foundries.²²

Fierce competition meant that only the most dynamic enterprises could survive; if a store did not make profit it, closed or changed profile. When, in 1888, a few Polish merchants established a large store with condiments and wine, the Jews temporarily withdrew from this area. *Gazeta Kielecka* wrote, "With the establishment of the delicatessen in Kielce, Jews abandoned the condiment trade, especially in spices and wine, as well as in clothing and home supplies; they closed their shops and large street stands... There is no Jewish shop left with Hungarian wine, almonds and many other condiments."²³ On the other hand, driving out Jews from trading in yeast did not succeed despite strong pressure.

While Jewish trade in Kielce grew and competition enforced efficiency and taking care of each and every customer, the situation in crafts was more difficult for the Jews. Many branches were dominated by the Poles for a long time, and their workshops were well regarded. This made breaking into the market difficult. In 1876, out of 20 butchers only 5 were Jews: Moszek Moszkowicz, Jankiel Zilbersztajn, Wulf Białobroda, Jakub Bunkier and Lejbuś Szmulewicz; out of 7 bakers, 2 were Jewish: Icek Godfryd and Alter Wajnberg.²⁴

With the passing years, people more and more trusted Jewish fare, especially when in many cases life proved it better than Polish. Bread in Kielce was always bad. Inspections, appeals and pleas did not help. *Gazeta Kielecka* wrote, "There is no other choice, we have to bring Jews from Chęciny, Chmielnik and other townlets to teach us how to bake bread."²⁵

Some artisans stayed in Kielce for a period of time, shorter or longer depending on orders. The optician Jakub Brylant came periodically from Warsaw and so did the furrier Berek Lampart and the dental technician Rozalia Segel.²⁶

¹⁹ S. Januszak, *op. cit.* p. 260.

²⁰ I. K. Kaczkowski, *op. cit.* pp. 167-168.

²¹ *GK*, 1876 nos. 1, 3; *GK*, 1885, no. 6.

²² *GK*, 1893, no. 60.

²³ *GH*, 1891, no. 93.

²⁴ *GK*, 1876, nos. 74, 83.

²⁵ *GK*, 1887, no. 99.

²⁶ *GK*, 1872, no. 95; 1875, no. 3; 1876, nos. 3, 6, 17.

Markets and fairs were a good occasion for merchants and artisans to sell their goods. From 3–6 thousand people would come to them from neighboring towns and villages (mainly from Chęciny, Pińczów, Daleszyce and Stopnica).²⁷ Carts and makeshift stands sold all kinds of goods. Pigs were brought from Pińczów, wheat from Lelów, fruit from Bieliny, Psary and Działoszyce, and cheese from Pińczów. “To each fair, some 60 Jewish peddlers came with clothing, fabrics and cheap sundries. Fairs were a big attraction. They also drew people because of the entertainment. The ‘hospitability’ of 73 Kielce innkeepers also played not a small role in developing festive habits.”²⁸

In 1871, the magistrate decided to build large trade halls at the new market square. Chaskiel Landau of Chęciny won the contest between a few developers and in two years, he erected a two-story building with spaces for 56 stores and warehouses. It housed slaughterhouses, food stores and warehouses in relatively good conditions by the standards of the times. It was hoped that this would improve hygiene, not a small thing since the epidemics of typhus and scarlet fever were frequent in Kielce.

When, in 1883, a railroad was brought to Kielce, its importance as a regional center grew significantly. The prices for lots in the western part of the town, between the station and the river Sinica, jumped instantaneously. Whoever had disposable money bought land that until now was useless – for warehouses, factories and residential development. Within a few years, new streets emerged: Wspólna, Żłota, Równa and Żytia.²⁹ Among the owners of lots there were rich Jewish families: the Kahans, the Hassenbeins, the Bruners, the Nowaks and the Frydmans.

In 1887, the City Hall initiated several development projects in order to improve Kielce’s sanitary situation and esthetics. In that year, Jewish contractors won the bid for casing the town springs and wells with stone slabs. Two years later, Jews won the contract for paving the principal Kielce streets by lowering the estimated price by 36%. The upset *Gazeta Kielecka* asked, “How can they do this?”³⁰ The mechanism was simple. It was a big job and the necessary stone was supplied in any needed amount by nearby quarries. With large orders and cheap transportation, it was possible to lower some estimates.

Over time, Jewish investors’ interest in industry increased. In 1892, only 10 factories in Kielce had the value of production in excess of 1,000 rubles per year. Jews had shares in three of them: a tannery, a steam mill and a brewery. After 1895, the situation changed radically. That year on September 5, Abram Zagajski of Chmielnik purchased from Sylwester Golemowski the lime kiln “Wietrznia” with two burners of the so-called “cupola” type which yielded 30 tons of lime per week. In 1896, the banker Judka Ehrlich purchased from the firm “Dobrzański and Co.” the quarry “Kadzielnia.”³¹ Also Mendel Lipszyc got involved in mineral industry by purchasing the lime kiln “Międzygórze.” At the turn of 1896–1897, 40 Jewish shareholders started the factory of Portland cement “Kielce”. The Hejman brothers, formerly the leasers of a factory in Krasnocin started building the glass factory “Leonów.”³² Also Rachmil Rozenholtz’s brick kiln easily found customers.³³ Among smaller factories established at the end of the 19th century, we should mention Aron Berkowicz’s haberdashery manufacture, Litman Rubinek’s soap and candles’ factory, Wolf Miński’s tannery, Henryk Nowak’s sawing mill, Judka Cukierman’s brewery and Seder Strosberg’s factory of munition patrons. Still the progress was rather slow. At the turn of 1902/1903, 27 factories in Kielce employed no more than 737 workers and the total worth of their output was merely a million and half rubles.³⁴

While bigger factories, especially quarries, coped with shortages of labor, hordes of beggars swarmed the streets together with people willing to take any short term paid job.³⁵ It was a tradition in Kielce that every Thursday was the beggars’ day. No merchant could refuse a donation on that day.³⁶ This custom was actively opposed by the Charitable Society [*Towarzystwo Dobroczyne*] but to no avail.

²⁷ Jan Pazdur, *Dzieje Kielc 1864–1939*, (Wrocław, 1971), p. 22.

²⁸ *Ibid.* p. 23.

²⁹ Władysław Dzikowski, Danuta Kopertowska, *Toponimia Kielc*. (Warszawa: Państwowe Wydawn. Naukowe, 1976), pp. 107, 117, 120, 135, 149.

³⁰ *GK*, 1887, no. 67; *GK*, 1889, no. 46.

³¹ *Stulecie Zakładu Wapienniczego “Wietrznia”*, (Kielce, 1974), p. 6; J. Pazdur, *op. cit.* p. 43.

³² *GK*, 1897, no. 91.

³³ Jerzy Jerzmanowski, *W starych Kielcach [Of Old Kielce]* (Kraków: Wydawn. Literackie, 1975), p. 122.

³⁴ *GK*, 1894, no. 2.

³⁵ *GK*, 1879, no. 27.

³⁶ B. Baranowski, *Ludzie gościńca w XVII–XVIII wieku*, Łódź 1986, p. 120; S. Król, *op. cit.* p. 50.

People in Kielce lived rather peacefully and one uneventful day passed after another. Only rarely did something shake the public opinion. In 1876, the brutal murder of the gravedigger A. Majstersztik and his family was a great shock; his family was "regarded as one of the poorest" in the Jewish community.³⁷ The energetic investigation led to the capture of the murderer, a soldier from the local garrison, Wiktor Matwiejew.³⁸ In that same year, a fire in the quarter Nowy Świat razed several single-floor houses, most of them belonging to Jews.³⁹ In 1897, unknown perpetrators set fire to the buildings of Moszek Lewkowicz on Bodzentyńska Street; luckily it was noticed in time and extinguished. In 1891, the Land Guard [*Straż Ziemska*] arrested "a group of young Jews who stole rings, diamond earrings and a golden medallion from the apartments of their co-religionists."⁴⁰

The access of the Jews to the population of Kielce resulted in the whole array of communal and cultural activities. In 1872, Jews and other Kielce inhabitants contributed money to the existing orphanage for Russian Orthodox children.⁴¹ From 1875, the Jews were active in the Land Credit Association [*Towarzystwo Kredytowe Ziemskie*].⁴² The Provincial and District Tax Committees in 1885 included the Jews alongside the Poles: Michał Goldhaar, Szlama Rembiszewski, Izrael Giertler, Abram Urbajtł, Judka Kaminer, Majer Sztunka, Henryk Nowak and Judka Cukierman.⁴³ Some were awarded honorable titles and high state awards for their economic and social activity. M. Goldhaar was granted the title of commerce councilor (*radca handlowy*) and several other distinctions. The merchant Rubin Edelstein received "a gold medal to hang on his neck on the ribbon of the St. Stanisław's Medal."⁴⁴

Poor sanitary conditions in Kielce were the cause of a typhus epidemic that broke out in 1894. The Jewish community created its own medical service and ambulance at Kozia Street with doctors on duty around-the-clock. Some of the sick were quarantined in kheder rooms and those threatened with infection were provided free medicine and food. A tearoom opened at St. Tekla Square serving the poor tea and rolls, free or at a minimal charge. To collect funds for medicine and medical care, the kehillah turned to wealthy Jews. There was a good response. Among others, Henryk Binental, Mojżesz Pfeffer, Michał Goldhaar and Judka Ehrlich contributed sums in excess of a hundred rubles.⁴⁵ Still commerce suffered significant losses. Some shops, primarily with second hand goods, had to close down and fairs and markets had to be limited.

As it was customary among Jews, great importance was assigned to education. The elementary schooling was done in kheders. In Kielce in the 1870s, their number oscillated between 15 and 20; in 1900, it exceeded 30. Because of the Tsarist policy on one hand, and due to religious prescriptions on the other, the percentage of students attending lay state schools was low. In 1898, in the male *gymnasium* in Kielce, out of 463 students, only 13 were Jews; in the female *gymnasium*, out of 233 students, 13 were Jewish.⁴⁶ In 1900, the Kielce classical *gymnasium* was attended by 21 Jews out of 543 students, i.e. 5.5 percent.⁴⁷

Some were honors students. In 1894, Aleksander Binental, Gabriel Hasserbein and Adalf Edelman graduated with diplomas.⁴⁸

By a decree of 1886, to become a rabbi in the Kingdom of Poland one had to pass a state exam at the level of two-year elementary school. In 1898 in Kielce, Henocho Kaminer and Alter Herberg took this exam, and in the next year, Jankiel Lipman, Jankiel Podoryjski and Ezyel Gancweig.⁴⁹

Jews participated in all important cultural events in Kielce. The opera *The Jewess* by Jacques F. Halevy, staged in Kielce in 1896 was very popular. Some 300 Jews attended its closing night.⁵⁰ A year later, the Kielce Jews actively participated in fundraising for the monument of Adam Mickiewicz in Warsaw.⁵¹

³⁷ GK, 1876, no. 32.

³⁸ GK, 1876, no. 98.

³⁹ GK, 1876, no. 67.

⁴⁰ GK, 1891, no. 11.

⁴¹ GK, 1872, no. 5.

⁴² GK, 1878, no. 39.

⁴³ GK, 1886, no. 55.

⁴⁴ GK, 1900, no. 7.

⁴⁵ GK, 1894, no. 65.

⁴⁶ GK, 1898, no. 88.

⁴⁷ GK, 1900, no. 25.

⁴⁸ GK, 1894, no. 47.

⁴⁹ GK, 1896, no. 83; GK, 1898, no. 3; GK, 1899, no. 100.

⁵⁰ GK, 1896, no. 11.

⁵¹ GK, 1897, no. 27.

Tickets to the theatre were expensive and it was common that many of the audience showed up after the first act when one could get in without a ticket. *Gazeta Kielecka* complained about this writing that Jews notoriously abuse this custom.⁵² Crowds gathered at all kinds of summer festivities organized in parks or in the suburbs, mainly in Karczówka. The band of the Voluntary Fire Brigade played and charitable institutions organized lotteries where you could win even a goat or a cow.

Regardless of the many common initiatives, only a few individuals assumed Polish ways. The Kielce Jews ill tolerated leaving their community and faith. In 1886 *Gazeta Kielecka* wrote, "During the Jewish holidays ... the throngs of Orthodox Jews in Kielce noisily expressed their disapproval of a neophyte, an 18 year old woman and daughter of one of Kielce's Jews, who left her family and went to Olkusz where she was baptized and then married a petty officer in the Polotsk battalion."⁵³

At the turn of the 19th and 20th century, the Jewish community of Kielce underwent significant political and economic changes, both positive and negative. In 1899, the bookseller Saul Rosenblatt died, and a year later, Michał Goldhaar. They were among the pioneers of Jewish settlement in Kielce and played an important role in the town's history. Saul's bookstore continued its operation under his son Abram. Goldhaar's bookstore was taken over by his long time friend, the physician Abram Perelman, who ran it under the name of his wife, Mina Perelman.⁵⁴ Alas the new owner did not perform up to Goldhaar's level and in three years, the place with an illustrious tradition in Kielce ceased to exist. However, life does not tolerate a void. In 1903, Gustaw Golwasser opened a bookstore and stationery shop "Pocztówka" [Postcard]. The name of the business came from its specialty which was first selling and then also printing postcards. Today, many of these postcards with the views of Kielce at the turn of the century are a collectors' rarity. In 1903-1904, the bookstore was run by Salomon Rzędowski, who eventually turned to running a printing press.

The demand for stones and lime increased every year, and in 1899 the owners of the "Kadzielnia" modernized their kiln. The daily output grew from 12 to 120 tons and the quality improved. "According to contemporary analyses, the end product of 'Kadzielnia' contained 99.05% lime and was suitable for chemical and medical use."⁵⁵ In 1903, a large modernization of "Wietznia" began. In the same year the owner of the Szczecno estate and Szmul Goldsztajn's Trading House established "Towarzystwo Akcyjne dla Eksploatacji Minerałów i Bogactw Leśnych Powiatu Kieleckiego" [The Stock Venture for the Exploitation of Minerals and Forest Resources in the District of Kielce].

In 1901, Jews were forbidden to purchase produce from farmers near Kielce tollgates. As a result, many produce stores were established; they brought produce from villages through middlemen. Some of these stores developed into large scale operations, for instance Benjamin Lewi's and Jankel Kochen's egg store or the "Delikatesy" of Szmul Nusynowicz.

At the turn of 1900/1901, the owners of the glassworks "Leonów" signed a profitable contract with the trade house "Blumenthal and Stock" in Warsaw for supplying fashionable glass bricks.⁵⁶ This allowed the expansion of the factory. Also, the factory of bent furniture "Henryków" expanded and developed under the leadership of the talented leasers Hernyk Bruner and Herman Lewi.

Well-secured credit could be obtained from the banking houses of Goldhaar, Ehrlich and a branch of the Merchant Bank in Łódź. Whoever needed instant cash could get it from the pawnbrokers Salomon Rzędowski or Mendel Ellencweig.

New artisan workshops emerged. In 1900, Sender Kaner opened a large jewelry workshop. In 1901, Abram Zilberszpic opened a hat workshop and Eliaasz Goldblum, a bakery. Characteristic of Jewish trade and craft was "a fantastic attitude towards the customer and that the fatigue of salesmen would never be shown."⁵⁷ This was also due to the fact that while numerous, these establishments were predominantly small. They employed only the owner's kin and they had to struggle for every kopek on which the well-being of the owner and his often large multi-child family depended. In the period under discussion, there were only 30-40 wealthy families.

⁵² GK, 1899, no. 23.

⁵³ GK, 1896, no. 83.

⁵⁴ S. Januszek, *op. cit.*, p. 258. *Pamyatnaia Knizhka Keletskoi Guberni*, Kielce 1901, p. 233.

⁵⁵ J. Pazdur, *op. cit.* p. 42-43.

⁵⁶ GK 1900, no. 18.

⁵⁷ J. Jerzmanowski, *op. cit.* p. 112.

The rabbinate tried to deal with social inequality, often drastic, as well as it could. It was aided by the synagogue committee consisting generally of the richest congregants. It included: Mojżesz Pfeffer, Mojżesz Kaminer, Wiktor Rajzman, Mojżesz Cukierman, Lejzor Kohen, Lejbuś Machtyngier, Icek Löwenstein, Gimpel Moszkowicz, Herszel Zagajski and Mordka Landau.⁵⁸ The kehillah supervised the regular supply of kosher meat and flour for Passover matzos. Special soap and candles were brought from Jędrzejów.

In 1900, following the example of Częstochowa, a Jewish Charitable Society was established in Kielce. At the beginning it consisted of 35 members. M. Pfeffer was elected its president, the physician A. Perleman his deputy, A. Wolman the secretary and F. Merber the treasurer.⁵⁹ The society had the assets of about 6,000 rubles and it helped the sick, orphans, and single mothers. The funds came from collections, parties and performances. The association "Bikur Kholim", established around the same time, provided kosher food to poor Jews undergoing treatment in the town hospital.⁶⁰ In 1903, the Kielce Jewish community decided to build a separate hospital pavilion for Jews. The initiative was led by its future head doctor Józef Lewinson.

Inspired by political developments in Russia, political life started to awaken among the Jews. In Kielce, with its Jewish population of predominantly small tradesmen and craftsmen, two ideology started gaining popularity simultaneously, Zionism and socialism. First, Zionism voiced itself out. *Gazeta Kielecka* wrote in 1900, "Recently, a great interest in Zionism arose among a part of the Kielce Jewish population. There were talks about the great Jewish idea, the cult of the Hebrew language, the need of a national treasury and the well-being of Palestine. These are beautiful and deceiving dreams! If today one asked any of the zealous advocates of Zion whether he would go to Palestine, the answer would be surely no – but he is active for the future generations."⁶¹ In the first quarter of 1902, in Mendel Ellencwajg's hotel, there was a first official gathering of those ready to move to and settle in Palestine. It convened due to the efforts of the lawyer Henryk Auszer. The gathered decided to create reading rooms, organize lectures on the history of Palestine, and press for a reform of kheders. Henryk Auszer was elected to the regional congress of the Zionists in Łódź.⁶² Interestingly, older Jews distanced themselves from that movement while the youth flocked to it.

Between 1900 and 1904, the vestiges of the Polish Socialist Party and the Bund began to emerge in Kielce. They were concentrated on internal organizational work; the first public display of the party's existence was at the end of 1904.

The Hasids, predominant among the Kielce Jews, were preoccupied with something different. M. Pfeffer donated a plot at Nowowarszawska Street and the sum of 20,000 rubles, and erecting a synagogue became a real prospect. On November 23, the Synagogue Board presented the magistrate with a request for permission to start preliminary works. In March 1902, the board asked for confirmation of the submitted project. The synagogue was to be built according to the design of the Kielce architect Stanisław Szpakowski; he was also to supervise the work.⁶³ On 10 June 1902, before the Synagogue Board and many gathered Jews, the head of the province planted the cornerstone. The erection document was placed in the foundation and mortared with a silver trowel. The synagogue choir under the direction of Izrael Wajner added to the celebration. The work ran smoothly and in September 1903, the unfinished building opened its doors. To find the means for finishing it, it was decided that all seats will be paid for.

The Kielce synagogue, with its nearly square layout, and the *babinec* on the second floor, and with relatively modest façade decoration, echoed the contemporarily built synagogues in Wrocław and Vienna.⁶⁴

By erecting a synagogue, the second generation of Jews who came to Kielce affirmed its economic and social advancement and marked the permanent place that the Jews gained in Kielce society. The epoch of pioneers was over.

⁵⁸ GK, 1902, no. 64.

⁵⁹ GK, 1901, no. 7.

⁶⁰ GK, 1900, no. 18.

⁶¹ GK, 1902, no. 49.

⁶² GK, 1902, no. 49.

⁶³ The State Archives in Kielce, the Documents of the City of Kielce, *O postroikę v gorode Keltsakh sinagogi 1901*, call # 727; A. Penkalla, J. Szczepański, "Synagoga w Kielcach," *Biuletyn ŻIH*, 1981, no. 4, pp. 51-55.

⁶⁴ GK, 1903, no. 77. P. Krakowski, *Teoretyczne podstawy architektury wieku XIX*, Kraków 1979, p. 84-85.

Kielce

from *Pinkas HaKehillot, Polen*, Volume VII (Jerusalem: Yad Vashem, 1999), pages 490-501

By Daniel Blatman

Translated from the Hebrew by Judy Montel

Kielce

Kielce district

קייִלְצֶה

Year	Total Population	Jewish Population
1857	3,841	101
1873	...	974
1897	20,468	6,173
1908	30,810	11,151
1910	31,171	11,351
1921	41,346	15,530
1931	58,236	18,083

The first settlement at Kielce was in the 12th century. In 1171, a church was begun there at the initiative of the Bishop of Kraków; it was completed in 1182. In 1241 and 1256, the church and the settlement around it were destroyed by the Tartar armies that invaded Poland at the time. The settlement was rehabilitated only at the beginning of the 14th century. In 1364, Kielce was granted Magdeburg rights and was recognized as a city. Even then, it remained under the ownership of the Bishop of Kraków. In this period there were about 950 inhabitants in Kielce. In the 15th century, Kielce became an important center for glass production. That is when quarrying work also began in the local stone quarries. In 1535, King Zygmunt I granted the bishopric of Kraków a privilege which forbade the settlement of Jews in the city. This privilege was reaffirmed in 1561. In an additional privilege, the King allowed a weekly market day and three commercial fairs a year. In 1638, King Władysław IV granted Kielce the right to hold a fourth commercial fair annually.

In the middle of the 17th century, the heads of the church in Kraków expanded Kielce; new houses, a new city square and more churches were built there. Kielce developed economically and workshops for glass production were established there. In the 1720s, the church established a seminary for training priests in Kielce, and the city became one of the important centers of the church in Poland. In 1794, a unit of Kościusko's army was stationed in Kielce.

In 1795, with the third partition of Poland, Kielce was annexed to Austria, and after the Congress of Vienna in 1815, it was included in the Congress Kingdom of Poland under the sovereignty of Russia.

From the middle of the 19th century, the population of Kielce grew rapidly. In 1815, a training school was established in Kielce for quarry workers, and simultaneously, work was tremendously expanded in the local quarries. In 1833, the city was connected to the Warsaw-Kraków railway line and in 1885, it was also connected to the rail line that led to the important quarrying area near Dąbrowa Gornicza (cf.). At the end of the century, there was a factory in Kielce for the manufacture of marble that employed 47 laborers, 4 large workshops which produced bricks, 5 workshops producing whitewash and several additional workshops which produced soap and processed leather. There were also several breweries in Kielce.

Jewish Settlement in Kielce until World War I

Individual Jews settled in Kielce in 1819, in spite of the ban from the 16th century against their living in the city. In 1841, a "Dozor Bozniczy" (a local committee appointed by the authorities which was in charge of religious matters only) was established there, but officially, the Jews of the city were part of the community of Chęciny (cf.). After the Polish rebellion of 1831, the Russians cancelled the ban on Jewish settlement in Kielce and published an order in which they permitted Jews to stay there during market days and at the annual fairs. During these years, Kielce was a poor city and not economically developed, and the Russian authorities wished to attract elements that would aid in its development. Therefore, they allowed the Jews to come and trade in the city, and three Jewish merchants responded to the invitation, opened shops and acquired homes next to the market square.

The settlement of the Jews in Kielce prompted active resistance by the local populace. In 1833,

20 Polish merchants applied to the district authorities and demanded that they ban Jews from living in the city. They relied upon the writs of privilege that had been granted to Kielce by the kings of Poland in previous centuries. However, not all of the inhabitants of the city were in agreement on this issue; the poorer classes were in favor of the Jews settling in Kielce, and they argued that their arrival had already caused a change for the better in the economic life of the city. In 1833, the city administration held a survey of trade in Kielce and recommended encouraging the settlement of Jews there and allowing them to acquire shops and homes. In the middle of the 30s, the Jews of Kielce conducted an unending battle with the Polish merchants, who enjoyed the support of the church, over their right to live and trade in the city. The city administration required them to translate every business document into Polish. In 1835, an ordinance was promulgated that banned Jews from living in the city center and limited their dwellings in Kielce to a distance of 3 kilometers and more from the center. Jewish shops were damaged a number of times by rioting mobs. The repeated complaints of the Jews to the authorities did not calm the situation.

In 1841, there were seven Jewish families living in Kielce, numbering 32 souls – less than one percent of the city's inhabitants. In November 1841, the Polish merchant's union applied to the Russian authorities to expel the Jews from Kielce. In 1842, the authorities acquiesced to the pressures of the local population and the Jews were instructed to leave the city.

However, after the expulsion, several individual Jews continued to live in Kielce. In 1845, there were five Jews living there who were technically considered inhabitants of Chęciny. The Jews who left the city moved to nearby cities, but continued in their efforts to receive permission to return and settle there.

After the Jews left, the development of Kielce ceased. The construction boom stopped and the investments of Jewish merchants in the quarries were halted. In the 1850s, Jewish settlement in Kielce was renewed in spite of the unceasing complaints of the city administration to the district authorities, and in 1860, 31 Jewish households were listed. After the Polish rebellion of 1863, the Russians officially cancelled the ban on Jewish

settlement in Kielce. Beginning in 1868, Jewish children who were born in Kielce were listed in the municipal register of births. In this year, the local Jews were given permission to acquire a plot of land and to open their own cemetery, and apparently they had a synagogue at the time.

Among the Jews of the city, there was a small class of wealthy merchants who developed the whitewash, marble, gravel and lumber industries in the city. Jehuda Ehrlich was the first to establish a factory for limestone in Kielce, and the Zagajski family of industrialists owned several sawmills and workshops for furniture and construction lumber. Another area in which the economic activity of the Jews was notable was the textile trade.

During the second half of the 19th century, the Jewish community developed in Kielce. The group of wealthy merchants established a voluntary organization that collected monies to build the Jewish community institutions. In 1869, the group received permission to establish a Jewish hospital in Kielce at a cost of 7,500 rubles. In 1897, construction was finished. Up until then, approximately 22,000 rubles had been invested in Kielce. In 1903, a synagogue was consecrated in Kielce whose construction had cost about 20,000 rubles. Every year, the group of Jewish merchants in Kielce allotted 2,000 rubles for the "Talmud Torah" in Kielce and 1,500 rubles to the "Bikur Cholim" [Visiting the Sick] society, which also maintained the hospital. In the beginning of the 20th century, the "Achiezer" society was established in Kielce which supported the "Talmud Torah" in which the children of the poor studied; this society also cared for orphans.

Until the end of the 19th century, there were no modern Jewish educational institutions in Kielce. In 1899, the first Jewish vocational school in Kielce was established alongside the "Talmud Torah". A group of assimilated merchants demanded opening modern educational institutions in the city, but the demand met resistance from the side of the Orthodox. In 1904, a modern Jewish school opened in Kielce; its principal was Mr. Szrajber. However, the new school closed after two years under pressure from the religious population. After several years, the teacher Izrael Joskowicz opened the first Hebrew school in the city. But it too only lasted a single year. At the beginning of the 20th century, the

educator Stefanja Wolman founded a Jewish school for girls structured like a Polish elementary school.

In 1900, a group of young educated secularists, headed by Dr. Perelman, founded a Zionist association in Kielce. Its members were active in distributing the Zionist "shekel", established a small public library and held lectures and other cultural activities. In 1906, a branch of the "Ivriya" society for instruction in the Hebrew language opened in Kielce, whose notable members were members of "Poalei Zion". Shortly afterwards, the "Zamir" association was established, whose goal was to expand the cultural activities in the Hebrew language.

During the 1905 [Russian] revolution, Jewish youth joined the ranks of the PPS demonstrators [PPS = Polska Partia Socjalistyczna, the Polish Socialist Party]. Several members of the Zionist association left and joined the "Bund".

The first rabbi of the Kielce community was Rabbi Tuwia Gutman HaKohen Rapaport (died in 1902), who was one of the Kock Chassidim. He served the community towards the end of the 19th century. In 1902, Rabbi Mosze-Nachum Jerusalimski (died in 1916), who wrote the book of responsa "Minchat Moshe" and "Leshed HaShemen" (commentary on Maimonides), replaced him. Rabbi Jerusalimski, a central figure in Poland, was one of the activists in the "Chovevei Zion" association in Kielce. His archive, which was preserved, serves as a valuable resource for researchers.

Kielce was also known as a chassidic center. The first to settle there was Rabbi Chaim Szmuel Horowicz of Chęciny (cf.), a descendant of the "Chozeh of Lublin". His sons, Rabbi Eliezer and Rabbi Szalom, continued the Chassidic court in Kielce, but did not live long. Another son, Rabbi Jehoszua Hesz, lived in Olkusz. His son-in-law, Rabbi Jeszaja Ber, filled Rabbi Eliezer's place. There were additional Admo'rs [Chassidic rabbinical leaders] in Kielce: Rabbi Mordechai Twerski, (of the Czernobyl Chassidic dynasty), who was called "The Rebbe of Kuzmir" [Kazimierz Dolny]. After his death in 1917, he was replaced by his relative, Rabbi Nisan Jehuda Lajb Twerski, who arrived in Kielce in 1921 (he died in 1940 in Kraków of German torture); Rabbi Chaim Mejer Finkler of Pińczów (cf.), of the

Radoszyce branch of Chassidism (died in 1917). His two sons, Rabbi Pinchas Isachar and Rabbi Icak, also became Admo'rs. The first tended to "Agudat Yisra'el" and the second, who was also an enthusiastic Zionist activist, tended to the "Mizrachi"; Rabbi Dawid Goldman, the Admo'r of Chmielnik (cf.), a descendent of the Admo'rs of Prague and the Admo'rs of Warka. After his death (in 1924), his son Rabbi Jeszajahu (the Rabbi of Bosk) inherited his position; Rabbi Elimelech Jakob Icak Rabinowicz of Suchedniów (cf.), from the "Jewish Martyr" dynasty (died in 1925). These two Admo'rs did not attract large congregations; their sons continued their positions: Rabbi Josef Baruch and Rabbi Natan Dawid, sons of the Rabbi of Suchedniów and Rabbi Cemach, son of the Admo'r of Raków (all three perished in the Shoah).

On the eve of World War I, the influence of anti-Semitic circles, supporters of the Endecia [National Democratic] party gained influence in Kielce and in the district. In October 1912, people from this party sent a petition to the Russian authority demanding that they reduce the influence of the Jews in the commercial life of the city.

In November 1912, a 12-year-old Polish boy spread a rumor that when he had gone to purchase stationery supplies in a Jewish shop, the merchant had attempted to scheme against him and cheat him of his money. The rumor took wing and a group of demonstrators gathered at the entrance to the shop of the Jew, Szymon Kajzer, threatening to break into the shop and beat the merchant. When the police arrived, the demonstrators were dispersed, but propaganda calling for a boycott on Jewish owned shops and businesses increased in the city.

The Jews between the two World Wars

With the outbreak of World War I, Kielce passed from hand to hand several times. In August of 1914, the Austrians conquered it, but after a short time, the Russians retook it. With their reentry into the city, the Russian army command levied a contribution upon all of the city's inhabitants totaling 100 thousand rubles, and the Jews were required to pay half of this sum. In 1915, the situation of the Jews was improved after the armies of Austria and Germany reconquered Kielce. A Jewish committee was established at the time, headed by Rabbi Jerusalimski, which

dealt with aid to soldiers and found places in Jewish private homes in which to board the wounded. In April 1915, the Jewish committee collected contributions of 6,800 rubles for needy Jews.

In December 1916, the occupation forces held elections for the municipal council. 4 Jews, 3 "Endeks" and 3 members of the "Democratic League" were elected to the council. However, the large number of the Jewish representatives prompted the resistance of the Polish inhabitants.

In Kielce, as in several other places, there was a pogrom as soon as the war was over. On November 11, 1918, a meeting of Jews was held in the hall of the "Polaski" theatre, where they debated establishing a national Jewish council in Poland in accordance with the suggestion of the Zionist leaders, headed by Icak Grynbaum. On Sienkiewicza Street, outside the theatre hall, a Polish mob, including many discharged soldiers gathered. The Jews in the hall were not aware of the approaching danger. The mob broke into the hall and began to beat the audience. The Polish police arrested the members of the meeting's leadership, who were sitting on the stage. From the theatre hall, the riots spread to the nearby streets and to the train station.

Jewish shops were broken into, Jews were beaten in the streets, and farmers from the surrounding villages began streaming to Kielce when they heard about the riots. The Polish police, which was afraid of a massacre, stopped the farmers and prevented them from entering the city. During the pogrom, 10 Jews were murdered and about 400 injured. On November 24th, a delegation of Jews from Kielce, in which Icak Grynbaum participated, met with Marshall Pilsudski, and gave him a report regarding the events in Kielce. Pilsudski told the members of the delegation that it was not possible for him to intervene, since the matter was in the hands of the civilian authorities. Several rioters were caught and put on trial, but they were given light sentences.

The main sources of income for the Jews of Kielce during the period between the two World Wars were commerce and manufacturing. According to a survey done in 1921 by the Joint [Jewish Joint Distribution Committee] in Poland, whose data is not complete, there were 633 workshops in Kielce, 422 of them in the clothing business, and in this

business 1,198 people were employed, 568 of them were Jews. Other manufacturing areas in which Jews were prominent were carpentry, which employed 42 Jews, and workshops for the production of soap and chemicals, in which 50 Jews worked. 38 Jews worked in the stone and marble industry, 9 Jews worked in various sanitation jobs and 7 in the textile industry.

In 1918, the Jews who were member of the PPS party established "The Artisan's Union". At the beginning of the 1920s, they had approximately 1,500 members, Jews and a few non-Jews, who were organized into sections by profession.

In the areas of small trade and peddling, the Jews also constituted a majority. In the middle of the 20s, there were 4,659 Jewish merchants in Kielce, compared to 1,008 Polish merchants. After World War I, the wealthy Jewish merchants founded the "Merchant's Association", and alongside it, the "Merchant's Club" was founded in 1932, which included members of the free professions and the wealthy merchants. In 1919, two Jews who owned factories for chemicals and cosmetics transferred their plants to Eretz Israel.

In 1927, the Polish government required the Jewish tobacco merchants to open their shops on Saturdays as well. Only in 1933, after a lengthy struggle, did they receive permission from the district authorities to close their businesses on Saturdays. Two Jewish banks were established in Kielce. In 1926, a group of middle class artisans and merchants opened the "Popular Bank" (Folksbank), which was mainly occupied with distributing the aid funds from the Joint and which encouraged savings among the Jewish artisans. In 1928, the capital holdings of this bank stood at 8,000 zloty. Every year, the "Popular Bank" contributed 250 zloty to the Jewish National Fund and supported the welfare institutions of the city with smaller sums. The second bank was a commercial cooperative bank, "Handlowy Bank". In 1928, its capital holdings stood at 50,000 zloty. Aside from these two, a "Discount Bank" and a "Credit Bank" were also established. In 1931, most of the banks closed due to the crisis then occurring in Poland.

A few years before World War II, a "Merchant's and Industrialists Credit Cooperative" was established in Kielce, which was in operation until 1939. In the second half of the 1930s, the

artisans' and merchants' cooperatives fell upon difficult times. In 1936, the Joint transferred special aid to the "Popular Bank" totaling 6,000 zloty, after a meeting of its representatives with Dr. Dawid Szwaјcer, one of the leaders of the European bureau of the Joint, who was touring Poland in December 1935.

At the beginning of the 1920s, Jewish laborers participated in general strikes that broke out in Kielce. In September 1923, Jewish laborers at the shoe workshops began a strike that continued for four days. In November 1923, 250 Jewish and Polish laborers who worked in the tailoring workshops went on strike. In February 1924, members of the "Bund", PPS and the communists established a joint front in the professional struggle of the laborers of the city. In October 1931, a strike broke out that encompassed 5,000 laborers in the shoemaking industry, one of the largest branches of manufacturing in Kielce and the surrounding area. The owners of the factories did not give in to the demands of the strikers and the laborers had to return to work at their former terms of payment. During the demonstration on May 1, 1938, the demonstrators clashed with police forces who were dispersing the demonstration and dozens of laborers were injured. In July 1938, 12 Polish laborers, members of PPS, and 7 Jewish laborers were put on trial for disturbing the peace during the demonstration.

Towards the end of World War I, Zionist activity started up again in Kielce. In 1917, a branch of the "Mizrachi" was established in the city. In June 1921, the members of the "Mizrachi", then the most active Zionist party in Kielce, started a study hall for learning the principals of religious Zionism. In 1930, the movement held its regional convention in Kielce. In 1919, "Tzi'irei Zion" [Youth of Zion] began to be active in Kielce; the number of members and supporters of this movement in Kielce reached 200. In October 1918, Zionist supporters from the district gathered in Kielce in order to renew the activities for Eretz Israel. At an additional assembly that was held two years later, 25 delegates participated who represented the branches of the Zionist movement in 15 towns in the area. Before the 13th Zionist Congress (in 1923), Zionist "shekels" were sold in Kielce totaling 47 million (inflated) marks. In 1924, a branch of the "Hachsharat Hayeshuv" company was established in the city. The

company collected funds for the settlement in Eretz Israel. In 1929-1930, 7,572 zloty were raised in Kielce for the Jewish National Fund.

Over the years, the number of Zionists in Kielce grew. Before the 15th Zionist Congress (in 1927), there were only 490 people with voting rights in Kielce; on the eve of the 17th Congress (in 1931), their numbers had increased to 789, and for the elections to the 18th Zionist Congress (in 1933), the number of those with voting rights had gone up to 2,077; 732 of them participated in the elections. Before the 21st Congress, which took place in 1939, their number reached 2,953, of which 2,117 actually voted. The election results in Kielce were as follows:

Party	The Congress				
	15th 1927	17th 1931	18th 1933	20th 1937	21st 1939
Al Hamishmar	40	38	155	398	307
Et Livnot	15	16	5	32	5
HaMizrachi	234	219	332	555	695
Poalei Zion Z"S*	12	--	--	--	--
Revisionists	--	138	398	--	--
State Party	--	--	--	2	4
Working Eretz Israel Bloc	--	130	770	1089	977
Poalei Zion Left	--	--	--	--	128

*Zionist Socialists

The "Shomer HaTza'ir" [Young Guard] cell was established in 1916. Its founders were several students in the upper classes who were studying at the Polish Gymnasium in the city. There were 3 troops in the movement. During the pogrom of November 1918, several of the cell's leaders were injured, and as a consequence, activity was halted for two years. In 1925, the first graduates moved to Eretz Israel. In 1936, there were 25 active counselors in the "Shomer HaTza'ir" cell in Kielce who led the troops of youth and children. In 1930, the members of the "Mizrachi" established branches of the "Shomer Dati" [Religious Guard] and the "Chalutz" [Pioneer] youth movements in Kielce, which had 65 members combined. During this period a branch of Beitar was also established. In 1933, a violent disagreement broke out between members of the "Chalutz" kibbutz in the city and several Beitar members. In consequence, the police arrested 9 members of Beitar and 4 members of the "Chalutz". In 1939, violent squabbles broke out as well, this time between members of Beitar and members of the "Shomer HaTza'ir" in Kielce, and

the police was forced to intervene and arrested two of the movements' members.

In 1929, a training kibbutz of the "Chalutz" movement was established in Kielce, which was part of a bloc of kibbutzim named for Borochoh. To begin with, the kibbutz had 20 members. It was housed on Piotrkowska Street, in a building that had formerly been a brewery. The members worked in carpentry, in the tailoring workshop, in the locksmith's shop and at various porter and transport jobs. In October 1933, the number of kibbutz members reached 130 members, of which 48 were girls. In Kielce, a public committee headed by the banker Rozenberg was established which supported the kibbutz. In 1935, Cwia Lubatkin, who was the coordinator of the work of the "Freiheit" ('Dror') [Freedom] movement in the district joined the Kielce kibbutz. Due to the growth in the number of members, the kibbutz moved to three buildings on Zagorska Street. In one house were the administration, the kitchen, the dining hall and bakery; the two others served as living quarters. During the second half of the 30s, the kibbutz underwent a crisis due to the difficulty in finding jobs for the members. They had difficulty paying the rent and in 1936, their number had dropped to only 54 members; only half of them had found jobs.

At the beginning of the 30s, the young people of "Agudat Yisra'el" formed several structured activities for their members. In October 1931, a girls' organization was established which combined social activity with courses for learning Polish and lectures on literature and history. In August 1932, the "Pirchei Agudat Yisra'el" was established, an organization for social activity for the children learning at the "Yesodei Torah" [Foundations of the Torah] school. This activity was supported by the rabbi of Kielce, Rabbi Awraham Aba'le HaKohen Rapaport, the son of Rabbi Tuwia Gutman (until 1924, Rabbi Awraham Aba'le served as the head of the rabbinical court; he perished in the Shoah). Among the later rabbis of the city were Rabbi Alter Josef Baruch Horberg, who was also the head of the rabbinical court; Rabbi Mosze Trajtmán; and Rabbi Cwi Hersz Grinszpan.

In the 20s, Orthodox circles dominated in the Kielce community. In June 1930, an internal disagreement broke out in the community administration due to a financial deficit of 70

thousand zloty that had accumulated in its coffers. The deficit was caused by irregularities in the levying of taxes on kosher slaughter and unnecessary expenditures. The members of the opposition on the council, representatives of the Zionist list and the artisans' unions, applied to the authorities and requested to appoint an overseer for the community. In May 1931, elections were held for the community in which the Zionist list and the lists close to it won a majority of the votes. The Zionist list, in which the "Mizrachi" members also participated, won three of the seats on the community council; two Chassidic lists won 5 seats together; the list of small artisans and this list of artisans, which were close to the Zionists received 3 seats; the "Agudat Yisra'el" and "Poalei Agudat Yisra'el" list received 2 seats. Cwi-Hersz Zagajski, a well-known community activist, one of the heads of the industrialists in the city and a member of the municipal council was elected to the position of chairman of the community. Benjamin Lew, an "Agudat Yisra'el" man, was elected as his assistant. In elections that were held for the community council in September 1936, the Zionists' strength decreased. There were 2,572 voters participating in the election, out of 4,400 people with voting rights. The unified Zionist list received 2 seats, the artisan's list – 2, the Revisionists – 2, "Poalei Zion" – 1, the small artisans – 1, "Agudat Yisra'el" – 2, the two Chassidic lists – 4. The position of chairman of the community was held by Simcha-Bunem Goldman, an "Agudat Yisra'el" man, until the outbreak of the war. His assistant, Josef-Elchanan Ehrlich, was a Zionist.

In November 1928, the Zagajski brothers donated \$5,000 to acquire a 20-room house to be the old age home of the community.

In the middle of the 20s, a Jewish elementary school with seven grades opened in Kielce, but it was closed a short time later. In 1929, the heads of the community applied to the educational authorities at the municipality and requested a permit to open a Jewish school again, but were turned down. During 1934-1936, 6 "cheders" were opened that functioned as private elementary schools. On the eve of World War I, there also was a Jewish Gymnasium, which shut down at the beginning of the 20s due to lack of budget. The attempts to reopen it in 1929 fell through. In 1931, the people of "Agudat Yisra'el" established a yeshiva for advanced students in Kielce called

"Keter Torah" [Crown of Torah], sort of a continuing institution for the "Yesodei HaTorah" school that operated in the city. The yeshiva was established with help from the Chassidim of Radom (cf.) and the rabbi of Radom was appointed to be its principal. In 1934, the Jewish representatives to the municipal council succeeding in obtaining funding to build a new building for the Talmud Torah in the city.

The Jewish political movements in Kielce developed varied cultural activities. In 1926, the "Poalei Zion" party established a cultural society that held evening courses for laborers in which they studied Polish, geography, and history. Also "Poalei Agudat Yisra'el" held similar evening classes for their members. In 1920, a branch of the "Herzelia" society for teaching the Hebrew language was opened in Kielce and the members of the Zionist movements were active in it. In 1925, some young educated secularists opened the "Association of Friends of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem" in Kielce, which gathered contributions for the university which had just opened. In 1936, a branch of the "Kultur Liga" (Culture League) was opened at the initiative of the fans of Yiddish culture. The most active cultural organization in the city was the "Tarbut" branch. It was established in 1913 at the initiative of the supporters of the Zionist movement. The "Tarbut" branch was closed for lack of budget in 1938. In 1927, "Tarbut" opened a public library in the city; initially it had only 300 volumes, but in 1929 the number of volumes reached 6,927 and there were over 300 subscribers. A second library, named for I. L. Peretz, in which there were 600 books in Yiddish, operated alongside the "Kultur Liga", and a third library, for the Orthodox public, was run by the young people of "Agudat Yisra'el".

A small Jewish theatre was opened in Kielce. In the middle of the 20s, the actors Ida Kaminska and Zygmunt Torkow arrived in Kielce from Warsaw in order to help in guiding the local troupe. Most of the important Jewish theatres in Poland performed their plays in Kielce, which, in the 30s, contained a large audience of Jewish theatregoers. Between 1921-1926, a weekly literary publication in Yiddish appeared in Kielce, "Kielcer Wochenblatt". In 1931, for a short time, the "Kielcer Unser Express" was published, a local edition of the newspaper "Unser Express" which was published in Warsaw. In 1934, for about a

year, the newspaper "Neue Kielcer Zeitung" was published. The most important newspaper published in Kielce was "Kielcer Zeitung", which appeared between 1932-1939. At first, it was an apolitical weekly, but from 1934 onwards, it was identified with the "Poalei Zion Z'S". The newspaper printed approximately 500 copies.

In October 1927, elections were held for the municipal council of the city of Kielce. Ten seats were allotted to the Jewish lists: 5 to the "National Jewish Bloc", 4 to the ultra-Orthodox list and one to the artisans' list. Among the Polish lists, which received 23 seats, the Endeks won 11 seats on the council, PPS received 4 and the "Senacia" (the ruling party) – 4. Two Jews were elected to serve on the municipal administration. The representatives of the Endeks conducted a struggle against the Jewish representatives and foiled every proposal to subsidize Jewish educational institutions, and after several months, the two Jewish representatives resigned from the municipal administration. In 1939, a disagreement broke out between the Jewish lists, which were not able to put together a joint list in advance of the coming municipal elections. In the elections, the representatives of the "Senacia" received 17 seats, PPS – 16, the Endeks – 6, while the Jews, 30% of the population of Kielce, did not have a single representative, since there had been no Jewish list. Due to the disagreement over the joint list, most of the Jews of the city voted for the PPS list.

The 30s were filled with anti-Semitic activity, including violence. Kielce was one of the strongholds of the Endeks [National Democrats] in Poland. In August 1932, the police arrested 16 Endek activists in the villages around Kielce who had pistols in their possession and were planning to arrive in the city and start anti-Semitic riots. In January 1933, with the Nazi's rise to power in Germany, the Endeks demonstrated in Kielce, demanding a limit on the rights of Jews in Poland as well. The local police intervened and arrested the leaders of the inciters. In 1933, four trials were conducted against anti-Semitic inciters who were sentenced to 6 months imprisonment for acts of violence against Jews. In November 1934, a 60-year-old Jewish merchant, Icak Kaplan, his elderly mother and an additional Jew who was with them, Benjamin Zyskind, were murdered close to the city. A young 23-year-old Polish man, Stanislaw Kroszac, was accused of the murder. In December 1935, shortly after the

promulgation of the Nuremberg Laws, representatives of the Endeks succeeded in enacting a decision in the municipal council supporting the anti-Jewish steps in Germany. In May 1936, a 17-year-old Polish boy complained to the police that he had been attacked by a group of Jews at the entrance to a Jewish shop. The police investigation revealed that the boy had taunted Jews who were standing at the entrance of the shop and that they had assaulted him and injured him with a knife. The police arrested 30 Jews and two of them were sentenced to prison. In October 1936, the Jewish cemetery was desecrated and 100 tombstones were shattered. During these years, there was propaganda in Kielce to boycott Jewish businesses. In 1937, the members of the "Endecia" stood guard by the Jewish shops in the city and photographed the Poles who went into them to shop. In September 1937, a group of Poles attacked Jews strolling in one of the city's parks and beat them with sticks and iron rods. As a result of this incident, fights broke out between members of the "Bund" and PPS members who joined them and the anti-Semitic mob, and one of the rioters was seriously injured. The night after the riots, the home of a Jewish family was set on fire by unknown perpetrators. The fire spread to nearby homes and approximately 50 Jewish families were left without shelter.

Violent acts in Kielce reached a peak in October 1937: five Jews from two families, the family of the merchant Mosze Szmulewicz and the family of Jakob Rozenholc were murdered by rioters. At a trial that was held for the three murders, their leader was sentenced to death and his two partners received prison sentences of 13-15 years.

During World War II

THE YEARS 1939-1942

Kielce did not suffer greatly from the bombing runs of the German air force at the outbreak of the war, because the Germans did not want to destroy the industrial infrastructure of the city. They meant to exploit the city after the occupation for their war economy. On September 3rd, the Polish army's lines of defense collapsed in the area and a panic-stricken retreat began of soldiers and civilians, among them many Jews. On September 4th in the afternoon, the German army entered Kielce. The day after the occupation, there were still spots of resistance in the city by soldiers who

hid in the houses and sniped at the German soldiers. In response, the Germans shelled the homes from which there had been shooting, and about 80 civilians, Jews among them, were killed. On September 10th, Adolf Hitler passed through the occupied city, together with the heads of the German army on their way to Opole (cf.)

In the middle of September 1939, the Germans arrested Jewish and Polish public figures. They took the head of the Jewish community, the business owners who were left in the city, and activists in the left wing party as hostages. Among those arrested was also the mayor Stefan Artwinski, a PPS activist. He was murdered on November 7th, 1939. In one of their first orders, the Germans forbade Jews to walk on the main streets of the city. The German administration that was established in Kielce began to confiscate Jewish property, homes and shops, and transferred them to special commissars who collected the rent that had been paid to the Jews. In the first months, the commissars still paid the Jewish property owners a portion of the rents, but by the end of 1939, these payments ceased. The Jews were required to turn over to the occupational authorities the food stocks they had gathered in their homes, their radios and work tools. Laborers began to be kidnapped for forced labor, mainly for clearing the rubble from the streets of the city.

On September 21, 1939 a Judenrat [Jewish council] was established, headed by Dr. Moshe Pelc, who had been active before the war in the Jewish aid services in Kielce. Herman Lewi was appointed as his assistant. The two secretaries of the Judenrat were Gotlib and Triger. A Jewish police force was also established and Jehuda Szindler, a Jew of German extraction, was put at its head. His assistants were Gener Gutman and Otto Glansztajn. There were 150 policemen serving with the Jewish police. They were armed with cudgels, wore a special ribbon on their sleeves and hats on their heads.

The first mission given to the Jewish council was to give the Germans a list of the names of the Jews of Kielce aged 15 to 50, by age, gender and occupation. The Judenrat was also ordered to gather a contribution of 800 thousand zloty for the Germans.

According to the census held by the Judenrat, there were 18,000 Jews in Kielce in September of

1939. By March of 1940, the Jewish population grew to 25,400 souls, due to the mass deportations of the Jews from western Poland. Refugees from Łódź and Kalisz and about 3,000 deportees from Kraków were brought to Kielce. In February 1941, an additional 1,000 Jews from Vienna arrived, and in March 1941, an additional 4 transports arrived with 6,500 additional deportees from Vienna. The masses of refugees who arrived in the city had difficulty finding places to live, and approximately 1,500 of them were housed in the main synagogue. In December 1940, the Germans restructured the Judenrat. Moshe Pelc, who refused to follow an order he was given – to inject terminally ill patients in the Jewish hospital with poison – was arrested and sent to Auschwitz, where he was killed. His assistant, Herman Lewi, formerly the owner of a furniture factory, was appointed head of the Jewish council. In the new Judenrat, that numbered 24 members, there were 5 members of the free professions and clerks, 5 merchants, 4 laborers, 4 artisans, 4 industrialists and 2 refugees. With the reconstitution of the Judenrat, departments were established for population registration, administration, money and taxes, for labor, for health and social aid, for housing, for education and for youth.

On September 15, 1940, a night curfew was instituted for all of Kielce. Jews were required to remain in their homes from 8 in the evening until 6 the next morning. For four days, from April 2, 1941 until the 5th, Jews were concentrated into two ghettos, and the names of the streets within their areas were changed to Jewish names. In the two ghettos together, there were about 500 homes, in which about 15 thousand people could live; in fact, over 25 thousand Jews crowded into them. The ghetto had two entrances: one on Okszeja Street and the second on Nowa Warszawska Street. The Judenrat offices and the Jewish post office were on Staro-Warszawka Przedmieszcza Street. The headquarters of the Jewish police was in the Judenrat building as well, and in a nearby building, they had several holding cells, of which Policeman Birnbaum was in charge. Jews who were caught trying to leave the ghetto gates without a permit or for other offences were held there. An additional headquarters of the police was on the other side of the Silnica River, which flowed through the ghetto, and Policeman Szlezinger was in charge of it.

The Germans established an organization of Jewish artisans in Kielce, which supplied its workers with work tools and raw materials. In the beginning of 1940, approximately 800 Jewish artisans, aged 18 to 35, worked in the textile industry. In the Autumn of 1940, 60 Jewish cobblers set up a cooperative union. The daily wage in the “shops” that the Germans set up was 3 zloty for a female worker and 4 zloty for a man. In addition to the work in the ghetto, in July 1940, the Germans began recruiting laborers for labor camps. At first, 1,000 Jewish men were enlisted and sent to labor camps in the area. At the beginning of 1941, a short time before the Jews were transferred to the ghettos, the Germans instructed the Judenrat to prepare a new list of laborers, who were sent to the labor camp at Hrubieszów (cf.). Several work groups were established in the ghetto that went out daily to work at the camps that were set up at Sitkowska and Miedzianka. When these groups left and reentered the ghetto, members of the Jewish police force accompanied them.

At the beginning of 1941, the Germans established several labor camps in the Kielce area, in which approximately 2,000 laborers worked, mainly in the stone quarries. In the spring of 1941, the Jewish laborers were taken to Belzec to build fortifications against tanks on the German-Soviet border. At the end of 1941, Jews from the ghetto were taken to the labor camp at Lascin. The Judenrat kept in touch with the Jews who were sent to the labor camps and sent them food and clothing worth a total of 50,000 zloty.

At the initiative of the Judenrat and with funding from the Joint, two soup kitchens were set up in Kielce itself, which were administered by Manja Binoszwicz, an activist in the JSS [Jüdische Sozial Selbsthilfe = Jewish self-help organization] in Kielce. One kitchen was at 29 Nowa Świat Street and the other at 4 Szoroka Street. When they opened in the autumn of 1940, 600 meals a day were distributed from these kitchens, and by the beginning of 1941, that number had doubled. The meals in these public kitchens included a portion of bread and a bowl of soup. In March 1940, the hospital was expanded: departments for infectious diseases, gastro-enterology and pediatrics were added. In December 1940, the Judenrat opened an orphanage and an old age home.

In January 1941, German policemen captured two Jews when they were coming out of the mikve (ritual bath) on the eve of the Sabbath, led them through the streets of the city and finally shot them. In February 1941, the commander of the German police in Kielce, Hauptmann (Major) Hans Gaier planted two collaborators in the Jewish police force to deliver information about what was going on in the Jewish police. Gaier was known for his acts of robbery and theft. He used to enter the ghetto and take jewelry and valuable objects from Jews. At the end of 1941, Ernst Karl Thomas, the S.S. officer who had been appointed as head of the Gestapo in Kielce, arrived in the city. Thomas, a man of about 60 with a doctorate of philosophy, commanded the deportation of the Jews of Kielce to the extermination camps together with Gaier.

THE YEARS 1942-1943

In March 1942, an "Aktion" was held in Kielce against "Communist Activists" and former officers in the Polish army whose names were known to the Germans, during which three Jewish doctors were also caught: Szac, Szmeterling and Marek Rozenberg. They were sent to Auschwitz and murdered there. Similar "Aktions" were held then in several other cities in the General-Government as a preliminary measure to deporting the Jews to the extermination camps. In the summer of 1942, units of auxiliary police, Lithuanians and Ukrainians, arrived in Kielce as well as forces of the security police in the S.S. commanded by Pirot. These units, which were joined by policemen from the Jewish public order police force of Cześćochowa (cf.), dealt with the liquidation of the ghettos in the Radom district. On August 19, 1942, a coordinating meeting of the commanders of the various units was held, and Thomas detailed the order of the coming deportation of the Jews of Kielce: on Thursday, August 20, 1942, the Jews who lived on the inner streets of the ghetto, and on Monday, August 24, it would be the turn of the Jews in the area of the synagogue. The members of the Judenrat, the members of the ghetto administration, and the members of the Jewish police force would be allowed to remain in Kielce with their families.

The evening before Thursday, August 20, 1942, German police forces and auxiliary forces surrounded the ghetto. The members of the Jewish police force went through the ghetto and

instructed the Jews to prepare for a journey. Everyone was allowed to take along a package that weighed up to 25 kilograms with personal effects and food. Those who were destined for deportation were concentrated in the synagogue and there Ernst Thomas held a selection. Young people and those in good physical condition were taken out of the group and returned to the ghetto. They were housed in several barracks on Targowa Street. The rest of the Jews were led to the train station through a special opening that was opened in the fences around the ghetto; there they shoved 130 people into each of the 60 freight cars that stood in the station. In the cars, which had stood for many hours in the sun, it was extremely hot, but the Germans accompanying them threatened the Jewish policemen with execution if they dared to give the deportees water or food. Also on the second and third days of the deportation, a new group of Jews was lined up, and this time, the selection was made before they reached the concentration point. Old people and the sick were taken out of the ranks and shot in the nearby houses and yards. The Jewish police force was ordered to remove the bodies and to clean up the bloodstains. On the third day of the deportation, August 24th, the Jewish hospital was totally liquidated as well. On this day, Gaier and Thomas held an additional selection among those who had been removed from the deportees on the first and second days and added more people to the final deportation.

After the deportations were over, the members of the German security police and Jewish policemen went through the houses looking for people hiding. Jews who were caught were shot on the spot. On the last day of the deportations, the Germans also murdered the head of the Jewish police force, Jehuda Szindler, and instead appointed a German Jew, Johan Szpigiel.

In all, 3,000 Jews were murdered during those days in Kielce and they were buried in a mass grave that was dug by the Silnica River. Before their burial, jewelry and valuables were removed from the bodies and gold teeth were extracted. The numbers of those deported from Kielce during the three days of the "Aktion" was estimated to be 21,000. They were murdered at Treblinka.

After this deportation about 1,600 Jews still remained in Kielce. All of the members of the Judenrat and the Jewish police were transferred to

the community building. The Jews who were able to work who had been taken out during the selections were housed, as we mentioned, in several barracks on Targowa Street. On Tuesday, August 25th, there was a census of those remaining. Most were men, but there were 150 women among them and 40-60 children. The inspection was held close to the synagogue and the community administration building.

For the Jews who remained in Kielce, a "small ghetto" was established in the western part of the old ghetto. It had one exit, close to the building in which the Jewish police and Judenrat offices were located.

Already on the third day of the deportation, the last of the Jews of Kielce were put to work – cleaning the houses and the streets which had been vacated and collecting the abandoned property. In these tasks, work platoons of Poles worked alongside the Jews, commanded by a German policeman, Erich Walschlager. The property that remained in the ghetto was considered state property and was taken in carts to collection and sorting areas.

In the afternoon, they would return the Jews who worked at gathering the property to the "small ghetto" for lunch. They were allowed to take with them food products that they found in the homes of the deportees. As a result, at this period, the conditions of hunger and want did not continue in the ghetto as they had before the deportations. The sorting and collecting work continued many months and during this period no further "Aktions" were held.

The Judenrat, headed by Herman Lewi, was liquidated on November 20, 1942. As far as is known, Lewi and his family members and other members of the Jewish council were taken to the Jewish cemetery and murdered there. A central person in the "small ghetto" who was responsible for the Jewish workers vis a vis the Germans was a former Judenrat member, Gotlib. The Germans left 13 Jewish doctors in the ghetto and their job was to care for the thousands imprisoned in the labor camps that had been established in the area around Kielce. On March 21, 1943, the Jewish doctors were also murdered. All of them, except Dr. Rajter, were taken to the Jewish cemetery and shot to death. Along with them, their families

were murdered as well, including about 20 children.

In September 1942, the HASAG Company set up a factory for the production of ammunition and grenades in Kielce, which employed 500 Jews and Poles. Other Jews of those who remained in the ghetto were employed in workshops and industries in the area of the "small ghetto". They received food portions that included a kilogram of bread per week, a little coffee and soup. In November 1942, 200 Jews from Kielce who had worked at the HASAG-GRANAT factory were transferred to a labor camp at the ammunition works of HASAG in Skarżysko Kamienna (cf.). In April 1943, another 50 Jewish workers from the ghetto were transferred there. The "small ghetto" existed until May 1943. The remaining one thousand Jews were concentrated in a field close to the train station. Gaier and his policemen held a selection during which all of the children under the age of 14 were murdered in a nearby house. The others were transferred to several labor camps; 170 Jews were sent to the HASAG plant in Skarżysko-Kamienna; an additional 500 Jews were divided into three groups: two groups were sent to the wood factories in Henryków and the foundry in Ludwików and the third group was sent to the labor camp Pionki.

In Ludwików, an underground group organized, commanded by Dawid Browiner and Gerszon Lewkowicz. They contacted the Polish underground and were able to acquire several pistols, and also made their own hand grenades. The head of the Jewish camp, Johan Szpigiel, told the Germans about the group, and on May 29, 1943, the German Police force surrounded the camp. The members of the organization were caught and executed. As a result of these events, the camp was liquidated and those imprisoned there were transferred to the camp at Skarżysko-Kamienna. Underground activities were organized at the Pionki camp as well, where the prisoners were employed in a munitions factory. The group that organized there planned a prisoner escape to join the partisans. On May 10, 1944, about 20 prisoners succeeded in escaping. Some of them joined a unit of Russian partisans; 5 others were murdered by anti-Semitic partisans from the NSZ forces (the armed National forces).

After the War

At the end of the war, about 250 Jews returned to Kielce, most of them from among those who had fled to the Soviet Union when the war broke out. About 200 of them lived in a block of apartments at 7 Planty Street. In this house, the offices of the renewed Jewish community were also located, the department for religious services and the training kibbutz of "Hanoar Hatzioni" [Zionist Youth]. In August 1945, the "Jewish Committee" organized in Kielce, headed by Dr. Kahan. The committee began to care for the Jewish refugees who returned to the city, including a group of survivors from Auschwitz. The aid and rehabilitation was financed, as in other places in Poland during these years, by funds from the Joint.

ANTI-SEMITISM & THE POGROM OF 1946

In December 1945, a grenade was thrown at the building at 7 Planty Street. The grenade did not cause damage to people or property, but the incident caused a panic among the Jews who lived in the building. A delegation of the "Jewish Committee" turned to the municipal Bishop Kaczmark and requested that he take action to moderate the wild anti-Semitic activity that was taking place in the city. The Bishop received the two Jewish representatives, Kahan and Alpert, and during a conversation that lasted for two hours, presented them with his position that it would be best for the Jews to return to their traditional occupations in commerce and the free professions, in which they had excelled in the past. The involvement of Jews in political matters, their influence on the new administration in Poland and the new positions they held in the public administration and the government staff aroused the opposition of the Polish citizens. Therefore, the Bishop said, one can understand the enmity the Poles have for the Jews. The members of the "Jewish Committee" turned in this matter also to the head of the Catholic Church in Poland, Cardinal Hlond, but he also refused to intervene and to come out openly against the activities of the anti-Semites and against the violence that was spreading in the city. In May 1946, Michael Zylberberg, the secretary of the "Committee of Religious Communities" that had been established after the war, met with Cardinal Hlond. In this conversation, which was defined as private, the Cardinal did indeed express his opposition to

attacks on Jews and condemned anti-Semitism in the country, but he refused to publish a public statement to the community of believers in Poland.

On July 4, 1946, at 8 o'clock in the morning, a man appeared in the streets of Kielce with his 8-year-old child, Henryk Blaszcak. They said that the Jews who lived at 7 Planty Street had kidnapped the child, and that an additional 12 children that the Jews had kidnapped were hidden in the building. According to the two, the Jews intended to murder all of these children. The child pointed to a Jew who was passing by in the street – a man who was known to be mentally unstable – and said that he was the man who had kidnapped him and hidden in him the cellar of the Jewish community building. Henryk Blaszcak had indeed disappeared from his home on July 1, 1946. He was hidden by his father, a chronic drunkard, in the house of Antony Pasowski in Kielce, and later transferred to a small farm in the village of Bielki, where he was held in the home of the farmer Tadeusz Borzecki until July 3, 1946. The boy's father staged the entire kidnapping. One of the theories was that the father did this because he feared that the Jews who had returned to Kielce would demand the return of the apartment in which he was living, whose owners had been deported to Treblinka. Perhaps he hoped that the story of his son's kidnapping by the Jews would cause a provocation that would cause the Jews to leave the city.

After an hour, at 9 in the morning, the rumors about the "kidnapping" had spread all over the city, and across from the Jewish community building, a large crowd had gathered. The first to gather were groups of women, who began to call out anti-Semitic slogans and incite against the Jews. At 10, policemen arrived at the building and conducted a search of its rooms. They didn't find the children who were supposed to have been hidden there, and besides that, the building didn't even have a basement. But the rabble outside began throwing stones and breaking the windows of the building. At 10:30, the first Jew was murdered. This was the tinsmith Berl Fridman, who was removed from the building by the policemen and murdered by the mob. The Jews in the building fortified their positions and took out the arms that they had with permits for purposes of defense. At 12:00, a group of policemen

commanded by Sergeant Wladislaw Blachot arrived. They entered the building and took from the Jews the little bit of arms that they had. One of the policemen even shot at Dr. Kahan and killed him. The policemen began to throw Jews out of the windows into the street. And meanwhile, the mob that had gathered outside broke open the doors to the building and pushed inside. In an inquiry that was held after the fact, it was established that Blachot was the only policeman of the group who entered the building; all of the others who were with him were hooligans pretending to be policemen.

At 10 o'clock, before the mob broke into the building, Dr. Kahan telephoned the district administration and informed them that over 5,000 people had surrounded the building and were about to break in. When the militia arrived, the pogrom was already underway and it was not possible to stop the rioters. The representative of the authorities, Henryk Urbanowicz, refused to give the order to the members of the militia to shoot towards the mob in order to disperse it. As a result of the telephone call of Dr. Kahan, the authorities called upon the security police in Kielce, which was located in Porszaj Street, a distance of 10 minutes walk from Planty Street. Major Wladislaw Subczinski, the commander of the station, was requested to send a unit for riot control, but he refused, claiming that the members of his unit had been busy the previous night in activity against the underground and were unable to go out to another mission. Only at four o'clock in the afternoon did a unit of soldiers arrive at Planty Street and put an end to the pogrom. During an entire day, thousands of incited rioters attacked a small group of Jews and no official authority took any real steps to stop the pogrom. In the final accounting, 47 Jews were murdered that day on Planty Street, among them pregnant women and children. The riots spread to the train station in Kielce and all together between 60 and 70 Jews were murdered on July 4, 1946 and about 100 were injured.

After the pogrom, 100 Poles were arrested. Twelve of them were put on trial. Nine of the accused were sentenced to death. In the investigation of the incident, it was established that the commander of the security police in the city, Subczinski, had warnings about riots that

were expected against the Jews some time before the pogrom. The Ministry of Internal Security of the Polish government found him, as well as three other officers in the Polish police and the militia, guilty of poor judgement and of not carrying out their duties at the time of the incident, but they were not put on trial.

On the evening of July 4, members of the central "Jewish Committee" in Warsaw arrived in Kielce, among them Dr. Awraham Berman and Icak Cukierman. The members of the committee met with the mayor of Kielce and with the district officials to decide how to deal with the Jews who had survived the pogrom. It was settled that the Jews, among them also the wounded who had been sent to the hospital in the city, would be transferred from Kielce to Łódź by a special Red Cross train. The injured were taken out of the hospital and the convoy set out accompanied by military personnel and armored vehicles for fear of additional attacks on the survivors. When the train reached Łódź, the injured and the survivors were transferred to the care of the "Jewish Committee" in the city.

The Catholic Church in Poland did not come out firmly against the incidents in Kielce. Cardinal Hlond did condemn the murder, but at the same time, he insisted that the incidents in Kielce had deep causes whose source was in the tension between Jews and Poles based on the political roles that the Jews had in establishing the new administration in the country. Central political figures in Poland, such as Stanislaw Mikolajczik and the Defense Minister Stanislaw Rakowicz, also avoided condemning the incidents in Kielce. In contrast, the prime minister of Poland, Oskowa-Morawski, condemned the pogrom forcefully and said that in Kielce the spirit of Nazism that had so recently held sway at Auschwitz and Maidanek had once again revealed itself.

The pogrom in Kielce was a traumatic incident for the Jews of Poland. The Jewish press in the country severely condemned the incident and the security forces, who had done nothing, and even had encouraged the mob to kill Jews. The pogrom in Kielce brought about the consolidation of the Jewish Defense Committee, which received arms for defense from mobs from the national authorities. But the most important result of the

incidents in Kielce in the summer of 1946 was the increase in the wave of people leaving from Poland – “HaBricha” [The Escape] – towards the shores of Eretz Yisra’el.

The question of who stood behind the pogrom against the Jews of Kielce after the war was never clearly answered. Anti-communist elements in Poland tried to cast the blame on the secret police, which operated under the inspiration of political elements in Moscow. According to another theory, fascist and anti-Semitic groups who were active in Poland at this time and who were conducting a war against the government authorities were responsible for the pogrom. These underground groups murdered hundreds of Jews all over Poland during the years after the war, whom, they said, were guilty of supporting the pro-Communist regime that was established in the country and of treason against Poland. Widespread circles of the Polish public supported the slogans that these groups proclaimed, support that prepared the ground for the events that occurred in Kielce and that enabled the mass murder that took place in the city in the summer of 1946.

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The History of Anti-Semitism in Kielce During the Holocaust Era

by Rivka Schiller

Introduction

From the Jewish community's earliest years to its final years, anti-Semitism was a continuous and ongoing factor of Jewish life in the Polish city of Kielce. Perhaps this can best be demonstrated by the fact that even one full year after World War II had drawn to a close and all of the extermination camps had been shut down, a heinous pogrom—brought on by a blood libel charge—took place here. Indeed, this event was so brutal and unanticipated that word of the tragedy spread throughout Poland, eventually reaching the international world. This pogrom was the “last straw” in the long established cycle of Polish persecution of the Jews. It culminated in the mass exodus of Jewish survivors who had resettled in Poland after World War II.

A. Background Information:

1. Kielce's Geography and Topography

Kielce was the capital of what was known in Yiddish as *Kelts Guberniye* – the province of Kielce [1867-1917]. The city is located “in southeast Poland, north of Krakow and south of Radom” between the Pilica and Wisla Rivers.¹ Even before World War II, Kielce contained a major rail junction that connected such urban hubs as Warsaw and Krakow, making it a center for trade. The region was – and continues to be rich in natural resources, such as lime, timber, and marble. Thus, even today, some of the most heavily represented local professions are metallurgy, mining, and saw milling – to name a few.²

2. The *Kehillah*'s Foundation and Early Years

Organized Jewish life in Kielce began around 1868. This can be evidenced by the first records of Jewish births listed in Kielce's civil register. Jews were admitted into Kielce in 1818, “but it was not until 1868 that czarist authorities recognized an official Jewish community in the city.”³ During that year, the few unorganized Jewish families who were living in the vicinity were granted a designated plot of land on which to live, as well as a cemetery plot. It also appears that the local Jews established a synagogue during that same period.⁴

These first Jewish inhabitants included “a handful of wealthy Jewish merchants who established industries pertaining to: lime, marble, gravel, and lumber.” Certain noted industrialists such as “the Zagajski family established furniture factories and lumberyards.”⁵ Overall though, the Jewish community was heavily comprised of “poor cobblers, tailors, leather stitchers, glaziers, tinsmiths and hucksters.”⁶ Indeed, as of the

¹ Israel Gutman, ed., *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, Vol. 2. (New York, New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1990), p. 800.

² *Columbia-Lippincott Gazetteer*, (New York, New York: Columbia University Press, 1952) p. 943; Miriam Weiner, *Jewish Roots in Poland*. (Secaucus, NJ: The Miriam Weiner Routes to Roots Foundation, Inc.; and New York, New York: YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 1997), p. 58.

³ Weiner, p. 58.

⁴ The very first reference to Jewish life in Kielce dates back to 1535, at which time Jews were driven out of the city. Christian inhabitants were granted rights under the “*Non Tolerantus Judaeus*” act, which effectively meant that Jews would not be permitted to dwell within the city. Finally, in 1863, Jews were permitted to resume residency in the city. At that time, the Russian Empire granted the independent Jewish community its own cemetery plot. The Jewish population expanded quite rapidly, eventually accounting for approximately 40% of the total population. Rafal Blumenfeld, personal interview no. 1, 6 December 2001.

⁵ *Pinkas Hakehillot, Vol. VII: Kielce*. (Jerusalem, Israel: Yad Vashem, 1999), p. 491.

⁶ Rafal Blumenfeld, “*Slownik Historii Kieleckich Zydow*: Introduction (Excerpt from *The Dictionary of the Kielce Jews*).” *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 2, Spring 1998, p. 26.

eve of World War I, approximately 50% of the Jewish population was involved in businesses and craft workshops. By the turn of the century Jews from neighboring townships began flocking to Kielce. "By 1921 the Jews in the city numbered 15,550, about one-third of Kielce's total population. According to the 1931 census, the number of Jews in Kielce was 18,083", and by 1939, it had reached an estimated total of 24,000.⁷

3. Polish-Jewish Relations in Kielce

Following the death of Jozef Pilsudski, Poland's war marshal, statesman, and first president (c. 1935) and Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany (c. 1932-33), many anti-Semitic acts began to take their toll on Jews throughout Poland,⁸ and in Kielce, in particular. Jews were physically assaulted in the streets and their property was damaged. Stink bombs were frequently thrown into Jewish-owned shops. As these events occurred on a daily basis, Jews soon grew accustomed to this pattern of persecution. On the Jewish Sabbath and on Jewish holidays, Jews discontinued their usual strolls through the park – for fear of being attacked. During the summer, the Jews avoided certain summer lodges – for fear of being pummeled by stones. The market days were also sources of fear, since the anti-Semitic hooligans typically would ruin the Jewish vendors' merchandise. The situation for Jews reached such horrific heights that even the most optimistic individuals began to contemplate their own futures.

In essence, from the time that the Nazis began preparing to wage war, the Poles appeared to care only about one thing: how to rid themselves of their Jewish inhabitants. Moreover, "the anti-Semites in Kielce and her surrounding towns were the most active in tormenting the Jews; thus, the Jews of this region received twice as many afflictions as did the remainder of Poland's Jews."⁹

In comparison to other Polish towns, Kielce suffered greatly with regard to its total number of Jewish war victims. Out of a total pre-war population of ~25,000 Jews, only tens of Jews returned alive – and even these few individuals only survived by way of miracles. It was not enough that, compared to other countries, Poland yielded relatively few righteous gentiles who actively helped in rescuing Jews. What was most unforgivable was "the fact that the Poles also aided the Nazis in their extermination plans, and made concerted efforts towards revealing the Jews' hiding places so that they might come to acquire their property."¹⁰

Perhaps most infamous in all of Kielce's history of anti-Semitism was the pogrom of July 4, 1946. This occurred more than a full year after the Jews had been liberated and World War II had finally drawn to a close. During this brutal attack, approximately forty-two (the often contradictory numbers vary from thirty-six to seventy) Jews were murdered and several others were injured.¹¹ This was the final chapter of what had once been a great and mighty Jewish community.

⁷ Gutman, ed., p. 800.

⁸ By 1933, fascist anti-Semitic groups in Poland – namely, the *Endeks* and the *Naras* – became increasingly brazen, using the newly elected Hitler as their role model. Jews were frequently removed from positions of employment, synagogues and cemeteries were often desecrated, numerous anti-Semitic riots and disturbances developed, and Jewish students who tried to resist anti-Semitic attacks were thrown in prison by the government magistrates. By 1937, "the government authorized the universities to allocate the left side of the classrooms for Jews where special benches would be available." The anti-Semitic, pro-fascist dictator, Edward Smigly-Rydz succeeded Pilsudski on the latter's death. "By the end of 1936, he had deemed it politically expedient to compromise with fascist anti-Semitism whenever possible." This, in turn, helped set the stage for Hitler's invasion of Poland two years later. Sachar, Howard M. *The Course of Modern Jewish History*. (New York: First Vintage Books Edition, August 1990), pp. 429-430.

⁹ Pinhas Cytron, *Sefer Kielce*. (Tel Aviv, Israel: Irgun Olei Kieltz in Israel, 1958), pp. 54-55.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 55.

¹¹ The contradictory numbers of dead and injured is partially due to the fact that murders and assaults were also perpetrated during the pogrom on railways and bus routes leading to the city. The official statistics — themselves contradictory — of the pogrom only took into account murdered and wounded within Kielce, proper. Michael Checinski. "The Kielce Pogrom: Some Unanswered Questions." *Soviet Jewish Affairs*, 5 (1), 1975, p. 59.

B. The Inter-War Period

1. Kielce Pogrom of 1918: Some Distinguishing Characteristics

From the day that Poland gained her independence from Russia (1918), the situation concerning Jews in Poland went from bad to worse. From this period forth, the Poles felt it their duty to remind the Jews that they were the rightful rulers of the land. This anti-Semitic hostility was demonstrated in various forms: the shaving of Jewish train passengers' beards, the frequent insults directed at Jews, and the throwing of Jewish train passengers from the railway cars – precisely as the train was moving at its quickest pace. Indeed, the train became so dangerous for Jewish passengers that Jews would rather ride by horse and buggy than risk their lives by traveling on trains.¹²

In 1918, the Jews of Kielce gathered together in the regional theater to confer on the subject of a local Jewish national council. All of the various political contingencies were there – ranging from the *Bund* on the left to the *Agudah* on the right.¹³ As the meetings progressed, Polish hooligans who had learned of the gathering surrounded the theater, spilling into the nearby streets outside. This Polish mob scene was comprised of large numbers of Kielce's citizens – including several soldiers. They carried with them heavy metal canes and iron encased gloves. Whatever poor Jewish soul they managed to capture – either streaming outside or yet inside of the theater – was beaten up very badly.

Unfortunately, the Jews could not sufficiently retaliate; for the onslaught was so sudden that they did not even have a chance to realize just what had befallen them. Furthermore, the group of Jews was heavily comprised of women and children – none of whom were able to physically defend themselves. "The pogrom resulted in the death of four Jews and left approximately 400 with permanent injuries."¹⁴

Perhaps more than anything else, the Kielce pogrom of 1918 was a foreshadowing of an even deadlier pogrom that would later befall those few surviving Jews who were unfortunate enough to find themselves in Kielce on July 4, 1946—only a year following the war's end. The Kielce pogrom of 1918 was different from all of the Ukrainian and Russian pogroms that occurred during the same period in one major way: the goal in Kielce was to teach the local Jews the lesson that practically speaking, they would not be receiving any rights as citizens or minorities of Poland.¹⁵

Following World War I and the Treaty of Versailles, Poland was re-established as an independent nation – for the first time in over one hundred years.¹⁶ Along with giving Poland rights of independence, the Minorities Act was passed, which recognized Jews as a distinct race with its own unique behavioral patterns. It also granted Jews rights as Polish citizens. The Poles, now more than ever, felt it their responsibility to demonstrate to the Jews that they would not be receiving any special rights. Rather, the Polish anti-Semites wanted the Jews to know that these so-called rights existed only on paper. In reality, minorities would only be repressed in Poland. The Poles were the only true masters and as such, Polish rulership could only belong

¹² Cytron, p. 49.

¹³ The *Bund*, otherwise known as the Jewish Workers' Union in Lithuania, Poland, and Russia, had its roots in Vilna, Lithuania. The *Bund*, which in Yiddish means "union," historically adhered to "the Marxist view of society in class conflict, its class-conscious bias denying the validity of national/ethnic group consciousness. Thus, according to the *Bund*, the Jewish working class had more in common with the Polish working class than with the Jewish bourgeoisie." The *Agudah* was an ultra-orthodox group that had quite a religious and political stronghold throughout Poland, as well as in other parts of Eastern Europe, namely during the inter-war period. During the pre-war period, the *Agudah* leaders and masses general tendency was toward "political compliance in exchange for the unhindered observance of Judaism." In essence, what these Jewish parties had in common was the fact that they were not only politically oriented, but also ideological movements. They each provided for their members' various life-cycle needs and interests. In addition, they each published daily newspapers, periodicals, and books. Lucy S. Dawidowicz, *The War Against the Jews* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1975), pp. 261-262, 268-269.

¹⁴ Cytron, p. 49-52.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 51.

¹⁶ Warren Blatt, "Kielce and Radom Gubernias – Geographic History," *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1, Winter 1997, p. 4.

to them.¹⁷ This taste of liberty, coupled with an already deep-seated resentment towards the Jews, set the stage for the sort of anti-Semitic activity that was soon to follow.

2. The Flowering of Kielce Jewry: A Brief Respite

During the inter-war period in Kielce, the major source of Jewish income came from commerce and the sale of handicrafts. Based on the survey that was organized by the Joint Distribution Committee in Poland, as of 1921, there were 633 businesses, 422 of which pertained to clothing. This particular area of employment included a total of 1,198 breadwinners, 568 of whom were Jews. Jews also tended to specialize in carpentry and in the production of soap and chemical products. Other Jews found employment within the stone and marble quarries and some, in the sanitation departments and textile industry. In addition, there were several Jewish professionals, many of whom were well respected in Kielce. "Considering the size of the city, the number of Jewish professionals and office workers was substantial – about 250 people."¹⁸

During the 1920's and 1930's various political movements – and their corresponding cultural activities – took root among Kielce's Jewish community. Some of these political movements included the *Poalei Zion*, the *Poalei Agudat Yisrael*, *Herzeliyah*, *Agudat Yedidei Ha-Universita Ha-Ivrit*, and *Tarbut*—to name a few. A couple of minor Yiddish theaters opened during the 1920's, and during the 1920's and 1930's, a handful of local Yiddish periodicals and newspapers also began to circulate among Kielce's Jewish community.¹⁹ For the first time, Jews also began to establish themselves socially within the greater Polish community: "The importance of Jewish intelligentsia who closely collaborated with the Poles in many areas significantly increased. Although professional links were increasingly stronger, social life continued to develop separately mainly due to religious traditions and different customs."²⁰

3. Era of Anti-Semitism: Specific Incidences

At the same time that Kielce's Jewish community began to flower, a variety of anti-Semitic acts began to occur. Indeed, during the 1930's, Kielce became one of the lead centers for anti-Semitic activity.²¹ As of January 1933, when the Nazis came to power in Germany, the anti-Semitic factions in Kielce began protesting the rights of Jews in Poland. During the course of that year, four separate trials were held in which anti-Semitic activists were each sentenced to six-month prison terms for having committed acts of violence against Jews. In November of 1934, a young Pole murdered a Jewish merchant, along with his elderly mother and another Jewish man, just outside of Kielce. In December of 1935, shortly after the Nuremberg Laws had been passed, the local anti-Semitic faction leaders convinced the city council to support the anti-Jewish measures being taken in Germany. In May of 1936, a seventeen-year-old Pole accused a group of Jews of having mauled him. The police investigation uncovered that the adolescent had provoked the Jews and that they had, in turn, attacked him with a knife. The police detained thirty Jews and jailed two of them. In October of 1936, the Jewish cemetery was vandalized and approximately one hundred tombstones were smashed. During this period, there was a great deal of anti-Jewish propaganda that spread throughout Kielce and other parts of Poland.

The influence of Nazi Germany's anti-Jewish propaganda, the deepening economic crisis, and the success of the anti-Semitic propaganda of the opposition parties brought about, after Pilsudski's death in 1935, a change in the heretofore relatively tolerant attitude of the Colonels' Regime. In his

¹⁷ Cytron, pp. 51-53.

¹⁸ Stanislaw Meducki, "The Pogrom in Kielce on 4 July 1946." *Polin* 9 (1996), p. 159.

¹⁹ Some of the leading newspapers and periodicals that appeared in Kielce during this period were: *Keltser Vokhenblat*, *Keltser Unser Ekspres*, *Naye Keltser Tsaytung*, and the *Keltser Tsaytung*. *Pinkas Hakehillot*, p. 495.

²⁰ Blumenfeld, p. 26.

²¹ Poland in the 1930's was marked by several anti-Semitic acts. According to Mr. Rafal Blumenfeld, a native of Kielce and a survivor of the pogrom of 1946, Kielce was one of the chief strongholds for the pro-Polish, pro-Catholic, anti-Semitic faction known as the *Endeks* or E.N.D.—a Polish acronym that stood for the Organization of Nationalist Democrats. The faction's virulently anti-Semitic leader was Roman Dumovski. Blumenfeld, personal interview no. 1.

statement of June 4, 1936, Premier Skladowski emphasized that although nobody should suffer violence in Poland, the economic struggle against Jews was justified.²²

In September of 1937, a group of Poles fell upon some Jews who were strolling in one of the city's parks, beating them with iron bars and clubs. Not long after this incident, one particular Jewish family's home was set on fire. The blaze soon spread to other nearby homes, eventually leaving fifty Jewish families homeless. These acts of violence reached their peak in October of 1937, when five Jews from among two separate families were brutally murdered by anti-Semitic rioters.²³

C. The War Years: World War II Comes to Kielce

1. 1939-1942: Ghetto Life and forced Labor

At the close of Summer 1939, when Hitler commanded his troops to invade Poland, the Jews grew increasingly fearful. Masses of Jews fled from the western fronts to the eastern fronts. Families from Warsaw, Lodz, Sosnowiec and other localities began to resettle in Kielce. Prior to this period Kielce's Jewish population had been ~23,000, but now swelled to ~30,000—and this was not even including the number of inhabitants who had already fled from Kielce to the Russian side.²⁴

Kielce did not suffer greatly from the Nazis' bombings; aside from a couple of buildings that were destroyed or damaged, there were few—if any—overt signs of war. The Nazis did not want to destroy the city's industrial infrastructure since they planned to use her as a cavalry station. By the third of September, the Polish Army's front lines began to collapse and accordingly, its soldiers hastily retreated. After the Nazis entered Kielce, during the afternoon of September the fourth, conditions changed practically overnight. "Anti-Jewish atrocities began immediately: expropriations, heavy fines, forced labor, the taking of hostages, beatings, and killings."²⁵ At this time, there were yet some Polish soldiers who protested the Nazis. These individuals concealed themselves within various homes, sniping at the oncoming Nazi troops. In retaliation, the Nazis began shooting at these snipers, killing a total of eighty citizens—including several Jews. On the tenth of September, Adolph Hitler and his Nazi hordes trampled through Kielce, while en route to another Polish region.

In mid-September, the Nazis outlawed the Jews from walking through Kielce's major streets. The local Nazi government forbade Jews from owning private property, houses, or stores. The Nazis appointed commissar leaders to oversee the property that was formerly owned by Jews. In the initial months, Jewish landlords were yet given part of the rent money that was due to them, but by the end of 1939, the commissars retained these payments entirely for themselves. The Jews were then forced to turn over their savings accounts, radios, and work tools. Soon thereafter, many Jews were forcibly sent to work, clearing the streets of the debris that the Nazis had left in their midst.

On September 21, 1939, the *Judenrat*—the Jewish Council—was appointed, with Dr. Moses Pelc as the *Judenaelteste*, or Jewish president.²⁶ As the newly appointed Jewish leader, it was Dr. Pelc's task to act as an intermediary between Kielce's Jewish community and the local Nazi regime. Hermann Levy was appointed as the second in command. A Jewish police force was also appointed, in which approximately 150 officers served. The Jewish police carried clubs and wore special badges and caps.

²² Peter Meyer, *Jews in the Soviet Satellites*. (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1953), p. 210.

²³ The murder victims came from the families of Moyshe Shmuelevitsh and Yankev Rosenholts. The three accused murderers were tried and sentenced to death. Two other accomplices were each sentenced to prison terms of thirteen and fifteen years. *Pinkas Hakehillot*, p. 496.

²⁴ Cytron, p. 237.

²⁵ Gutman, ed., p. 800.

²⁶ The Nazis established a Jewish Council, otherwise known as a *Judenrat* in each of the leading ghettos, which they placed under the direction of a Jewish president—a *Judenaelteste*. "The Jewish presidents were the intermediaries through whom the Nazis issued their decrees, and from whom they obtained their victims." Sachar, pp. 537-538.

The first task that was required of the *Judenrat* was that they acquire a list of all Jews in Kielce, ages 15 through 50, and their respective genders and professions. Afterwards, the *Judenrat* was to collect a contribution for the Nazi forces, amounting to 800,000 *zloty*. Based on the *Judenrat*'s records, as of September 1939 there were approximately 18,000 Jews living in Kielce. By March 1940, the Jewish population had grown to 25,400, following the influx of Jews who were fleeing from western Poland. Jews from Lodz and Kalisz were brought to Kielce. Approximately 3,000 Jews from Krakow also followed suit. In February of 1941, approximately 1,000 Viennese Jews arrived in Kielce. In March of 1941, four transport groups arrived, comprised of 6,500 additional Viennese Jews. With the sudden and voluminous influx of Jews, there was a dearth of living space. An estimated 1,500 Jews found living quarters in the Great Synagogue. As of December 1940, the Nazis replaced Dr. Pelc with Hermann Levy. Pelc, who had been a social welfare agent prior to the war, refused to inject Jewish hospital patients with poison—as per the Nazis orders. Thus, he was imprisoned and then sent to Auschwitz, where he later died.²⁷

On September 15, 1940, the Nazis made a decree forbidding the Jews from leaving their homes at night. Shortly thereafter, between the days April 2-5, the Jews were concentrated into two ghettos. Inside of the ghetto stood a total of 500 houses, in which could live a maximum of 15,000 Jews. Unfortunately though, more than 25,000 Jews now found themselves crowded into these tight living quarters.

In early 1941, the Nazis established several work camps within the district of Kielce. There were approximately 2,000 workers interred there, most of whom were involved with the stone quarries. In the spring of 1941, several Jews were rounded up from the Kielce Ghetto and taken to the Blizyna labor camp.²⁸

With the monetary aid provided by the Joint Distribution Committee, the *Judenrat* established two soup kitchens in the fall of 1940 within the ghetto. Between the two kitchens there was a total of 600 meals distributed per day. By the beginning of 1941 this number had doubled. In March of 1940, the Jewish hospital was destroyed, and in December 1940, the *Judenrat* established orphanages and old-age homes—most likely, because of the shrinking number of viable caretakers. As aforementioned, many physically fit adults were being sent away to do forced labor and other members of the Kehillah were dying—due to overly crowded living conditions, poor nutrition, and epidemics such as typhus.²⁹

In January of 1941, Nazi officers caught two unfortunate Jews, just as they were leaving the *mikvah* one Friday before the Sabbath. The Nazis dragged them through the streets of the city, and afterwards shot them. By the end of February of 1941, a group of S.S. officials had set up shop in Kielce. This included Hans Geier, who was frequently known to steal Jewish-owned possessions, and Dr. Ernst Karl Thomas. Together, the two of these officials oversaw the deportation of the Jews to the extermination camps.

2. 1942-1943: Liquidations and Extermination Camp Transports

In March of 1941, a Nazi *Aktzie* or death camp transport was organized, in which Nazi-deemed Communist activists, along with three Jewish doctors were deported to Auschwitz and murdered there. In January of 1942, seven Jews were shot for trying to leave the ghetto. During the summer of 1942, Ukrainian and Lithuanian fighting units, and SS police units began liquidating the ghettos in the neighboring Radom district. The Kielce Ghetto's liquidation process began on August 20, 1942 and lasted until August 24, "when all the Jews, with the exception of two thousand who were young and healthy, were loaded on freight trains and sent to Treblinka."³⁰ The *Judenrat* leaders, Jewish police members, and their respective families, were permitted to remain behind in Kielce. The Jewish police rounded up the Jews in the streets for transports and informed them that they were each allowed to take with them a package of food and personal belongings weighing up to twenty-five kilograms. The SS official, Ernst Thomas, oversaw the *Seleksia* process that took place in the synagogue. All of the younger and more physically fit Jewish citizens were allowed to return to the ghetto, since they were still capable of performing manual labor. The majority of this group though, was sent to the local train station, from which they were to be deported to the

²⁷ Pinkas Hakehillot, pp. 496-497.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 497.

²⁹ Blumenfeld, personal interview no. 1.

³⁰ Gutman, ed., p. 801.

extermination camps. A total of 130 Jews were shoved into each of the sixty cattle cars—which had been sitting exposed for several hours, to the sun’s strong summer rays. The Nazi officials would shoot any of the Jewish police who even dared to give food or water to any of the deportees.

During August 22-23, there was an additional *Aktsie* enacted by the SS officials. The elderly and sick were hastily shot in their homes or in surrounding yards. On the 24th day of August, the Jewish hospital was liquidated and Jews who had somehow avoided the earlier transports were now chosen for this final transport. On this last day of liquidation, the SS officials also murdered the heads of the Jewish police, Yehudah Schindler and the German Jew, Johann Spiegel.³¹

In total, ~3,000 Jews were murdered in Kielce proper, during the course of those three days in August of 1942.³² During that same time period, the number of Jewish transportees from Kielce reached an estimated grand total of 21,000. The Jewish transportees invariably met their ends in the fiery furnaces of Treblinka.

3. 1943-1945: Creation and Liquidation of the “Small Ghetto” and Eventual Liberation

After the aforementioned number of Jews had been deported, there were only approximately 1,600 Jews left in Kielce. This included *Judenrat* members, a majority of male prisoners—as well as 150 women and 40-60 children. These last remaining Jews were moved into what was now known as the “small ghetto.” This was a designated area, situated within the western part of the former ghetto. Unlike the larger ghetto, that had had two exits, this ghetto had only one exit. The last remaining Jews—along with certain groups of Poles—were forced to clean the homes of the murdered and deported Jews. Any property that had been left behind was now deemed state’s property, and as such, was shipped on carts to central collection sites to be sorted and organized. This sorting and collecting process spanned several months, and during this period there were no additional *Aktsies*.

The head of the *Judenrat*, Hermann Levy, was murdered on November 20, 1942. According to most accounts, he and his family were taken to the Jewish cemetery and shot there. The Nazis allowed thirteen Jewish doctors to remain alive in the “small ghetto”—only so that they could tend to the thousands of prisoners who were interred in the labor camps within Kielce district. But on March 21, 1943, the doctors, their respective families, and approximately twenty children were likewise, all taken to the Jewish cemetery and shot there.³³

In September of 1942, the remaining Jewish population of Kielce was placed into three labor camps. The “HASAG-Granat” contained quarries, workshops, and munitions.³⁴ The other two camps, Henrykow and Ludwikow contained carpentries and foundries.³⁵ In the HASAG-Granat plant, there were approximately 500 Jewish and Polish workers. In November 1942, 200 Jews who already worked in one division of the “HASAG” were moved to yet another division of the company, located in Skarzysko-Kamienna. According to the account of one Kielce survivor, Sore Karbel, “Out of all the camps in which the Jews of Kielce worked, the Skarzysko camp was the worst and most difficult. Only a few individuals managed to leave there

³¹ According to the accounts of one Kielce survivor, Shimen Tseltser, the head of the Jewish police was Herr Zimnobia. Herr Schindler was his lieutenant. The chief Gestapo agents included Johann Spiegel and a host of other members, who were known to constantly bully the Jewish ghetto inmates and exhibit general Nazi-like behavior. By the end of 1941, the Nazis had killed Zimnobia. Schindler and Spiegel were murdered in 1942, during the course of the Treblinka transports. Cytron, pp. 239-240.

³² According to one of the cited Nazi war crime reports, the remaining number of Jews in Kielce following this mass *Aktsie* was between 1700 and 2000 – out of what had been approximately 20,000 Jews. Tovia Fridman, *The Murder of Thirty Thousand Kielce Jews at the Hands of the Germans-Nazis and Their Assistants*. (Haifa, Israel: Institute of Documentation in Israel for the Investigation of Nazi War Crimes, 1983), report no. 1, p. 6.

³³ *Pinkas Hakehillot*, p. 498.

³⁴ HASAG is an acronym for the “Hugo Schneider AG”.

³⁵ Gutman, ed., pp. 801-802.

[alive] during the hour of liberation.”³⁶ In April of 1943 fifty more workers still living in the “small ghetto” were also brought to work in this particular factory. The “small ghetto” existed until May of 1943. The very last 1,000 remaining Jews were rounded up in the field that adjoined the railway station. The SS commander Geier and his officials organized another *Seleksia*, in which all children under the age of fourteen—all forty-five of them—were shot.³⁷ The few remaining Jews were deported to and distributed between labor camps such as Skarzysko-Kamienna and Pionki. The final deportation of Jews from Kielce took place in August 1944, “when all the remaining Jewish prisoners were sent to Auschwitz and Buchenwald.”³⁸ It was at that time that Kielce became officially *Judenrein*.

In one of these labor camps, an armed resistance was organized by David Barwiner and Gershon Lewkowicz, but unfortunately, was not successful. Yet another armed resistance was held in the labor camp, Pionki. On May 10, 1944, approximately twenty prisoners managed to escape. Many of them joined the Russian partisans; Polish partisans murdered five of the other former prisoners.³⁹

The Soviet army ultimately captured Kielce on January 16, 1945. At the time of liberation, there were only two Jews to be found in all of Kielce—“of what had once been a twenty-thousand strong community.”⁴⁰

D. Post War Period

1. The Return of Survivors and the Formation of the “Jewish Council”

After the war ~200 Jews went to Kielce, forming a shadow of the city’s pre-war Jewish community: “According to data from the city registration office, on 1 June 1945 there were 53,560 inhabitants in Kielce, including only 212 Jews. At the end of 1945, in the entire province of Kielce, there were forty-five centers of Jewish population with approximately 2,000 people.”⁴¹ This post-war community was comprised of Nazi camp survivors, Jews who had hidden in Kielce district, and others who had fled to the interior of the U.S.S.R.⁴² Most of these Jews settled in the former Jewish community building at No. 7 Planty Street. This same building housed the religious services and the *Noar HaZioni kibbutz*. The majority of Jews living there intended to emigrate soon.

In August of 1945 a “*vaad*”—or “Jewish council” was established, at whose head stood Dr. Severin Kahane. As was frequently the case in small Jewish communities throughout post-World War II Europe, the Joint Distribution Committee provided much of Kielce’s financial aide.

2. The Kielce Pogrom of 1946

At about 8 a.m. on July 4, 1946, a Polish boy who had been well coached, began telling passers-by that he had been kidnapped, imprisoned in a cellar, and maltreated by the Jews of 7 Planty Street, the site “where about a dozen other Christian children were still trapped and about to be murdered.”⁴³ In the minds

³⁶ Cytron, p. 246.

³⁷ “The Nazis forced the forty-five remaining little children, the youngest of whom was ten months, to the cemetery, to shoot them down, as they ran and hid among the graves. They were buried in a mass grave.” Today, there stand monuments to the memory of those martyred children—one in Kielce, the other one in Israel. Dorothy Fuerst, “The Story of Kielce, a Cemetery, and a Survivor,” *Martyrdom and Resistance*, Nov.-Dec. 1987, p. 11.

³⁸ *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, Vol. 10 – “Kielce”. (Jerusalem, Israel: Keter Publishing House, 1971), p. 990.

³⁹ *Pinkas Hakehillot*, p. 499.

⁴⁰ Gutman, ed., p. 802.

⁴¹ Meducki, p. 161.

⁴² *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, p. 990.

⁴³ Checinski, p. 58.

of many local Poles, this charge was perhaps all the more believable, considering that there had been multiple incitements only a month earlier, in which Jews had been accused of killing Christian children and using their blood for dietary consumption.⁴⁴

At 10 a.m., militiamen searched the house and found the whole story false. At the same time, they confiscated the few weapons with which some of the *kibbutz* members were armed. Shortly before he was shot dead, Dr. Kahane, the Chairman of the Kielce Jewish Committee⁴⁵ attempted to appeal to various officials: the President of the city, the militia, the army, the security authorities, the command of the Soviet troops, and Bishop Kaczmarek—the bishop of Kielce at the time—but it was all to no avail.

At about 11 o'clock three lieutenants of the Polish Army entered the room in which Kahane was located at that moment. When the officers came into the room, Dr. Kahane held the telephone receiver in his hand. . . They told him they had come to remove weapons. . . One of them walked up to Dr. Kahane, told him to keep calm because soon everything would be over, and then approached him from behind and shot him straight in the head.⁴⁶

Indeed, the church's response was that they would not intercede, for the Jews had brought Communism into Poland. In the aftermath of the pogrom, only Bishop Kubina of Częstochowa would issue a statement condemning the Kielce pogrom.⁴⁷

By 11 a.m. a vicious mob had gathered around, and militiamen began throwing Jews out of the windows and the door. A number of Jews were murdered by the local lynch party. Still others, such as Dr. Kahane, met their ends by shooting. Roman Wach, a Pole who resided in Planty 13 and who witnessed the vicious onslaught, presented the following image in the pogrom's aftermath:

At about 11:30, some eight young people coming from the direction of the railroad station on Sienkiewicza St. drove some men down the middle of the road. . . He was hit with fists on the face and head. . . from his face I could tell he was a Semite. . . I would like to mention that as a former prisoner of concentration camps I had not gone through an experience like this. . . I have seen very little of sadism and bestiality on this scale.⁴⁸

Finally, at 4 p.m. an army unit from Warsaw arrived. It did not halt the looting, but rather, took an active part in the process. However, it did put an end to the massacre. In the wake of this brutal attack, many Jews were murdered and even more were injured, most of them seriously. Due to the chaos at the time and

⁴⁴ In the early post-war years rumors of ritual murder were frequently used as highly effective tools to incite ordinary citizens to commit overt anti-Semitic acts—of which the Kielce pogrom of 1946 was the most infamous example. There were several versions to this blood libel charge, one of which had the Jews keeping the blood of the murdered Polish victims and giving their bodies to the Soviets and Ukrainians. Joanna Michlic-Coren, "Polish Jews During and After the Kielce Pogrom." *Polin* 13 (2000), p. 256.

⁴⁵ S.L. Shneiderman was an American journalist who happened to be visiting Poland at the time that the Kielce pogrom broke out and came to Kielce as the pogrom was drawing to a close. He provided the following biographical information and observations regarding Dr. Kahane: "Dr. Kahane was born in Lwow. Throughout the Nazi occupation he fought in the ranks of the Polish guerillas. At the end of the war he settled in Kielce, where he assumed leadership of the remaining Jews, who numbered one hundred fifty. . . Dr. Kahane died a martyr, appealing with his last breath to the conscience of his murderers." Shneiderman, Samuel Loeb. *Between Fear and Hope*. (New York: Arco Publishing Co., 1947), p. 91.

⁴⁶ Bozena Szaynok, "The Pogrom of Jews in Kielce, July 4, 1946." *Yad Vashem Studies* 22 (1992), p. 216.

⁴⁷ Aside from Bishop Kubina, other Polish Catholic representatives did not openly condemn this vicious act. Rather, they attributed the outbreak of the pogrom to political — as opposed to — racial animosities and "blamed Jews in the government for creating animosities' leading to such events." Last, according to the Bishop of Lublin in the wake of the pogrom, "the question as to whether or not Jews use blood for their rituals has not yet been clarified." Meyer, p. 253.

⁴⁸ Szaynok, p. 220.

the relatively small number of Jewish survivors, the numbers of injured and dead vary from source to source. The number of injured ranges from 70-100+, while the number of dead ranges from 36-70.⁴⁹

Following the Kielce pogrom, the government tried and executed seven of the murderers and attacked the main hideouts of the underground; but anti-Semitism continued to flourish. "Only in 1947, when the government consolidated its power and used strong measures against the underground, was order restored. Attacks on Jews became rare. 'The superficial calm was a result of strong police measures rather than of a genuine change of mind on the part of broad segments of the population.'"⁵⁰

The outbreak of this major and medieval-style pogrom so soon after the Holocaust served as only the most blatant example of the hostility encountered by returning Jews. It convinced a large number of them that no real Jewish community could resume existence in Poland. Jews were seized with panic and hundreds and thousands began to flee daily. "In 1946, about 150,000 left Poland."⁵¹ Thus ended the one thousand year history of Jewish existence in Poland. In the words of the Polish-born, American journalist, S.L. Shneiderman:

The ancient tradition of the murderous pogrom, it turned out, was not at all a thing of the past. The forty-two victims of the Kielce Pogrom, including a mother and her newborn child, were laid to rest in a mass grave. Only ninety Jews of Kielce had survived the war and forty-two of these were wiped out in a few hours. If there was any hope for a new beginning for the Jews of Poland, the Kielce Pogrom raised it to the ground in blood.⁵²

Conclusion

As based on the aforementioned accounts, beginning in the early days of Jewish settlement in Kielce, and culminating in the ignominious and infamous Pogrom of 1946, it is evident that anti-Semitism plagued Kielce on an almost continuous basis. Unfortunately, Kielce's Jews were not the only Jews targeted for persecution. Rather, this grand-scale act of violence was only one of many such events, which took place between 1945 and 1947, in the wake of the Holocaust. "Nevertheless, it was striking because of its dimensions, because of the brutality with which it was accomplished, and because of the participation of local forces representing the new communist authority."⁵³ Moreover, the fact that the Jewish survivors in Kielce were concentrated in one block of flats perhaps made them likelier candidates than other Jews who were living more dispersed, in communities throughout Poland, following the end of World War II.

In essence, for the Jewish survivors returning to Poland, the Kielce Pogrom of 1946 was the ultimate confirmation of the following well-known and long-established Yiddish adage, "*Di Polyakn hobn arayngenumen hasn Yidn mit di mames milkh*"—"The Poles absorbed their hatred for Jews with their mothers' milk."⁵⁴ The majority of Poland's Jews came to the quick and frightening realization that they had no future in the country that had served as their homeland for hundreds of generations. Thus, in the months ensuing this attack, Poland witnessed the mass exodus of the last remnant of hundreds of thousands of her Jews. Some emigrated to the west, while others—often times the more Zionist parties—opted for Palestine. Poland was never again to reach the same heights of Jewish existence that she had once known.

⁴⁹ Checinski, p. 59.

⁵⁰ Meyer, p. 253.

⁵¹ Ibid., p. 256.

⁵² Shneiderman, p. 10.

⁵³ Michlic-Coren, p. 253.

⁵⁴ This is a phrase that this paper's author has heard uttered often times by Yiddish speakers—Holocaust survivors and non-Holocaust survivors, alike. The author is not certain of this expression's origin; although it is presumed that it dates back to pre-World War II.

Appendix**Necrology and Background Information of Jews Murdered in Kielce Pogrom of 1946⁵⁵**

Adler, Avrom	Sambariski (or Samborska—unborn child of Genia Sambariski)*
Eyznberg, Yisroyel	Sovinska, Ofelina
Eylbirt, Osher	Sokolovski, Yekhiel Simkhe*
Barukh, Yisroyel	Plutno, Sholem
Beshita, Khayim	Prashovska, Ester*
Gutvurtsel, Pol(y)a	Prays, Yitskhok
Gurshtuts, Bayla	Faynkukhen, Dovid
Gertner, Bayle	Fish, Regina
Dutshka, Flutra* (child)	Fish, Adash (or Adam—Regina Fish's four-week-old infant)
Vandler*	Fridman, Berl
Vaynberg	Kas
Vayntro(y)b, Avrom	Karp, Shmuel
Vaynrib	Kersh, Hershl
Zoyberman	Kersh, Yishaye*
Zilberberg, Sofia	Rabindorf
Zandberg, Rokhl	Rutshka, Yisroyel
Kharendorf, Leyzer*	Rayzman*
Telemboym, Nosn (or Titlboym, Noftoli)*	Shulmanovitsh, Z.
Dr. Kahane, Severin	Shumakher, Fanya
Morovyets, Moyshe	Shtunka
Mikolovski, Mendl	B 2969 Oshvyentshim (i.e., Auschwitz)

There were additional murder victims of the Kielce pogrom of 1946 whose names do not appear within this necrology. This is due to the sheer fact that the physical damage done to some of the bodies was so severe that they could not successfully be identified. This is evidenced in the following depiction of the post-pogrom burial ceremony:

The bodies of the martyrs were carried on forty trucks; they had assigned one truck for each.⁵⁶ The bodies of the murdered babies (Mrs. Fisz's three-week-old baby, and the stillborn child of Samborska) were in little boxes placed beside the large coffins of adults. At the head of the line was the body of Dr. Kahane, who died at his post. His coffin was covered with a blue-white flag. The other coffins bore the names of the dead; some were simply marked by the letters N.N. indicating that the name was unknown.⁵⁷

⁵⁵ The necrology and background information pertaining to the Jews murdered in the Kielce pogrom is based on the following sources: Shmerke Kacerginski's article, "*Vos ikh hob gezen un gehert in kelts.*" ("What I Saw and Heard in Kielce.") *Unzer Wort* 5, July 1946, Personal interview no. 2, held with Rafal Blumenfeld on 14 February 2002, and S.L. Shneiderman's post-pogrom account, *Between Fear and Hope – Chapter Five: "I Saw Kielce,"* pp. 85-107, New York: Arco Publishing Co., 1947. Unfortunately, there are slight discrepancies between the name spellings presented by these various sources, making it difficult to ensure that transliterations presented here are entirely accurate. * Asterisks are used to indicate noteworthy discrepancies in name spellings. The orthography used here for Jewish names is in accordance with the rules generally applied to Yiddish transcription.

⁵⁶ The discrepancy between Shneiderman's total victim count and the total victim count listed above can be understood in light of the fact that there were additional deaths—due to pogrom-incurred injuries—following the burial that took place on 7 July 1946. The necrology listed above takes into account both post-pogrom sources, as well as more recent sources.

⁵⁷ Shneiderman, p. 100.

At this point in time—nearly fifty-six years after this tragedy occurred—there is an obvious challenge involved in obtaining biographical or genealogical background information that pertains to the pogrom's murder victims. Many of the aforementioned individuals were natives of Kielce. However, some—such as Dr. Kahane, a native of Lwow—had little or perhaps no pre-World War II connections to Kielce. This, in turn, must have contributed to the already overwhelming burden of identifying the dead.

Nonetheless, a few remarks can be made in regard to several of the murder victims:⁵⁸ **Dr. Severin Kahane** was the president of the Jewish Committee, a partisan and a soldier who fought in the front lines of the Polish army. At the time of the pogrom, Dr. Kahane already had all the legal papers that were necessary for emigration. **Moyshe Morovyets** published a magazine that was affiliated with the Jewish Committee. **Vaynberg** arrived the very day of the pogrom, from the neighboring town of Chmielnik. **Sholem Plutno** was a fighter in the Soviet and Polish armies. **Yitskhok Prays** was the former owner of "Hotel Polski." **Leyzer Kharendorf** was in the Kielce Ghetto and the concentration camps. **Mrs. Rayzman** was from Radom, and even as she was being buried, her husband was in the hospital—in critical condition.

Regina Fish and her four-week-old son, **Adash** met a brutal end. Hooligans came to the Fish home—located on Leonarda Street—kidnapped Mrs. Fish, and eventually shot her and her infant. Prior to her murder, Regina Fish made various efforts to bribe the hoodlums with seventeen US dollars, a gold pin, and three rings, but this did not manage to save her life. After the kidnappers drew their guns, she attempted to flee to the neighboring woods, but was not able to escape quickly enough. "Shots resounded, and Mrs. Fisz, struck in the head, fell dead. A short time later the bandits sent peasants from the village to bury the bodies of Mrs. Fisz and her baby."⁵⁹

Another grotesque incident occurred, that likewise, involved a woman and her infant. However, in the case of **Genia Sambarski**, she was in her eighth month of pregnancy; the infant was yet unborn. The murderers pierced through her stomach with a knife⁶⁰ and the infant had to be surgically removed—in order to save the life of the mother.

On the morning of the pogrom, **Ester Prashovska**, a nurse, was busy bandaging wounded patients and was murdered while at work. Prior to her murder, Ms. Prashovska served as the acting secretary of the Kielce Jewish community. Moreover, she had somehow managed to survive Auschwitz—only to be killed while trying to save other peoples' lives. Many of the other murdered Jews listed above fell under the category of: Jews who had fled Kielce in the early days of World War II, repatriates, and ghetto Jews.

⁵⁸ The biographical details presented here that pertain to the pogrom's murder victims have been extracted primarily from Shmerke Kaczerginski's article, "*Vos ikh hob gezen un gehert in kelts.*" ("What I Saw and Heard in Kielce.") *Unzer Wort* 5, July 1946.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 95-96.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 93.

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Acknowledgments and Dedication

I would like to specially thank the following individuals for their editorial and research assistance: Harvey, Mindy, and Miriam Schiller; Warren Blatt, editor of the *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*; Mr. Rafal Blumenfeld, a native of Kielce and a survivor of the Kielce pogrom of 1946; and Dr. Boris Kotlerman, professor of Yiddish Studies at Bar-Ilan University in Ramat-Gan, Israel. Last, but certainly not least, I would like to dedicate this article to the memory of my grandfather, Shloime Pinkus(iewicz) (1905-1998), a native of Kielce and a survivor of the Holocaust. May the memory of all those Jews who were murdered in the Kielce pogrom of 1946 and throughout the Holocaust years, be for a blessing.

Rivka Schiller is a graduate student of Yiddish at Bar-Ilan University in Israel, and is a native of Chicago. Her connection to Kielce and the Kielce vicinity is her maternal grandfather, who came from that city, and his mother was in turn, from Chmielnik. Her grandfather was a survivor of the Holocaust (he was in the Kielce Ghetto, Blizyna, Auschwitz, and other "memorable" sites), but never returned to Kielce after the war. She has always had a vested interest in matters pertaining to Yiddish, the Holocaust, genealogy, and pre-Holocaust Eastern European Jewish life.

Sefer Beit HaChaim

1,422 tombstone inscriptions from the Jewish cemetery in Kielce, 1870s-1920s

The book *Sefer Beit HaChaim* was published in 1931 in Piotrków, Poland, by Moshe Menachem Mendel Walden, a prominent rabbi and author of several books. The book contains the full tombstone inscriptions of 1,422 men buried in the Jewish cemetery of Kielce, dating from the mid-1870s until the late 1920s. Most of these tombstones no longer exist, as the cemetery in Kielce was mostly destroyed during WWII.

What makes this book so unique is that it is virtually unknown – there are only three known copies: one in Europe, one in the United States, and one in Israel. JewishGen has purchased the one copy in the US (which was in the hands of a private collector), and donated it to the Jewish Division of the New York Public Library, where it can be properly cared for. JewishGen retained a photocopy of the book, so that it can be translated and indexed, with its contents to be placed on the JewishGen website.

The inscriptions in this book could be of immense value to all genealogical researchers interested in the Kielce area. Note that the majority of those buried in the cemetery in Kielce during this era were not born in Kielce, as Jewish residency in Kielce was permitted only starting in 1863.

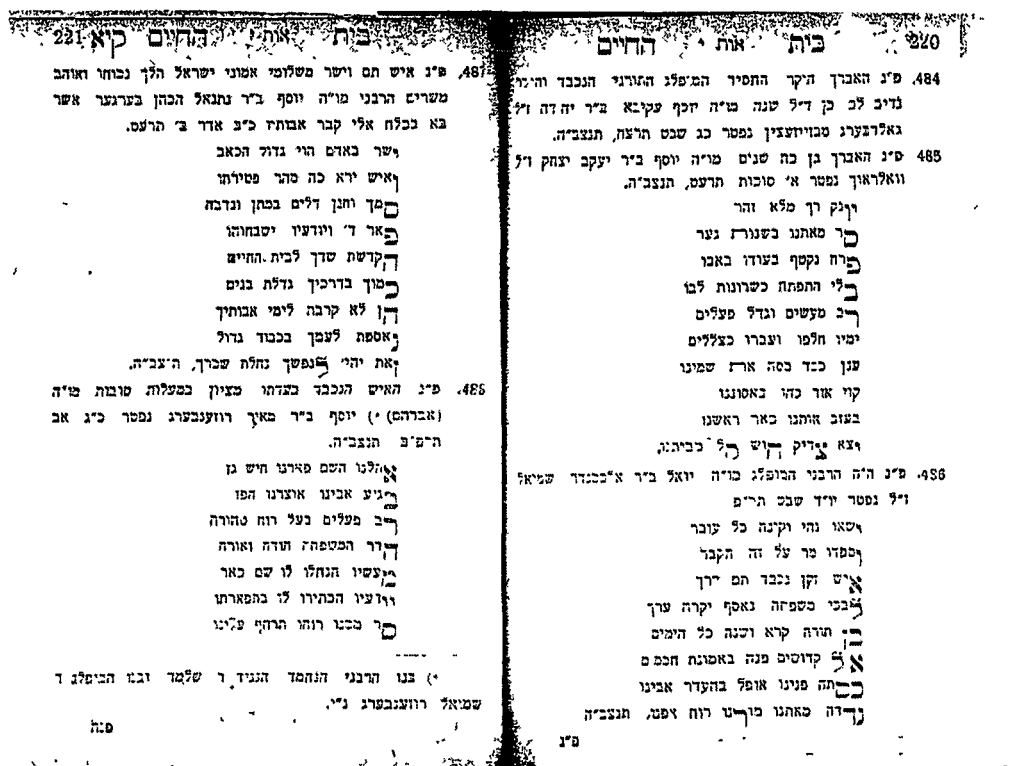
The book is 524 pages long, and is approximately 6" x 4½" and ¾" thick (it is printed on very thin paper). The book is printed on fairly acidic paper and must be handled with extreme care.

Pages 25-85 are a listing of all 1,422 names of those buried, in Hebrew alphabetical order by first name. Following that, from page 86 to page 458, are the complete transcriptions of each tombstone. These are also in the same sequence – alphabetical order by first name. The last pages of the book (pp. 459-524) are some interesting letters from some important rabbis, which perhaps don't need to be fully translated, but their images could be included on the web.

Here are sample pages from Part I (the index) – pages 46-47:

47	בית כפפת הבית הדלים	46	בית כפפת הבית הדלים
491. ר' יוסף ב"ר חיים לייב סענובס י"ז שנת תרע"ט		466. ר' יצחק ב"ר אברהם י"ז שנת תרל"ח	
492. ר' יוסף ב"ר יצחק זעלצער כ"ז חשוון תר"ט		467. ר' יצחק סיפר ב"ר ברוך י"ז אדר א' תרפ"א	
493. ר' יוסף ב"ר צבי וויזמאן ז' שבט תרפ"א		468. ר' יונה ב"ר שלמה מאנלי ה' תמוז תרס"ג	
494. ר' יואב שרגא שו"ב ב"ר יצחק יהואל ס"ז אייר תרע"ח		469. ר' יעקב יצראל ב"ר דובבער כ"ב אדר ב' תרנ"א	
495. ר' יוסף דוד ב"ר ברוך גומפל לאפא י"ד אלול תרע"ז		470. ר' יונה ב"ר ישראל ט' שבט תרע"ז	
496. ר' יוסף מאיר ב"ר בנימין י"ג אלול תרע"ז		471. ר' יעקב יהודה כ"א כסליו תרס"	
497. ר' יוסף ב"ר מאיר הלוי כ"ג שנת תרע"ג		472. ר' יואל אבנר ב"ר יצחק	
498. ר' יוסף חיים ב"ר ברוך ג' שבט תרע"ז		473. ר' יוסף זאב ב"ר צבי כינץ א' כסליו תרפ"א	
499. ר' יוסף ב"ר אהרן עזריה תרפ"ט		474. ר' יוסף ב"ר צבי גאלדליסט ג' חמ"ס תרע"ט	
500. ר' יוסף סקארעצקי ג' חשוון תרפ"ט		475. ר' יואל ב"ר שמואל יוסף ד' חמ"ס תרפ"ט	
501. ר' יוסף ב"ר מנחם י"ה אייר תרנ"ב		476. ר' יוסף בענדלס ב"ר משה לעזרסאן ב' שבט תרפ"ד	
502. ר' יוסף דוד ב"ר מנחם בענדל אלימלך א' אלול תרנ"ד		477. ר' יוסף עובדיה ב"ר משה גרינגלאס א' ר"ח ניסן תר"פ	
503. ר' יוסף ב"ר אברהם ב' דרי"ח אייר תרנ"ד		478. ר' יוסף חיים ב"ר ברוך ג' שבט תרע"ז	
504. ר' יוסף בענדלס ב"ר משה כ"ד סיון תרנ"ט		479. ר' יואל ב"ר זלמן כ' אב תרפ"ט	
505. ר' יוסף ב"ר עקיבא ב' חשוון תר"פ		480. ר' יוסף ב"ר משה וואספראד י"ז אלול תרפ"ט	
506. ר' יוסף יהודה ב"ר משה פורים תרפ"ב		481. ר' יוסף ב"ר מנחם י"ח אדר תרנ"ב	
507. ר' יואל ב"ר אשר י"א סיון תרפ"א		482. ר' יוסף ב"ר משה ט' ניסן תרס"ד	
508. ר' יונה ב"ר משה אורבך י"ז אלול תרל"ג		483. ר' יונה ב"ר חיים ראסמאן כ"א אלול תרע"ט	
509. ר' יוסף ב"ר שלמה ז' אדר תרע"ח		484. ר' יוסף יהודה ב"ר משה גאלדערג בבויוועצין כ"ג שבט תרע"י	
510. ר' יוסף יהודה לייב ב"ר קאפלי ב' שבט תרע"ח		485. ר' יוסף ב"ר יעקב יצחק וואלאך א' סיו"ב תרפ"ט	
511. ר' יוסף ב"ר יקראל ב' שבועות תרס"ג		486. ר' יואל ב"ר אלכסנדר שמואל י"ז שבט תר"פ	
512. ר' יוסף יהודה ב"ר אשר אנשל ווענבערג י"ז אלול תרס"ג		487. ר' יוסף ב"ר נתנאל הכהן בערעזער כ"ב אדר ב' תרע"ט	
513. ר' יוסף יהודה ב"ר זאב וואלף כ"א חשוון		488. ר' (אברהם) יוסף ב"ר מאיר ווענבערג כ"ג אב תרפ"ב	
514. ר' יוסף דוד ב"ר מנחם בענדל אלימלך א' דרי"ח תרנ"ד		489. ר' יונה מנחם יצחק ב"ר יוסף כ"ז תמוז תרע"ג	
515. ר' יוסף מאיר ב"ר שלמה אבנר כ"ה אלול תרפ"ט		490. ר' יוסף ב"ר מאיר הלוי כ"ג שנת תרע"ג	

Sample pages from Part II (the inscriptions) – pages 220-221:



JewishGen's plans are to translate this book, into spreadsheet form. The spreadsheet will contain only the basic genealogical information, not the entire tombstone inscription – as many of them can be quite lengthy and flowery. The data would be initially presented as a static list, and will eventually be placed in JewishGen's JOWBR (Online Worldwide Burial Registry), with hyperlinks to the scanned images, which contain the full Hebrew inscription.

The spreadsheet would have the following columns:

- Given Name(s)
- Father's Given Name(s)
- Surname – present in only about half of the inscriptions
- Date of Death (Hebrew date)
- Age (if given, which is fairly rare)
- Notes: Other genealogically relevant material which may be present in the tombstone inscription: HaKohen/HaLevi status, Rabbi, young/old, married/single, place of origin, occupation, noted descendants, ancestors, etc.

Note that index pages at the front of the book sometimes have information that the inscriptions do not have and vice versa (and sometime even conflicting information!). These discrepancies should be noted in the "Notes" column.

The Hebrew given names will be transliterated in "standard" Ashkenazi format, e.g. Yehoshua, Moshe, Avrohom, Elchonon, Yitzchok, etc.; and the surnames will be transliterated into Polish phonetics. We can provide a list of Jewish surnames from Kielce, to be used as a guide by the translator.

To make the translation of this book possible, please contribute to this project – visit the JewishGen-erosity site at < <http://www.jewishgen.org/JewishGen-erosity/Research.ihtml> > to make a donation. It won't happen without your help.

– WB

A Pre-subscriber List – Kielce Residents

The pre-subscriber (*prenumerantn*) list from the book *Sefer Nifle 'ot ha-Tiferet Shelomoh, Helek Rishon*, by Solomon Rabinowich haKohen of Radomsko (1803-1866), edited by Rabbi Szmul-Hersz Zylbersztajn of Wierzbnik, and published 1923 in Piotrków. Transcribed from the Hebrew by Warren Blatt.

From Kielce:

HRH" G R' Abli Rapoport AB" D
SHLYT" A
HRH" G R' Alter SHLYT" A MO" TZ
My brother R' Shlomo
Zylbersztajn
R' Gimpel Moszkowicz
R' Mendel Lipszyc
R' Yaakov Shlomo Moszkowicz
R' Hilel Oberman
R' Natan Mordkowicz
R' Avraham Szalman
R' Berish Gorlicki
R' Lipa Landau
R' Sholem Sofer
R' Yitzhak Sylman, Evor BH" H
Radomsk
R' Yaakov Leib Garfinkel
R' Yosel Mordkowicz
R' Bendit Eizen
R' Yaakov Michel Fuks
R' Avraham Yisachar Fuks
R' Yisraelki Fridenzohn
R' Natan Lis
R' Getzel Goldgreb
R' Zalman Gorlicki
R' Yichiel Szenfeld
R' Hirshel Aizenberg
R' Mordechai Hirsh Zysapel
R' Avraham Yosef Gutman
R' Yichiel Waldstajn
R' Moshe Chaim Zelcer
R' Shmuel Efraim Goldberg
R' Wolf Horowicz
R' Shlomo Zalman Bryk
R' Yaakov Zylberszac
R' Abush Goldberg
R' Menashe Golombiowski
R' Aharon Yosef Moszkowicz
R' Yechezkel Bimka
R' Israel Charmac Sh" B

R' Bentzion Rozenblim
R' Naftali Emaniell, his son-in-law
R' Yisroelki Feferman
R' Yichiel Sztternfeld
R' Pinches Zloti
R' Maier Zlota
R' Lipa Mendel Zlatc
R' Yichiel Goldman
R' Shlomo Kuperberg
R' Hirshl Dzewiecki
R' Moshe Chelemner
R' Chaim Liberman
R' Yosef Boruch Kahan
R' Moshe Chaim AVYH" CH
Alexsander
R' Shlomo Berenkewicz
R' Natan David Rabinowicz
R' Zorach Finkielsztejn
R' Moshe Mordkowicz
R' Yisroel Zalman Moszkowicz
R' Hirshl Grynszpan MO" TZ
R' Mordechai Zylberberg
R' Nachman Diamant
R' Yaakov Hilel Paserman
R' Moshe Mitelman Rofa
R' Moshe Aizenberg
R' Wolf Alter from Wolbrom
R' Maier Aizenberg
R' Chaim Paserman
R' Kalman Leibish Bryk
R' Yitzhak Pietrkowski
R' Yerachmiel Paserman
R' Avraham Shlomo Fridenzohn
R' Hirshl Roizenkranc
R' Wolf Kliska
R' Chaim Finkielsztejn
R' Yisroelki Berensztejn
R' Fishel Kahan
R' David Zysholc
R' Yosel Enoch
R' Yosel Helemner

R' Avraham Ber Aizenberg
R' Yitzhak Sylman
R' Shmelka Aizenberg
R' Wolf Goldberg
R' Efraim Wlodawer
R' Henich Kaminer
R' Shlomo Ber Zylbersztajn
R' Eli' Zylberberg
R' Mendel Szpilberg
R' Berish Szpilberg
R' Moshe Elbinger
R' Melech England
R' Yoel Kleinman

From Radom:

R' Eli' Roitenberg
R' Mordechai Ferszter
R' David Perl
R' Noach Pszendowek



Abbreviations:

HRH" G = HaRav HaGaon = a venerable, revered rabbi
MO" Tz = Moreh Tzedek = a Torah teacher
AB" D = Av Bet Din = Head of Rabbinic Court

Sh" B = Shochet uBodek = ritual slaughterer

ShLYTA = SHyehai Lo Yomim Tovim veAruchim =
"He should have good and many days"

Sources for Jewish History in the State Archives in Kielce

by Romana Guldon

“Źródła do historii Żydów w zasobie Archiwum Państwowego w Kielcach”

Translated from the Polish by Włodzimierz Rozenbaum

from *Źródła Archiwalne do Dziejów Żydów w Polsce* (Warszawa, 2001), pages 181-191

Published under the auspices of the Polish State Archives in Warsaw in 2001, *Źródła Archiwalne do Dziejów Żydów w Polsce* [“Archival Sources for the History of Jews in Poland”] is a 600-page volume containing over 50 essays, in Polish. Forty essays cover source material on Jewish history held at the various branches of the Polish State Archives, and ten essays cover archives in Israel. Presented here is a translation of the essay on the holdings of the Polish State Archives branch in Kielce. – WB

Studies of Jewish history and culture in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains region were started in the 1980s. Archivists from the State Archives in Kielce [Archiwum Państwowe w Kielcach, hereafter “APK”] presented sources on this subject at the regional conferences.¹

Documents related to Jews in the APK and its branches were created in various periods by the state, local, school, and judicial authorities, as well as the Jewish religious congregations. Geographically, they cover the old Sandomierz and Cracow provinces (województwa = voivodeships) [18th century], which were later renamed to Radom gubernia [19th century] and Kielce województwo (province) [20th century].

The population in that territory was administratively divided into ethnic-religious groups. The 1946 census did not include the religious and ethnic categories, however. Until WWII, the Jewish population in that region constituted the largest national minority.

Sources in the APK will be discussed below separately for each historical period.

The period of Old Poland [until 1772] provides little information about Jews. The pertinent documents are contained in the Myszkowski Estate [Ordynacja Myszkowska] Fond in Kielce and in the Sandomierz City Fond [Akta Miasta Sandomierz] at the Sandomierz Branch. Some of these documents have been already referred to in scholarly publications.²

The first mention of Jewish settlements in Sandomierz appeared in 1367. However, in the archives, the first document comes from the 16th century. It is located in the Sandomierz City Fond. It appears to be from the years 1555-1565 and it is a toll road payment register for Jews who lived on Żydowska Street (platea Iudaeorum) in Sandomierz.³ However, another document, covering the years 1587-1595, lists street names and notes that there were 12 Jewish residents on Żydowska Street, for example, Heizik; Dawid son of Abramowicz; Lazarus; Mojżesz; Jakub.⁴ The city acts also contain the poll tax records for 1727, which

¹ R. Guldon, “Źródła do dziejów mniejszości etnicznych na Kielecczyźnie w okresie I wojny światowej w Archiwum Państwowym w Kielcach” [“Sources for the History of Ethnic Minorities in the Kielce Region during WWI at the Kielce State Archives”], in *Ludność żydowska w regionie świętokrzyskim* [“The Jewish Population in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains Region”], Kielce, 1989, [hereafter *Ludność żydowska*], pages 140-160; T. Kręgiel, “Źródła do dziejów ludności żydowskiej w latach 1826-1939 przechowywane w Archiwum Państwowym w Kielcach, Oddział w Starachowicach” [“Sources for the History of Jews in the Years 1826-1939 in the Starachowice Branch, Kielce State Archives”], in *Ludność żydowska*, pp. 223-230; research in the Archives was carried out by I. Kwiatkowska, P. Pawłowski, and A. Rak.

² Z. Guldon, *Żydzi i Szkoci w Polsce w XVI-XVIII wieku* [“Jews and Scots in Poland in the 16th-18th Centuries”], Kielce, 1990; Z. Guldon, K. Krzystanek *Ludność żydowska w miastach lewobrzeżnej części województwa sandomierskiego w XVI-XVIII wieku*, Kielce, 1990; J. Muszyńska, *Żydzi w miastach województwa sandomierskiego i lubelskiego XVIII wieku* [“Jews in the Cities of the Sandomierz and Lublin Provinces in the 18th Century”], Kielce, 1998.

³ APK, Sandomierz Branch, Akta miasta Sandomierza [Sandomierz City Fond][hereafter AMS], sygn. 13.

⁴ *Ibid.*, sygn. 14.

give an approximate number of Jewish residents.⁵ This collection also contains a description of a conflict between Catholics and Jews in 1639 which ended with an anti-Jewish riot.⁶

In the middle of the 16th century, the Jews in the Sandomierz province already lived in Chęciny, Ciepeliów, Janowiec, Sienno, Szydłów, Zwoleń, Opatów, Połaniec, Sandomierz, Staszów, Tarłów, Nowy Korczyń, Opatowiec, Pacanów, Pińczów, Kurozwęki, Radom and Szydłowiec.

The Myszkowski Estate Fond, containing inventories for the city of Pińczów in 1769 and 1798, lists Catholic and Jewish houses and the number of property owners in Pińczów.⁷ It also contains a document from 1659 issued by Franciszek Myszkowski, Korytnica county administrator, allowing Dawid Józefowicz to settle in Pińczów, buy a house, brew beer, and engage in commerce.⁸

Materials about the mobility and activities of Jews in the first half of the 19th century are contained in the Rząd Gubernialny Radomsko [The Radom Gubernia Government = RGR] Fond. They cover the old Kraków and Sandomierz voivodships [provinces]. The fond contains files of the Kielce, Opoczno, and Stopnica county administrators, the Social Security Administration [Dyrekcja Ubezpieczeń] archives, and the Bodzentyn village district [gmina] documentation. At that time, Jews were still under settlement restrictions in some towns and in the vicinity of mining fields. There were 114 towns in Radom gubernia, but Jews lived only in 49 of them.⁹

Of particular interest in the RGR Fond are the topographical and statistical descriptions of cities in the Kielce region: in the APK, there are 25 from Kraków voivodship (from the year 1820), while in the APR [the State Archives in Radom], there are descriptions of the Sandomierz voivodship towns from the years 1820-1860. These descriptions include, among others, population figures with breakdowns for denominations and occupations.¹⁰ This collection also contains service obligation tables. However, they are available only for 11 out of 53 private cities.¹¹ Lists of Jews are contained in the Olkusz Property Assessor [Asesor Ekonomiczny Okręgu Olkuskiego] Fond files (1843-1848).¹² The archives of the Social Security Administration contain architectural plans of synagogues, houses of prayer, and schools in Chęciny, Działoszyce, Książ Wielki, Korczyn, Pińczów, and Sobków (files 46, 452, 522, 1379, 1440, 1441, 1497).

The administrative reform of 1866 divided Radom gubernia into two gubernias: Kielce gubernia and Radom gubernia. The former contained 7 counties [powiaty]: Kielce, Jędrzejów, Pińczów, Włoszczowa, Miechów, Olkusz, and Stopnica. The city reform of 1869 preserved the city rights for 7 cities in the Kielce gubernia: Kielce, Chęciny, Chmielnik, Działoszyce, Miechów, Olkusz, and Pińczów. The other 34 cities were downgraded to settlements.

⁵ *Ibid.*, sygn. 15.

⁶ *Ibid.*, sygn. 10; Z. Guldon and J. Wijaczka, *Procesy i mordy rytualne w Polsce w XVI-XVIII wieku* ["Trials and Ritual Murders in Poland in the 16th-18th Centuries"], Kielce, 1995, pp. 17-18.

⁷ APK, Archiwum Ordynacji Myszkowskiej [Myszkowska Estate Fond, hereafter AOM], sygn. 484, k.16-24; *Inwentarz miasta Pińczowa z 1769 r.* ["City of Pińczów Inventory, 1769"], publ. R. Guldon, Kielce, 1974, pp. 42-43.

⁸ APK, AOM, dok. sygn. 1259/37; Z. Guldon, J. Wijaczka, "Ludność Pińczowa w XVI-XVIII w." ["The People of Pińczów in the 16th-18th Centuries"], in *Ludność żydowska*, pp. 65-66.

⁹ S. Marcinkowski, *Miasta Kielecczyzny. Przemiany społeczno-gospodarcze 1815-1869* ["The Towns of the Kielce Region: Socioeconomic Changes, 1815-1869"], Warszawa, 1980; A. Penkalla, "Zmiana struktur zawodowych ludności żydowskiej w guberni radomskiej w latach 1815-1862" ["Changes in Occupational Patterns Among Jews in the Radom Gubernia in 1815-1862"], in *Ludność żydowska*; A. Penkalla, *Żydzi na terenie guberni radomskiej w latach 1815-1862* ["Jews in Radom Gubernia in 1815-1862"], Radom, 1991; W. Caban, *Spółeczeństwo Kielecczyzny 1832-1864* ["The Society of the Kielce Region, 1832-1864"], Kielce, 1993, pp. 163-186.

¹⁰ R. Guldon and S. Marcinkowski, "Opisy miast Kielecczyzny z lat 1820-1860" ["Descriptions of the Cities in the Kielce Region in the Years 1820-1860"], *Studia Kieleckie* ["Kielce Regional Studies"], 1975, No. 1/5, pp. 67-73.

¹¹ APK, Radom Gubernia Government (RGR), sygn. 3768, 3787, 3808-3809.

¹² APK, Asesor Ekonomiczny Okręgu Olkuskiego, sygn. 4; A. Penkalla and J. Szczepański, *Katalog rysunków architektonicznych z akt Dyrekcji Ubezpieczeń* ["A Catalogue of Drawings from the Files of the Social Security Administration"], Warsaw, 1993.

With regard to information about the population figures and socio-economic situation of Jews in the years 1867-1914, it is contained in the fonds of the Kielce Gubernia Government [Rząd Gubernialny Kielecki] and the Kielce Governor Chancery [Kancelaria Gubernatora Kieleckiego]. They show data for Jewish trades in the cities of Kielce gubernia – for example, in 1870, there were 2,000 of them and by 1889, their number increased to 3,380.¹³ Some of the files refer to verifications of Jews' adherence to regulations,¹⁴ expulsions from agricultural settlements,¹⁵ military service,¹⁶ places of incarceration and prayer centers,¹⁷ and conversions to Christian faith.¹⁸

In addition to sources gathered by the gubernia institutions, there exist fonds containing archives of the county administrations (Pińczów, Kielce, Olkusz, and Miechów). The Kielce Governor Chancery Fond also contains materials about Jews immigrating to Prussia, France, Brazil, and the United States.¹⁹

In the cities where Jews lived, there were religious schools (cheders), community learning centers (administered by the kahal), and private schools. At the beginning of the 19th century, these schools were outside of the state jurisdiction. They were established and financed by Jewish communities. Information on this subject is contained in the Kielce School Administration Fond – covering the years 1810 and 1864-1917 – and in the Kielce School Board Fond (1918-1930). Jewish cheders and private schools existed in 7 counties of Kielce gubernia in the following localities: Jędrzejów, Małogoszcz, Śobków, Kielce, Daleszyce, Chęciny, Suchedniów, Miechów, Olkusz, Wolbrom, Busko, Pińczów, and Włoszczowa, among others. In the second part of the 19th century, each school constituted a separate report unit, and thus, each of them separately maintained records, such as requests to open schools, reports on instruction and educational programs, and reports from reviewing officials. Some Jewish youth also attended Sunday trade schools.²⁰

The pre-WWII materials contain lists of students who attended Jewish schools in Kielce in the years 1926-1930. There were 16 to 20 such schools (two-, four-, and seven-grade schools and cheders). They were owned by Rajzmanowa, Ajzenberg, Finkelsztajn, Birenbaum, and Cukierman, among others.²¹ Jewish youth also attended secondary schools, as witnessed by the lists of grades given to students attending Kielce secondary schools, for example, Stefan Żeromski Lycee, which was attended by Gustaw Herling Grudziński [a distinguished Polish émigré writer, who died recently].²²

Sources on the history of Jews during WWI are located in parts in the following fonds: Rząd Gubernialny Kielecki [Kielce Gubernia Government]; Kancelaria Gubernatora Kieleckiego [Kielce Governor Chancery] for the years 1867-1917, as well as in the Kielce City Archives (1803-1950) and the Opoczno City Archives (1914-1915); the Bodzentyn village district [gmina] (1810-1945); 12 county police commands – including posts and precincts – for the years 1915-1918 in Jędrzejów, Kielce, Kozienice, Opatów, Opoczno,

¹³ APK, Rząd Gubernialny Kielecki [Kielce Gubernia Government - RGK], sygn. 4995, 5028, 5077; S. Wiech, *Rzemieslnicy małych miasteczek guberni kieleckiej 1870-1914* ["Trades in Small Cities of the Kielce Gubernia, 1870-1914"], Kielce, 1995; S. Wiech, *Miasteczka guberni kieleckiej 1870-1914* ["Small Cities of Kielce Gubernia, 1870-1914"], Kielce, 1995.

¹⁴ APK, RGK, sygn. 11960, a partial map of Szczekocin including the synagogue, sygn. 15803

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, sygn. 11082, 11360, 11398, and 11469.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, sygn. 14659, 14707, 14717, 14794-14795, and 14886.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, sygn. 8306 and 8541; Kancelaria Gubernatora Kieleckiego [Kielce Governor Chancery - KGK], sygn. 1522 and 2939.

¹⁸ APK, RGK, sygn. 1403-1404 and 2761.

¹⁹ APK, KGK, sygn. 732, 2337; R. Guldon and E. Szczepaniak, "Źródła archiwalne do dziejów emigracji i Polonii w zasobie AP w Kielcach" ["Archival Sources for Immigration and Polonia in the APK"], in *Dzieje Kielecczyny w historiografii Polski Ludowej. Baza źródłowa, cz. 2* ["History of the Kielce Region in the Historiography of People's Poland. Sources. Part 2"], Kielce, 1987, pp. 67-83.

²⁰ APK, Kielecka Dyrekcja Szkolna [Kielce School Administration], sygn. 1436, 1445, and 1745.

²¹ APK, Rada Szkolna w Kielcach [Kielce School Board], sygn. 27-30.

²² Adam Penkalla, *Żydzi na terenie guberni radomskiej*, pp. 94-101; *Szkolnictwo elementarne na ziemi kielecko-radomskiej 1809-1862* ["Elementary Schools in the Kielce-Radom Area, 1809-1862"], Kielce, 1983; APK, Gimnazjum Bł. Kingi [Blessed Kinga School], sygn. 10; *Ibid.*, Gimnazjum St. Żeromskiego [Stefan Żeromski School], sygn. 62; *Ibid.*, Oddział w Starachowicach, Gimnazjum Handlowe w Skarżysku Kamiennym [Starachowice Branch, Trade School in Skarżysko Kamienna].

Pińczów, Radom, Sandomierz, Włoszczów, and Wierzbnik; school, court, and notary archives; and in the E. Massalski collection. They contain materials on Russian-occupied Poland in the period from August 1914 to May 1915, and of Austro-Hungary-occupied Poland up to November 11, 1918. Specifically, they cover Kielce and Radom gubernias and beginning with 1915, they include Busko, Wierzbica, Kielce, Końskie, Kozienice, Opatów, Opoczno, Pińczów, Radom, Sandomierz, and Włoszczowa Counties.

The Kielce Governor Chancery Fond contains military cables and orders from commanders who blamed Jews for the failures of Russian troops on the front.²³ In all cities and settlements where Jews resided, it was required that hostages be taken based on the number of the total Jewish population in a given locality: 1 for 100 Jewish residents; 2 for up to 10,000; and 3 above that number. The Jewish hostages were deported deep inside the Russian territory. The Governor Chancery Fond contains reports by the Kielce and Stopnica County Administrators from 1915 about the number of Jews residing in villages and settlements under their jurisdictions. Thus, for example, in Kielce there were 14,794 Jews, in the Kielce County - 21,876, while in the Stopnica County - 24,800. Jews also were expelled from the areas adjacent to the front lines. The decisions were made regardless of age, occupation, and wealth of the person affected.²⁴

The archives of the county police commands contain information on the composition of the city councils (in Kielce, Busko, and Pińczów) and county governments to which Jews were also elected.²⁵ There are also files on elections of synagogue supervisors in Działoszyce, Pińczów, Koszyce, Wiślica, Szydłów, and Chmielnik; and copies of bylaws of various societies.²⁶

The Kielce city Fond contain documents of the law and order institutions.²⁷ Of particular interest are the lists of all localities under the jurisdictions of the police commands in that period. These lists indicate the number of Jews in each locality (there were 29,253 Jews in the Kielce region, 11,606 in the Łża region, and in 1916, in the Busko region there were 20,853 Jews).²⁸ They also indicate occupations. In fact, most of the documents provide this information. Such data is contained in the lists of people who were to receive assistance (food). One list of the Chmielnik Jews who owned no land, lists such occupations as peddler, bookbinder, dentist, tailor, hatmaker, and wagon driver. There is a list from 1916 of persons who obtained permits to own bookstores, printer shops, and newspapers.²⁹ The Jewish population protected its interests by establishing societies and commercial associations. The archives contain requests for permits to establish such organizations and copies of charters.³⁰ Jews also established cultural associations, organized lectures, performances, parties and balls as well as committees to help the poor Jews.

The rebirth of independent Poland after WWI created conditions enabling economic, political, and social development – for Poles as well as Jews. The decrees of the State Commander-in-Chief [President], the Constitution of March 17, 1920, and regulations from 1931 removed many anti-Jewish restrictions. They also made all citizens equal under the law and permitted them to maintain their ethnic identities.³¹

In independent Poland, studies of Jewish history did not encounter major difficulties. There is plenty of information, generated by the state and local governments and preserved in the voluminous archives of the Kielce Voivodship Administration [Urząd Wojewódzki Kielecki], county administrations, cities, and village district offices. Historians estimate that in Kielce *województwa* (province), composed of 17 *powiaty*

²³ APK, KGK, sygn. 2833.

²⁴ R. Guldon, *Źródła do dziejów mniejszości*, pp. 140-160.

²⁵ APK, C. i K. Komenda Powiatowa w Busku [County Police Command in Busko], sygn. 244 and 381.

²⁶ APK, C. i K. Komenda Powiatowa w Pińczowie [County Police Command in Pińczów], sygn. 231, 243, 252, 449; C. i K. Komenda Powiatowa w Busku [County Police Command in Busko], sygn. 92; C. i K. Komenda Powiatowa w Radomiu [County Police Command in Radom], sygn. 509, 533.

²⁷ APK, Akta m. Kielc [Kielce City Archives], sygn. 1546-1548 and 1269 (on the participation of the Kielce Jewish Congregation in the May 3 celebrations - the Constitution Day).

²⁸ APK, C. i K. Komenda Powiatowa w Kielcach, sygn. 146; R. Guldon, *Źródła do dziejów mniejszości*, p. 145.

²⁹ APK, C. i K. Komenda Powiatowa w Busku [County Police Command in Busko], sygn. 229, 244.

³⁰ APK, C. i K. Komenda Powiatowa w Radomiu [County Police Command in Radom], sygn. 595; C. i K. Komenda Powiatowa w Opocznie [County Police Command in Opoczno], sygn. 138, 144; C. i K. Komenda Powiatowa w Sandomierzu [County Police Command in Sandomierz], sygn. 175.

³¹ K. Urbański, *Kieleccy Żydzi* ["The Jews of Kielce"], Kielce, 1993, p. 83.

(counties), the Jewish population reached more than 300,000 people in the years 1919-1939.³² Jews resided mostly in cities, small towns, and settlements. Existing documentation can be divided into several categories, such as: Jewish religious congregations; activities of Jewish parties, organizations, associations, and unions; and activities in local governments, industry, commerce, crafts, and in agriculture. In the years 1936-1938, there were 88 Jewish religious congregations in Kielce province. Documents in the Kielce Province Administration I archives include a list of village districts,³³ more than 100 files deal with elections of rabbis and junior rabbis,³⁴ and more than 130 files contains budgets of religious congregations.³⁵ Such documents also exist in the archives of the Kielce County Administration [Starostwo Powiatowe Kieleckie] – some 300 files. The congregation documents contain the rabbi's first and last name, year and place of birth, names of parents, nationality, education, family status, the name of the office which approved him, rabbi's previous position, decorations/awards, and reviews of his civic and political activities.³⁶

Jews participated in city government since 1915. Reports of city authorities prepared for the provincial administration indicate that in the years 1922-1923, city councils were supposed to reflect the percentages of Jewish population in their jurisdictions. Often, however, Jews had disproportionately smaller representation in the city councils. For example, in Końskie there were 9 Catholic members and only 2 Jewish members, in Szydłowiec 11 to 1, in Przedbórz 12 to 1. Only in Włoszczowa, out of 24 city council members, 13 were Jewish.³⁷ Information about Jewish population is contained in city archives such as reports from city council meetings, as for example, Busko (1919-1939),³⁸ and Kielce.³⁹ City archives also contain election lists for city councils, the Sejm [Parliament], and the Senate [upper chamber of the Sejm]. These lists show personal data, addresses, and denominations. The Kielce Provincial and County Archives contain a substantial number of registration files (about 50) for Jewish associations and organizations involved in cultural and charitable activities, sports, and crafts.⁴⁰ Some of these organizations had existed earlier, so the relevant files also contain appended statutes from the Russian- and the Austro-Hungarian-held Polish territories, as for example, the 1915 charter of the "Achyezer" Jewish Rescue Committee in Miechów.⁴¹

Jews also formed scouting organizations,⁴² music associations, aid societies, and libraries. In 1931, the Society of Jewish Academicians was established. There were also Jewish unions of locksmiths, bakers, tailors, shoemakers, and butchers.⁴³ Some files document activities of Zionist organizations in the years 1925-1934; these organizations were active in the Sejm election campaigns of the Jewish National Bloc. Archives contain reports from their meetings.⁴⁴ Documents show that Zionist organizations in the Kielce County began their activities in 1902 and established chapters in Chęciny, Suchedniów, Bodzentyn, and Słupia Nowa. By 1928, they reached 500 members and more than 1,500 sympathizers.

³² M. B. Markowski, "Udział ludności żydowskiej w życiu gospodarczym woj. kieleckiego w okresie międzywojennym" ["Participation of Jews in Economic Life of the Kielce voivodship in the Inter-War Period"], in *Ludność żydowska*, p. 180; see also R. Renz, *Spółeczności małomiasteczkowe w woj. kieleckim 1918-1939* ["Small Town Communities in the Kielce Voivodship, 1918-1939"], Kielce, 1990.

³³ APK, Urząd Wojewódzki Kielecki 1919-1939 [Kielce Voivodship Administration = UWK I], sygn. 3354.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, sygn. 1458-1537, 3360.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, sygn. 1592-1729, 1894-1915; SPKI, sygn. 1774, 1896.

³⁶ APK, Starostwo Powiatowe Kieleckie 1919-1939 [Kielce County Administration, 1919-1939 = SPK I], sygn. 1763-2035, 3358.

³⁷ APK, UWK I, sygn. 451.

³⁸ APK, Oddział w Pińczowie, Akta m. Buska [Pińczów Branch, Busko City Archives], sygn. 15-34.

³⁹ APK, Akta m. Kielc [Kielce City Archives], sygn. 1321-1446.

⁴⁰ APK, UWK I, sygn. 3877-3921, sygn. 692 - the charter of the "Makkabi" Sport Society in Sosnowiec.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, sygn. 695.

⁴² *Ibid.*, sygn. 685.

⁴³ APK, SPK I, sygn. 500, 519, 582-586, 589, 626, 630, 665-666, 678, and 691.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, sygn. 364, 367, and 844.

In 1933, according to the County Administrator's report, the Jewish community held a protest rally in the Kielce synagogue against Nazi anti-Jewish repressions in Germany.⁴⁵

There are police reports from the years 1920-1924 documenting participation of Jews in May Day demonstrations.⁴⁶ Also, the UWK I contains information about anti-Jewish activities in Kielce Province in the years 1932-1937. Specifically, there are some 70 anti-Jewish leaflets and anti-government newspapers (Jewish), confiscated by the authorities.⁴⁷

UWK I and SPK I contain considerable number of documents (nearly 200 files) on the establishment of craft associations in Kielce Province. These contain charters and names of the founders. Jews mostly applied for permits to establish craft associations for painters, metal workers, confectioners, bakers, upholsterers, shoemakers, tailors, and carpenters.⁴⁸ Journeymen's and masters' files are kept in the Craftsmen's Chamber [Izba Rzemieślnicza] Fond in Kielce.⁴⁹

In addition to their involvement in crafts, Jews owned sawmills, factories (for example, manufacturing soap, metal products) and were engaged in commerce (for example, leather products). The UWK I Industry Department [Wydział Przemysłowy] contains documentation mostly for the Czystochowa County.⁵⁰

Jews were also on occasion engaged in agriculture. According to the Bodzentyn village district files, Goldmitz Izrael Pinkus from Bodzentyn owned the largest farm (36 morg, or about 50 acres).⁵¹ Information about Jewish landowners also can be found in the files of the Regional Land Office [Okręgowy Urząd Ziemski] covering the years 1919-1934. Jews were among purchasers of parceled land as well;⁵² 46 of them purchased land in 1935. Furthermore, the UWKI Agricultural Department files contain information about Jews leasing ponds for fish hatcheries.⁵³

In the years 1939-1945, the Kielce region was incorporated into the Radom District, which also included the following counties: Kielce, Jędrzejów, Końskie, Opatów, Radom, Starachowice, Piotrków, Radomsko, and Tomaszów. Information about Jews in this period is scant and is confined mostly to the city, village district, and jail files in Kielce and Sandomierz, and of the Commerce Registry and Mortgage Office in the Kielce Regional Court. These files deal with confiscation of Jewish property, resettlements, and incarcerations.

The APK and its branches contain more than a dozen file collections concerning Aryanization of Jewish property. In the Kielce and Sandomierz city archival holdings, there are orders of the German authorities from the years 1941-1942 which concern deportations, registration of Jews, and confiscation of Jewish property.⁵⁴ The fonds of the cities of Jędrzejów, Starachowice, and Rozwadów as well as of the Duraczów and Odrowąż village districts contain lists of real estate owned by Jews as well as information on transfer of these properties to the Aryan population.⁵⁵ The City of Sandomierz Fond contains orders of the Opatów County Administration with regard to registration and deportations of Jews in the years 1941-1942,

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, sygn. 829.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, sygn. 849.

⁴⁷ APK, UWK I, sygn. 3265a, b, c, d; 3269, 3437, 3438, 3442, and 3443.

⁴⁸ APK, UWK I, sygn. 13615-13752; SPKI, sygn. 2351-2373.

⁴⁹ APK Oddział w Jędrzejowie [Jędrzejów Branch], Izba Rzemieślnicza w Kielcach (depository).

⁵⁰ APK, UWK I, sygn. 12198 and 12220-12225.

⁵¹ APK, Akta gm. Bodzentyn [Bodzentyn village district Fond], sygn. 104.

⁵² APK, Okręgowy Urząd Ziemski, sygn. 19.

⁵³ APK, UWK I, sygn. 19908.

⁵⁴ APK Oddział w Sandomierzu [Sandomierz Branch], Akta m. Sandomierza [Sandomierz City Fond], sygn. 1660, 1830.

⁵⁵ APK Oddział w Jędrzejowie [Jędrzejów Branch], Akta m. Jędrzejowa [Jędrzejów City Fond], sygn. 485, 489; Oddział w Sandomierzu [Sandomierz Branch], Akta m. Rozwadowa [Rozwadów City Fond], sygn. 5-8; Oddział w Starachowicach [Starachowice Branch], Akta m. Starachowic [Starachowice City Fond], sygn. 45, 82.

correspondence with the Jewish congregation about residential requirements, utilization of business space, and evictions.⁵⁶

The Stalowa Wola City Fond contains the list of Jews who were incarcerated in 1942 in the camp in Stalowa Wola.⁵⁷ The Sandomierz City Fond contains lists of Sandomierz Jewish residents in the years 1940-1941 and identity papers of Jews.⁵⁸ Similarly, the Końskie City Fond contains lists of Jews who came to Końskie in 1940 (1179).⁵⁹ The lists include the first and last names, parents' names, birthdate, marriage status, age, address, occupation, the date of arrival, and previous residence. These lists were compiled by the Jewish Colony Administration in Końskie and submitted to the City Hall. Jews came to Końskie from various localities such as Łódź, Gniezno, Przedbórz, Gowarczów, Opoczno, Kraków, Bydgoszcz, and Kalisz. The Kielce City Fond contains names of seven Jewish hostages from Kielce and a list of nine people of Hebrew faith who expressed a desire to leave for the Soviet Union in 1940.⁶⁰

Archives of the Kielce and Sandomierz prisons provide interesting information as well. They contain personal files of inmates from the years 1939-1944; among them are persons of Jewish descent. Personal files from the Sandomierz prison contain prisoners' notes intended for smuggling outside, and information on the transport to Częstochowa, among others. Files of the Kielce prison contain a two-volume prisoner register for the years 1941-1943 which specify occupation, birthdate, denomination, and current address.⁶¹

Information about the fate of the Jewish population during the Nazi occupation of Poland is also contained in the post-1945 files. The Cultural Department collection in the Kielce Provincial Office Fond contains information about deportations of Jews to various locations.⁶² For example, in 1940, Jews were deported from Płock to Daleszyce, and then on September 29, 1942, they were transported to Bodzentyn; Jews from the Bieliny village district were also transported to Bodzentyn in 1943, but they have not been heard from since. In the archives of the Kielce County Administration [Starostwo Powiatowe Kieleckie], there is a 1946 letter from the Bodzentyn Village District Administration informing that, in 1943, in Bodzentyn, 39 Jews were executed near the synagogues and 177 Jews were expelled by Germans from the Nagłowice village district.⁶³ The files of municipal courts for the years 1945-1950 on cases to establish persons' death and the files of the People's Republic Attorney General's office in Kielce dealing with inheritance suits contain witness testimonies, provide information about persecutions of Jews, descriptions of executions by Germans, deportations of Jews, liquidations of ghettos, and mass executions.⁶⁴

The State Archives' documentation on post-WWII history is rather small. They are kept in the Kielce Voivodship Office Fond (1945-1950), in the archives of the State Repatriation Office County Branches in Jędrzejów, Kielce, Skarżysko, Starachowice and Sandomierz, in the Kielce Regional Court archives (1945-1950), and in the Kielce Regional Military Court archives (1946-1955).

After the war, some Jews returned to larger cities of Kielce Province. Archives of the Kielce voivodship county administrations and of the Kielce Voivodship Office for the years 1944-1950 contain information about persons of Jewish descent who returned to Sandomierz after the war.⁶⁵ There were 79

⁵⁶ APK Oddział w Sandomierzu [Sandomierz Branch], Akta m. Sandomierza [Sandomierz City Fond], sygn. 1830, 1660.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, Akta m. Stalowa Wola [Stalowa Wola City Fond], sygn. 14.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, Akta m. Sandomierza [Sandomierz City Fond], sygn. 1814-1815, 1887, 2125.

⁵⁹ APK, Akta m. Końskie [Końskie City Fond], sygn. 447.

⁶⁰ APK, Akta m. Kielc [Kielce City Fond], sygn. 2652 and 2664.

⁶¹ APK, Więzienie w Kielcach [The Kielce Prison], sygn. 1150 and 1156.

⁶² APK, UWK, Wydział Kultury [Cultural Department], sygn. 2179; files 2178-2186 describe occurrences of historical significance in the years 1939-1945; SPK 1945-1950, sygn. 211.

⁶³ APK, Oddział w Jędrzejowie, Starostwo Powiatowe w Jędrzejowie [Jędrzejów Branch, Jędrzejów County Administration], sygn. 296.

⁶⁴ APK, Oddział w Jędrzejowie, Prokuratoria Generalna RP. Zespół Delegacyjny [Jędrzejów Branch, Chief Prosecutor Office, Field Offices Division], sygn. 1-2 and 1682.

⁶⁵ APK Oddział w Sandomierzu, Starostwo Powiatowe Sandomierskie [Sandomierz Branch, Sandomierz County Administration], sygn. 157.

Jews in Kielce in May 1945 and by June 1946, their number increased to 163.⁶⁶ In 1946, two Jews returned to Bodzentyn and 67 to Klimontów; out of 7,025 Orthodox Jews before the war, only 15 remained.⁶⁷ Returns of Jews were also recorded by the State Repatriation Office.⁶⁸ The 1945 registers contained the denomination category. Archives of the Końskie County Administration contain files of the Committee to Assist Jews in Końskie. The committee was established in March 1945 with the following members of the Board: Mine Icchak - chairman; Salberg Markus - secretary; and Hendler Leon - treasurer. There were 41 members in the committee, but it was not engaged in any activity. The files contain a letter from Morris Katz, secretary, Association of Końskie Jews in New York, to Końskie County Administrator of November 1945 asking for the list of Jewish survivors in Końskie so they could be offered material assistance.⁶⁹

The Kielce Voivodship Office II Fond holds reports of county administrators about antisemitic incidents in the years 1945-1946 in various localities of Kielce voivodship. For example, in Opatów, on September 10, 1945, a member of the Jewish Committee was murdered, and in Częstochowa, on September 9, 1945, a married couple by the name of Herckowicz was killed. Some materials in this fond concern the pogrom in Kielce on July 4, 1946. They contain appeals condemning the murders to the citizens of Częstochowa from bishop Dr. Teodor Kubin and representatives of the City Hall in Częstochowa. The murder of 42 Jews was also condemned by the Union of Disabled Veterans in Kielce, the Polish Army, the president of Kielce, the Kielce County Administrator, the Kielce voivode [governor], and the local Catholic Church district office.⁷⁰ This event is also reflected in the archives of the Kielce Regional Court (1945-1950) and of the Kielce Regional Military Court.⁷¹ These files contain defendants' testimonies, witness testimonies, and the sentences. Some of these documents have been published.⁷² Judging from the archives of the Kielce Voivodship Office, 30 families from the Kielce region left for the United States, Argentina, and Palestine in August 1946 because of the pogrom in Kielce.⁷³

Another issue documented in the archives is the restitution of pre-1939 Jewish property. The restitution was handled by the municipal courts in Kielce, Skarżysko Kamienna, and Radom in the years 1945-1950, by the field office of the Attorney General in Kielce in the years 1945-1954, and by the Property Liquidation Office in Kielce in the years 1945-1949.

Property restitution cases were handled by municipal courts. Applicants had to submit, in addition to their claims, an extract from the real estate register and in case of inheritance, a death certificate of the owner and a proof of family relationship. The archives of the Kielce Municipal Court contain 279 cases of Kielce Jewish families who applied for death certificates and the rights to the property of the deceased.

The Attorney General's field office in Kielce was established in August 1945. Its jurisdiction covered Kielce city and voivodship. The office supervised property restitution cases handled by the municipal courts and made sure that the death claims were documented and death certificates were properly issued. Out of 1,675 cases involving death claims, one half concerned persons of Jewish descent. The greatest number of cases – more than 3,000 – involved property restitutions in Kielce, Radom, Częstochowa, and in other cities. In the years 1945-1947, Kielce Jews filed 350 claims for lots, buildings, stores, shops,

⁶⁶ K. Urbański, *Kieleccy Żydzi* ["The Jews of Kielce"], p. 180.

⁶⁷ APK, UWKII, Wydział Kultury [Department for Cultural Affairs], sygn. 2179.

⁶⁸ APK, Państwowy Urząd Repatriacyjny Oddział Powiatowy w Starachowicach [State Repatriation Office, Starachowice County Branch], Sygn. 21.

⁶⁹ APK, Starostwo Powiatowe Koneckie [Końskie County Administration], sygn. 57.

⁷⁰ APK, UWK II, sygn. 1242.

⁷¹ APK, Sąd Okręgowy w Kielcach [Kielce Regional Court], sygn. 1869-1872 and 1876; Wojskowy Sąd Rejonowy w Kielcach [Kielce Regional Military Court], sygn. 520 (3 t.)

⁷² "Antyżydowskie wydarzenia kieleckie 4.VII.1946 r." ["Anti-Jewish Events in Kielce, July 4, 1946"], *Dokumenty i materiały* ["Documents and Materials"], ed. S. Meducki and Z. Wrona, vols. 1-2, Kielce 1992-1994; K. Urbański, *Kieleccy Żydzi*, pp. 195-228; B. Szaynok, *Pogrom Żydów w Kielcach 4 lipca 1946 r.* ["The Jewish Pogrom in Kielce on July 4, 1946"], Warsaw 1992; J. Daniel, *Żyd w zielonym kapeluszu* ["A Jew in a Green Hat"], Kielce 1996.

⁷³ APK, UWK II, sygn. 1326, k. 145.

and factories. Files on death certifications contain descriptions of circumstances: murders by Germans; deportations; ghetto liquidations; and mass executions.⁷⁴

To protect abandoned property in Kielce, Częstochowa, and Radom, special Liquidation Offices were established in 1946; they operated until 1949.⁷⁵ The Kielce Regional Liquidation Office Fond contains lists of abandoned real estate and names of new owners – some of them Jewish – in Radom, Starachowice, Szydłowiec, Chęciny, and Kielce.⁷⁶ Rosters of formerly Jewish holdings and real estate were compiled in other cities and counties as well.⁷⁷ Jews who remained in the Kielce region recorded their recovered enterprises, stores, and shops in the Commercial Registry Department at the Kielce Regional Court. For example, on June 4, 1946, A. Zagajski with his sons established in Kielce a limited liability company and registered its name, Zakłady Wapienne "Wietrznia" ["Wietrznia" Lime Mfg]; it was confiscated by the state in 1949.

A great number of notary files (more than 100 collections) – containing documents from the 1810-1950 period – as well as the real estate files, commercial registry court acts, and the Credit Association documents in Kielce constitute a rich source for research on the welfare of Jews.

Also, an important source is a large collection of census books from the years 1864-1950, which are stored in the city and village district archives. These books, in addition to the first and last names, give birthdates, parents' names, occupations, current addresses, and denominations. However, the census books for some localities, such as Kielce, have not survived. The census books were compiled in various periods. The ones from the first half of the 19th century are kept in the Samsonowski Region Military Commander Fond and in the Opoczno County Administrator Fond.⁷⁸ Books from the second half of the 19th century up to 1939 are kept in the Jędrzejów and Końskie city fonds and in the Suchedniów and Bodzentyn village district fonds.

The State Archives in Kielce and its branches contain 42 collections of vital statistics books, containing records of births, marriages, and deaths in Jewish congregations, established mostly in 1826. Some Jewish congregations were created at different times: in Kielce in 1868; Bodzentyn - 1869; Łopuszno - 1874; Jędrzejów, Stopnica, and Pacanów - 1875; Kurozwęki - 1875; and in Iłża - 1850. Vital statistics enable one to establish the occupational structure of the Jewish population and to reconstruct Jewish family genealogies. With regard to the Jewish vital statistics dating before 1826, they are contained in the local Catholic church books [civil registers, starting in 1810]. However, the non-Christian population did not care about timely notifications of births, marriages, and deaths. [See "Vital Records in Poland - A Primer" in *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal* 1:2 (Spring 1997), pages 3-7. Ed.]

The Announcement and Poster Collection [Zbiór afiszów i plakatów] 1917-1949 (89 pieces) also provides interesting information. It covers different periods and reflects civic and cultural life of the Jewish population. Some items provide information about antisemitic acts.

The materials in the State Archives in Kielce and its branches do not constitute a complete source base for studies of Jewish life in the Kielce region. The archives have considerable information gaps and reconstruction of the missing data requires painstaking research. Available Jewish documentation is very small and reflects Jewish participation in the life of Kielce society only to a minimal degree.

⁷⁴ APK Oddział w Jędrzejowie, Zespół Delegacyjny Prokuratury Generalnej RP, Wstęp do zespołu opr. E. Szczepaniak [Jędrzejów Branch, Attorney General's Field Office in Kielce Fond, Introduction to the fond by E. Szczepaniak], sygn. 1-2, 1676, 1682, and 1729-1730.

⁷⁵ K. Nobis, Wstęp do zespołu [Introduction to the fond].

⁷⁶ APK, Okręgowy Urząd Likwidacyjny w Kielcach [Kielce Regional Liquidation Office], sygn. 28-182 and 318-353.

⁷⁷ APK Oddział w Sandomierzu, Akta m. Rozwadowa, Starostwo Powiatowe Tarnobrzесьkie; Oddział w Jędrzejowie, Starostwo Powiatowe Jędrzejowskie [Sandomierz Branch, Rozwadów City Archives, Tarnobrzeg County Administration; Jędrzejów Branch, Jędrzejów County Administration], sygn. 366.

⁷⁸ APK, Naczelnik Wojenny Rewiru Samsonowskiego [Samsonowski Region Military Commander], sygn. 14; Naczelnik Powiatu Opoczyńskiego [Opoczno County Administrator], sygn. 4.

Surnames from *Słownik Historii Kieleckich Żydów* [*A Historical Dictionary of Kielce Jews*]

Compiled by Dolores Lee Ring

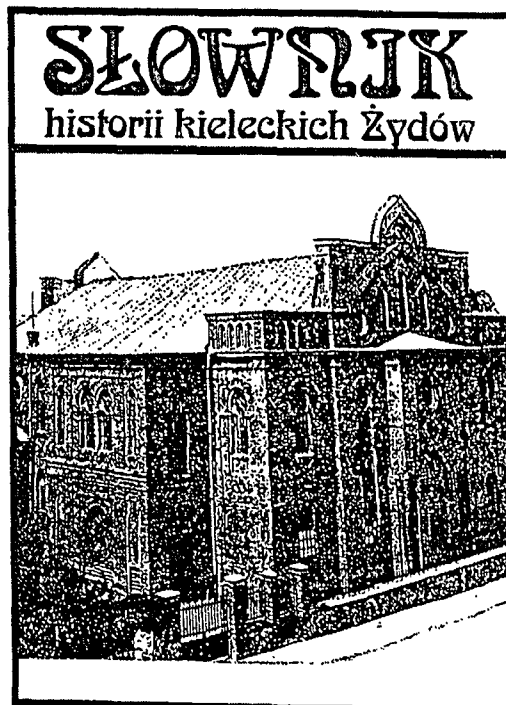
The book *Słownik Historii Kieleckich Żydów* [A Historical Dictionary of Kielce Jews], by Krzysztof Urbański and Rafał Blumenfeld, was published in Kielce in 1995 (Kielce: Kielckie Towarzystwo Naukowe, ISBN 83-86006-65-X). This 198-page book, in Polish, contains 125 pages of dictionary articles and 50 pages of photographs. There are over 700 articles – on people, organizations, and other topics pertaining to Jewish Kielce. A brief introduction and excerpt from this work were published in *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal* II:2 (Spring 1998), pages 25-27.

Dolores Lee Ring compiled a personal name index to this work, containing nearly 3,000 entries. A list of the surnames appearing in this index is printed below. The full index will appear on JewishGen in the future.

We would love to be able to translate this book in its entirety. If you are interested in helping to fund this translation effort, please contact the editor.

– WB

KRZYSZTOF URBĄŃSKI • RAFAŁ BLUMENFELD



Abela, Abramowicz, Adler, Agronowicz, Ajdels, Ajzenberg, Albirt, Alland, Alpert, Alpert, Ari, Armanowski, Aronson, Arten, Auszer, Auszner, Babinicz, Bajnwol, Bakalarski, Balachowicz, Balanowski, Balfour, Balicki, Baran, Baruch, Barus, Baszysta, Baum, Bauman, Baumert, Beer, Bekerman, Belmont, Ben-Cyjon, Ben-Elizer, Berenblut, Berensztajn, Berger, Berkerman, Berkiewicz, Berkowicz, Berliner, Berlinski, Bertel, Besser, Biedny, Bielenkin, Bilski, Bimka, Binabowicz, Binenbaum, Binensztok, Binental, Binsztok, Birenbaum, Birensztajn, Birhak, Biskupski, Blank, Blaszczyk, Bliski, Blocha, Blumenfeld, Bogdanowicz, Bojemski, Bojgen, Bonko, Bór, Borensztajn, Borensztajn, Borkowski, Boroch, Brajzman, Branda, Brauer, Brauman, Braun, Braw, Breiter, Bromer, Brower, Brucha, Bruk, Brukier, Bruner, Buczynski, Bugajer, Bugajewicz, Bursztyn, Bystrzycki, Cejtin, Cemberkiewicz, Cetel, Chachaja, Chagenko, Charendorf, Charensłupa, Charenszowski, Charina, Charmaacza, Chase v Ciesla, Chelchowski, Chelemner, Cherszon, Chlebowski, Chmielnicki, Chodnikiewicz, Chotiner, Chroberski, Chwat, Chytler, Chytler, Ciesla, Citron, Cukier, Cukierman, Cwajga, Cwajgel, Cwajgenbaum, cwikliński, Cyjon, Cymrot, Cynamona, Cytron, Cytrynbaum, Czarka, Czarnecki, Czarny, Czechowski, Czyzewski, Dancyger, Daszewski, Datner, Debscy, Debski, Diament, Dinces, Dizenhaus, Długasz v Wohl, Dmowski, Dobraszkłanka, Dobrzanski, Drechting, Druksa, Drygant, Dryganta, Dulskiego, Dutkiewicz, Dwojra, Dyzynhaus, Dztel, Działowski, Dziejdek, Dzielowski, Dziura, Edelman, Edelstein, Ehrlich, Eichler, Eisenberg, Ejchler, Ejzenberg, Elbaum, Elbirt, Elencweig, Elfam, Eliasiewicz, Elkes, Epsztajn, Erlich, Erman, Esche, Ezer, Fabowski, Fajgenbaum, Fajgenblat, Fajkosz, Fajnkuhen, Fajnmeser, Fass, Federman, Fejgin, Feldman, Fener, Ferster, Feuer, Filipkowski, Finkelsztajn, Finkielhaus, Finkielsztajn, Finkler, Finkowicz, Firsztajn, Fisz, Fisz, Fiszman, Fisztenberg, Flanenbaum, Fleszer, Fleszler, Forster, Frajman, Frajtag, Freiman, Frejzynger, Frendzel, Frericha, Fried, Friedensohn, Friedman, Frimerman, Friszman, Frux, Frydan, Frydman, Frymer, Fryszman, Fryzman, Fuks, Fuscha, Fussman, Garnfinkel, Gautier, Gayer, Gepner, Gertler, Gertner, Ghelman, Giernatowicz, Gindberg, Gingold, Ginsberg, Glajt, Glatt, Gleen, Glem, Gnat, Gold, Goldberg, Goldblum, Golden, Goldfarb, Goldfryd, Goldhaar, Goldhart, Goldlust, Goldman, Goldrat, Goldstajer, Goldstajn, Goldszajder, Goldszmid, Goldsztajn, Goldwasser, Golebiowski, Golemowski, Golszajd, Goodman, Gordon, Górkiewicz, Górnicki, Górski, Gosbein, Gotfryd, Gothardt, Gotlieb, Gottlib, Gozdziński, Grandapel, Graubad, Graubard, Grauer, Grauz, Grauzman, Grinberg, Gringras, Grinsberg, Grisman, Grojsblat, Grojsman, Grosberg, Grosfeld, Grosman, Gross, Grostal, Grubsztajn, Grunberg, Grygierczyk, Grynbaum, Grynberg, Grynspan, Grysztajn, Grzszman, Gurewicz, Gursztajn, Guterma, Gutman, Gutwurcel, Gwiazdowicz, Gyfrys, Hacedek, Hafter, Hageman, Hajman, Halperin, Hamburg, Hamiszmar, Harendorf, Harendorf, Harkawi, Hassenbein, Hasslinger, Hatore, Hausler, Hechl, Hefter, Hein, Helbersztajn, Henig, Henocho, Henryk, Herclik,

Herling, Herling-Grudziński, Herman, Herszenberg, Herszkowicz, Herszl, Herszon, Hertz, Hirszon, Hirsch, Hirszonowicz, Hitler, Hlond, Hocherman, Hofman, Holzman, Honig, Horberg-Hochberg, Horowicz, Horowitz, Humer, Ibinski, Ickier, Ickowicz, Idzikowski, Iksan, Iwaszkiewicz-Rudoszanski, Izaak, Izraelicki, Jadwin, Jagodzinski, Jakielewski, Jakubowicz, Jakubowski, Jakobson, Jankielewski, Jankowski, Jaronia, Jaronski, Jarzwicka, Jasny, Jeger, Jerozolinski, Johson, Jokiel, Joselewicz, Joskowicz, Józewczyk, Jurasz, Jurgaszko, Jurkiewicz, Jurkowska, Jutrzenke, Kaczka, Kaczmarkiewicz, Kahan, Kajzer, Kalinowski, Kalmanowicz, Kalmas, Kalsztajn, Kaminer, Kande, Kaner, Kantor, Kapusinski, Karp, Kasrylewicz, Kasztana, Kataryniarz, Katz, Kaufman, Kedzierski, Kerbel, Kersz, Kestenberg, Kierszencajg, Kino, Kirszenbaum, Klajman, Klajnberg, Klajnberger, Klajner, Klajnert, Klajszan, Klajszajn, Klarman, Kleinberg, Kleist, Klingbajl, Klingman, Klotz, Kluska, Knobl, Kobiet, Koch, Kochen, Kohn, Kolpowicza, Konenblum, Koniecz, Kopel, Kopf, Koplowicz, Korengold, Korman, Kornfeld, Korona, Kosciuszki, Kosciuszko, Kosecki, Kostenberg, Kostrzewski, Kostuch, Koszerowski, Kotsis, Kowalski, Kozłowska, Kozubski, Krakauer, Kramsztyk, Krauze, Król, Krysztal, Ksawer, Ksieski, Kubin, Kulinski, Kupelberg, Kuper, Kuperberg, Kuperminc, Kurta, Kusewicz, Kuszewski, Labniewicz, Ladowskich, Laichter, Lajbusiewicz, Lajchter, Lajzerson, Laks, Landau, Lander, Lange, Lape, Laskowska, Latasz, Lebenstein, Lederman, Leichter, Lejwa, Lejzorowicz, Lemberg, Leon, Lerer, Leszcz, Lew, Lewartowski, Lewek, Lewensztajn, Lewi, Lewich, Lewicki, Lewin, Lewinski, Lewinson, Lewit, Lewkowicz, Liberman, Lichtensztajn, Lipszyc, Lisa, Litwacki, Lorska, Lowenstein, Lubetkin, Lubicz, Lubka, Lubliner, Lubochinski, Luftscholinger, Lustgarten, Lwa, Machtynger, Maciejski, Majerowicz, Majerson, Majtek, Maliniak, Malinowski, Maly, Mandel, Manela, Maniewski, Marber, Maria, Markowicz, Markowski, Markson, Marmur, Marymont, Mauerberg, Mauerberger, Maur, Mayer, Meer, Mehla, Mendel, Mendelbojm, Mendlewicz, Menge, Mentlik, Mess, Meszenberg, Meyer, Mezal, Micenmacher, Miejskiej, Mikulowski, Milhaud, Miller, Minc, Mincberg, Minkowski, Miodownik, Miski, Mitelman, Mlynski, Mohilewer, Morawiec, Mordka, Mordkowitz, Morgenthau, Moszberg, Moszenberg, Moszkowicz, Muller, Muntz, Mydlarz, Nacht-Samborskiego, Najman, Najmiller, Nalkowska, Natanson, Nayfeld, Nertel, Neugebauer, Neuman, Niebelski, Niedlinger, Niski, Nissenbaum, Niziurski, Nowak, Nowowiejski, Nusynowicz, Obarzanski, Offerler, Offman, Okonska, Oksenhendler, Olner, Olszowy, Opatowski, Opel, Orzech, Osóbka, Ostrowicz, Ostrowski, Owsiany, Ozga-Michalski, Pachel, Pachol, Paciorkowski, Paderewski, Palzura, Pantierer, Paradistal, Paserman, Pasternak, Peist, Pelc, Pelerman, Peltyn, Perec, Perelman, Perl, Pesta, Petcjpwo, Peters, Petuch, Pffefer, Piasecki, Piekarski, Piasta, Pikusiewicz, Pilsudski, Pinczewski, Piotrkowski, Piotrowski, Piper, Piwko, Plawer, Plesner, Plotnicki, Pluciennik, Pluto, Pollak, Pomerancblum, Porzycki, Posliszna, Posluszny, Potasznik, Poznanski, Prajs, Praw, Preiss, Proszowski, Prusa, Prybulski, Prylucki, Przeworski, Przybyl, Raab, Rabindorf, Race, Raclawski, Raczka, Radzecki, Rafalowicz, Rajzman, Rajzman, Rapoport, Ratsztajn, Ravel, Rawicki, Reichman, Reisman (Rajzman), Reiterberger, Reitter, Reizman, Rekosinski, Rembiszewski, Resler, Ripinsky-Naxon, Ritter, Rodal, Rosenberg, Rosenblatt, Rosenkranz, Rosenstein, Rosenwald, Rotbaum, Rotenberg, Rotman, Rottner, Rottner, Rowicki, Rozenblum, Rozdzial, Rozenbaum, Rozenberg, Rozenblat, Rozenblum, Rozencajg, Rozenfeld, Rozenholz, Rozenkranc, Rozenstajl, Rozenwald, Rubin, Rubinka, Rubinowicz, Rubinstein, Ruffa, Rumpel, Rusak, Rusiecki, Rusinek, Russak, Rutkowski, Rybarski, Rydygier, Rygier, Rytzel, Rzedkowski, Rzedowski, Rzetel, Rzeznicki, Sabata, Salata, Samborski, Sawa, Schindler, Schmeidel, Schmeterling, Schneider, Schonfeld, Schultz, Schutenberg, Schutzer, Scislowski, Seller, Sendlak, Sercherz, Serwetnik, Seweryn, Sewetnik, Siarkowski, Sieklucki, Siennicki, Silbering, Silberstein, Siniarowski, Sirola, Skórecki, Śledzik, Śliwa, Smotkowicz, Smyche, Sobczynski, Sobel, Sobol, Sokolnicki, Sokolowski, Sokolowicz, Sokolowski, Solarz, Solnik, Solomanik, Sonberg, Sonczow, Sosiewicz, Sosnowski, Sowiecka, Sowinska, Sowinski, Spiegel, Spinozy, Stanu, Steigman, Stein, Steinberg, Steiner, Steinman, Steigman, Stern, Stolz, Strauman, Straus, Strawczynski, Strenfeld, Strosberg, Strum, Sultanik, Świecki, Świeczarczyk, Sworowski, Szafir, Szajnfeld, Szapiro, Szapsiewicz, Szarogreder, Sztatz, Szczerza, Szeftel, Szenfeld, Szenkier, Szermentowski, Sztfel, Szkarlat, Szklarczyka, Szlamowicz, Szmeterling, Szmulewicz, Szolsztejn, Szpakowski, Szperl, Szpilman, Szpiro, Szreiber, Sztabholz, Sztaimman, Sztaimman, Sztaimhor, Szternfeld, Szternszys, Sztrienfeld, Sztrum, Sztunke, Szturm, Szulman, Szumacher, Szuman, Szumilewicz, Szwaje, Szwer, Szyfter, Taft, Tancer, Tanenbaum, Tarnowski, Taub, Tauman, Tejtelbaum, Tenenbaum, Tenenwuncel, Tojta, Tomicki, Tomsika, Trajman, Trajster, Treiger, Tress, Twerski, Tworowski, Umoca, Urbach, Urbajtel, Urbanowicz, Urmrut, Uszer, Uszerowicz, Wagner, Waisenfreud, Wajcberg, Wajcman, Wajdenfeld, Wajman, Wajnberg, Wajnberger, Wajncwajg, Wajner, Wajngold, Wajnryb, Wajnsberg, Wajnszajg, Wajnsztat, Wajnsztek, Wajntraub, Wajsbium, Wajsbrot, Wajszlak, Waksberg, Wakszlat, Waksman, Walden, Waldiferent, Walesy, Walisch, Wargon, Warszawiak, Warszawski, Wasserman, Wawelberg, Weber, Wegierkiewicz, Weincweig, Weintraub, Weisenfreud, Weltman, Wertheim, Wesolowski, Wiercinska, Wiesenfreud, Wikinski, Wilk, Wilner, Wincenty, Winer, Winnicki, Wislicz-Iwanczyk, Witczak, Wittlin, Wloszczowski, Wójcik, Wólf, Wolfowicz, Wolman, Wolsztad, Wronski, Wundeler, Wygodny, Yagajski, Żabotynski, Zagajski, Zagórski, Zajac, Zajaczkowski, Zajde, Zajderman, Zajdner, Zajfman, Zaka, Zakon, Zalcberg, Zalcer, Zalsztajn, Zambrowskiego, Zauzman, Zawadzki, Zeisler, Zelcer, Żelezniaka, Zelinger, Zelinski, Żelkiewicz, Żeranskiej-Kominek, Żernicki, Żeromski, Zielinski, Zieliński, Zielonedrzewo, Zielony, Zilberberg, Zilbering, Zilberman, Zilberstein, Zilberszpic, Zilbersztajn, Zimmer, Zimmerman, Zimnicki, Zimnowoda, Zingerman, Złoto, Zoberman, Żuchowski, Zundsztajn, Zweybek, Zygierta, Zylberberg, Zylberblat, Zylbering, Zylberszlag, Zylbersztajn, Zyndler, Zysholtz, Zyskin, Zyskind, Zysman, Zyto, Zyzmanowicz.

Extract Data in this Issue

<u>Ożarów</u>	Marriages	1870-1884	David Price
<u>Radom</u>	Births	1845-1848	Florence Weingram

The vital record extracts for this issue are the 1870-1884 Ożarów marriages, prepared by David Price; and the 1845-1848 Radom births, prepared by Florence Weingram. This data has been extracted from the civil registration books in possession of the Polish State Archives, and microfilmed by the Church of Jesus Christ Latter-day Saints (LDS). These extractions include information derived directly from the original registrations on the following LDS microfilms:

#1,808,848 Ożarów 1870-1884
#0,716,128 Radom 1845-1848

There are additional microfilmed records available for both Ożarów and Radom.

Ożarów

Ożarów ("Ozheruv") was located in Opatów *powiat* (district), in southeastern Radom gubernia. It had a Jewish population of 2,557 in 1897, with Jews comprising 77% of the town's total population. Here we present extracts of the marriages recorded in the Jewish civil registers of Ożarów for 1870-1884, extracted from the Russian by David Price.

Ożarów is a "new" town for us, for which we have not previously published any extracts. However, we have published many other features about the Jews of Ożarów, including Yizkor Book excerpts (in I:4), transcripts of the remaining tombstones in the Jewish cemetery in Ożarów (in II:4), transcripts of the Ozarover landsmanshaft cemetery in Toronto (in IV:4), and the story of the restoration of the Jewish cemetery in Ożarów (in V:4 and VI:1).

The Ożarów marriages include marriage partners from many other towns, notably nearby Ćmielów, Opatów, Ostrowiec, Sandomierz, Tarłów, and Zawichost; as well as some towns in neighboring Lublin gubernia, such as Annopol and Jozefów.

Radom

We continue our series of births in the capital city of Radom, with Florence Weingram's extracts of the 1842-1844 Jewish births. Extracts of earlier Radom births, 1810-1825, appeared in *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal* III:1 (Winter 1999), pages 15-20; with the 1827-1841 births and marriages in I:3 (Summer 1997), pages 39-49; and the 1842-1844 births in V:2 (Spring 2001), pages 63-67.

The Radom Jewish civil registers for this period apparently also include registrations from the nearby towns of Skaryszew and Jedlińsk, as well as many small surrounding villages and settlements.

These extracts include the father's occupation, in Polish. For an English translation of many of these terms, see the guide in our first issue, I:1 (Winter 1997), pages 31-32; or the JewishGen InfoFile, which can be found at < <http://www.jewishgen.org/infofiles/pl-occ.txt> >.

Also note the footnotes on the last page, describing a few anomalies in some individual registrations.

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 in these extracts, due to the uneven quality of legibility of the handwriting, 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 these extracts, 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

Ożarów Marriages 1870-1884

#	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father	Mother	Town
1870						
1	SZERMAN	Mordka	20	Szymon	Perla KOGUT	Ożarów
	SZERMAN	Chaja Brandla	20	Moszek	Krajndla FELDMAN	O
2	ROCHWERG	Elya Herszel	22	Szlama	Tauba GRINBAUM	O
	BRONZAJT	Alta	19	Jankel	Bajla SZIPER	O
3	KIESTENBAUM	Icek Lejbus	20	Berek	Ryfka Lejbusiowicz	O
	LEDERMAN	Laja Perla	21	Jukel	Estera Mała Juklewicz	O
4	MIERNIK	Lejzor	24	Izrael	Cypojra Ryfka RADENBERG	O
	ADLER	Perla	?	Icek	Sura Benjaminowicz	Opatów
5	MINCBERG	Mordka	18	Mechel	Chana MINCBERG	O
	WALERSZTAJN	Chaja Chawa	19	Abram	Zysla Abramowicz	Opatów
6	FRIDMAN	Izrael Jankel	18	Hercyk	Cywia Manesiowicz	O
	EBUSZIC	Gitla	18	Ksyl Nuta	Ryfka ROTBERG	O
7	ROCHWERG	Szaja	21	Pejsak	Dobra SZAJNBLUM	O
	LAUFER	Laja Ita	19	Hercyk	Matla GOLDENWOREN	O
8	GOLDMAN	Hemia	21	Sender	Frajda BROFMAN	Tartów
	GOLDSZPINER	Chawa	19	Chaim	Chaja REWERG?	O
9	WAKSMAN	Chaim	19	Szaja	Estera ROCHWERG	O
	WAKSMAN	Zysla	17	Gerszon	Hena Janklowicz	O
10	GRAF	Lejzor Hercyk	22	Izrael	Rojza Szajndla KELNER	Lublin
	KLEJNMINC	Cyrła Laja	20	Zelik	Sura SZTOL	O
11	LIPA	Szaja Kielman	20	Zelman	Marya KON	O
	BRIFTREGER	Alta	19	Chaim	Sura Lejbusiowicz	O
12	MEKLER	Izrael	21	Abram	Hena WAKTEL	O
	LEDERMAN	Neszka	18	Daniel	Dwojra FRYDMAN	O
13	WASSERMAN	Nuta	18	Kielman	Ruchla BEDER	O
	KLEJNMAN	Laja Rajzla	18	Zelman Hersz	Eta Berkowicz	Opatów
14	ZYCHOLC	Hil Majer	34	Icek	Sura Ickowicz	O
	GOLDENWOREN	Ita Perla	19	Wulf	Pesa ZYCHOLC	O
15	KOTEK	Chaim	22	Szachne	Szajndla CZERNY?	O
	MANCHEJM	Chana	16	Wulf	Marya GOLDMACHER	O
16	BIRENBAUM	Szmarya	21	Chil	Laja TYSZLER	O
	WEJSMAN	Ryfka	18	Chaim	Fajga WAKSMAN	O
17	ZYLBERBERG	Josek Berek	18	Sender	Dyna CUKIER	O
	BOKSENBAUM	Etta	16	Zelman	Itta MELMAN	O
18	ALTWERGER	Herszel	21	Raśal	Estera Mordkowicz	Sandomierz
	ZYCHOLC	Zysla	21	Icek	Sura GOLDSZTAJN	O
19	BURSZTYN	Josek Szulim	19	Izrael	Gitla CUKIER	Ostrowiec
	MINC	Ruchla Cypra	22	Lejbus	Hessa Ickowicz	O
1871						
1	SZAJNER	Mordka	25	Abram	Ruchla Zelikowicz	Annapol
	BEDER	Chana Sura	19	Gerszon	Necha CYKLAPER	O
2	LUSTYK	Izrael Moszek	18	Herszel	Per Lemowicz	O
	LUSTYK	Mindla	22	Moszek	Ryfka SZERMAN	O
3	TAUB	Izrael	22	Abram	Brucha ERLICHMAN	O
	TENENBAUM	Hinda	18	Pinkwas (died)	Bajla BARANEK	O
4	WAKSMAN	Zajwel	36	Berek	Mirla Lejbusiowicz (died)	O
	CINADER	Zysla	18	Dawid (died)	Szajndla NISENBAUM	O
5	WAJNFORT	Haskel	24	Herszek (died)	Ryfka Wolfowicz	O
	HIPEL?	Perla	21	Abram (died)	Gitla Manelowicz	Zawichost
6	MANDEL	Zelik	18	Abram	Frimeta FUKS	O
	CUKIERMAN	Marya	17	Wulf (died)	Blima ZAUBERMAN	O
7	ORENSZTAJN	Nuchym Hercyk	21	Wulf (died)	Golda Zlotowicz	O
	FRYDMAN	Grina	18	Abram (died)	Estera SZYPERMAN	O
8	HOCHBAUM	Szlama	20	Wulf (died)	Mirla GOLDSZTAJN	O
	HOCHBAUM	Frajdla Laja	20	Kiwa	Fajga WOLDBERG	O
9	GOLDMAN	Szaja Icek	18	Pinkwas Lejzor	Estera Ryfka OZOROK	Sandomierz
	CYPLER	Chaja Chawa	20	Moszek	Ryfka	O

10	TYSZLER WAKSMAN / SZERMAN	Chaim Ruchla	37 28	Fajwel Szlama Lejzor	Fajga JASKULKA Chana ROZENSZAJN	Klimontów O
11	GOTLYB BLAJBERG	Icek Berek Szymcha Maryam	18 19	Hema Majer	Perla RAJCHMAN Cypojra GARFINKEL	Ćmielów O
1872						
1	GOTLYB BRAFMAN	Lejbus Rajzla	21 23	Froim Manes	Gitla GOTLYB Hudesa	O Annapol
2	SZERMAN SZERMAN	Abram Szija Herszek Mindla	22 21	Michel Moszek	Chana Cywa Szlamowicz Krandla FELDMAN	O O
3	LEDERMAN SZAFIR	Mortka Dawid Hendla	18 19	Wulf Moszek Majer	Liba HOCHBAUM Laja ZAUBERMAN	O O
4	KIESTENBAUM RAPAPORT	Abram Laja	36 19	Hela ?	Rywa LEDERMAN ?	O O
5	WORCMAN MANDEL	Dawid Marya	18 17	Gerszon Szaja Hercyk	Chana GLUSMAN Szosa FRYDMAN	O Tarlów
6	KLAJMAN FLAJSZAKER	Beniamin Tauba	18 22	Szymon Josek	Tema HANDELMAN Perla ZYCHOLC	O Ćmielów
7	ZYCHOLC SZER	Izrael Nachuma Drezla	20 20	Zelman Hersz Wulf	Enta WAKSMAN Dyna Nusynowicz	O Zawichost
8	KERSZENBAUM ROZENSZAJN / SZERMAN	Rachmil Marianka	18 ?	Aron Szapsa	Malka ROZENBLUM Estera ROZENBLAT	O Lasocin
9	GUTFREJD CUKIERMAN / ZAUBERMAN?	Berek Chaja Blima	52 ?	Dawid Wulf C. (died)	Ryfka GUTFRAJND ?	Krasnik O
10	ROZENBERG ROZENBERG	Chaim Samson Malka	20 16	Hemia Judka	Chawa Moszkowicz Chana WAJNBERG	Ćmielów Tomin
11	WAJNBERGIER WAJNBERG	Lejbus Chaja	18 16	Hercyk Idel	Hudesa Manasiowicz Hinda FRAJBERGIER	Rochenin O
12	KRAMARZ GRYSZPANHOLC	Lejbus Frajdl	18 19	Abram Elya Szmul Wulf	Ita Sura ROCHWERG	O O
13	WAGNER BOKSENBAUM	Szachna Rudla	20 17	Moszek Zelman	Chaja MAJZEL Ita Blimowicz	Jozefow O
14	ADLER HOCHBAUM	Kuna Nachman Chaja Ryfka	50 24	Hilel Wulf	Chawa Sura CUKIER Mirla GOLDSZTAJN	O O
15	ZAUBERMAN LERER	Chaim Szmul Fajga	18 28?	Majer Icek	Malka Dyna WRONCBERG Chaja WAJNBERG	Wejnowic O
16	FRYDMAN SZERMAN	Fajwel Chana	28 20	Moszek Izrael	Chaja Herszkowicz Frajda FLOMENBAUM	Sandomierz O
17	HOCHMAN APELBAUM	Nuchym Rajzla	19 18	Dawid Nusyn	Ruchla EJZENBERG Laja Chana Szijowicz	O O
1873						
1	HOCHMAN CUKIERMAN	Uszer Fajga Mindla	18 16	Beniamin Wulf Mortka	Rajzla EJCHENBAUM Chaja Blima ZAUBERMAN	O O
2	DIAMENT GRINER	Izrael Perla	20 16	Pinkwas Gamlil	Ryfka Izraelowicz Gitla ROCHWERG	Ćmielów O
3	HOCHMAN CUKIER	Moszek Sura Dobra	17	Izrael Hercyk	Szifra Frajda SAMBERSKI Ita Herszkowicz	Jozefow O
4	GRINBAUM WAKSMAN	Haskiel Pessa	19 19	Wulf Moszek	Fajga Hasklowicz Frimet WAJNBERG	O O
5	SZTAJNCHORT KINIGSBERG	Moszek Mirla Rywa	19 16	Chaim Wulf	Dwojra SZAJNFELD Sura RAPAPORT	Ostrowiec O
6	APELBAUM KIRSZENBLAT	Szaja Gitla	26 19	Nuchym Janas	Laja WAJNFELD Tauba WAJNBERG	O Tarlów
7	CYGERYNT SZERMAN	Moszek Jankel Laja Sura	18 19	Abram Judka	Laja SZENKER Tauba WAJNBERG	O O
8	TAUB FRYDMAN	Hersz Rachmil Gitla Dwojra	17 -	Froim Chaim Szol	Sura Ita RABINOWICZ Kina Abramowicz	Szydłowiec O
9	GOTLYB GOTLYB	Icek Sura	22 17	Hercyk Szaja	Dwojra Lejzorowicz Laja HECHTMAN	Sandomierz O
10	ROZENCWAJG LEDERMAN	Izrael Icek Dwojra	22 16	Josek Szlama	Sosa Moszkowicz Rytta Moszkowicz	Iłża O

11	GLAZER	Moszek	22	Moszek Josek	Szifra Froimowicz	Tarłów
	KLAJMAN	Idessa		Haskiel	Etlá Ickowicz	O
12	LEDERMAN	Jankel	19	Abram	Chana ZAUBERMAN	O
	WAJCHMAN	Chaja	20	Dawid	Szajndla SILBERBERG	O
13	WAJNBERG	Mortka	21	Lejbus	Ryfka Lejbusiowicz	O
	LERER	Frajda	20	Chaim Mortka	Chana Rysza Ickowicz	O
14	MINCBERG	Abram Wulf		Szlama	Chaja Enta ZAMIROWSKI	Przysucha?
	GOLDSZTAJN	Chawa	20	Moszek	Sura Moszkowicz	O
15	LUSTYK	Jankel	20	Majer	Mirla Tylewicz	Ostrowiec
	WETSZTAJN	Sura	16	Simcha	Fajga LUSTYK	O
16	GRINBERG	Abram	19	Izrael	Blima SZERMAN	O
	BOKSENBAUM	Rajzla		Abus	Marya PFEFERBERG	O
17	BROMBERG	Elya		Izrael	Taubá Herszkowicz	O
	GOLDSZTAJN	Dwojra		Zelik	Sura SILBERBERG	Zawichost
18	LEDERMAN	Elya	26	Lejbus	Rocha LERER	O
	MAJZEL	Cipa	16	Moszek Izrael	Ajdla ZIGMAN	Jozefów
1874						
1	LANGER	Chaim Dawid	20	Szaja	Perla LAUFER	Iwaniska
	PFEFERBERG	Matla		Hil	Estera Tema KARAS	O
2	TENENBLUM	Jankel	19	Josef	Ruchla Janklowicz	Sandomierz
	SANDMEER	Brandla		Joel	Bajla KOPELMAN	O
3	APELBAUM	Icek Mejlich		Herszek	Itta	O
	STUDEN	Marya	24	Dawid	Mirla Moszkowicz	O
4	BLAJBERG	Josek Szlama		Nuta	Hudesa ROZEN	O
	BURSZTYN	Ruchla	16	Pejsak	Rajzla Rywa BOKSENBAUM	O
5	LEDERWERG	Josek		Cala	Liba LEDERMAN	O
	BOKSENBAUM	Brucha		Froim	Bajla JARMULOWICZ	O
6	KLEJNIC	Dawid	20	Zelik	Sura SZTOL	O
	HOCHBAUM	Rochma		Hercyk	Perla Dwojra PFEFERBERG	O
7	HOCHMAN	Abram (wid of Gitta?)		Dawid	Chana Ryfka (dec.)	O
	ZYLBERFENIG	Malka	27	Moszek	Estera Perla HOROWICZ	Lublin
8	SANDMEER	Jakob	19	Joel	Czarna FUKS	O
	ROZENTAL	Hendlá	20	Hil	Brandla ROZENCWAJG	Staszów
9	KOCHEN	Jankel	20	Majer	Dobra	O
	FRYDMAN	Marya	18	Dawid	Sosa Sura APELBAUM	O
10	RAPAPORT	Jankel		Szlama (dec.)	Slawa CUKIER	O
	RAPAPORT	Rywa	17	Dyda (dec.)	Laja PERELMICER	O
11	KIRSZENBLAT	Henoch	18	Hil Josek	Malka Jakubowicz	Opatów
	CUKLAPER	Ruchla	19	Dawid	Hena CUKLAPER	O
12	ZYLBERBERG	Naftula	18	Szulim Wolf	Hinda ROJZ	Belzin
	BIRENCWAJG	Szimcha	16	Josek	Chana BOKSENBAUM	O
13	HOCHBAUM	Icek Lejzor	21	Kiwa (died)	Fajga ROZENBLAT	O
	MELMAN	Laja		Mendel	Fajga ROZENBLAT	O
1875						
1	MIERNIK	Haskiel	24	Izrael	Ryfka Abramowicz	Lasocin
	GOTLYB	Ruchla	22	Janas	Dwojra ZYCHOLC	O
2	ABRAJTMAN	Lejbus	18	Fajwel	Etlá ERLICH	O
	SZENKER	Frajdlá	26	Szaja	Szajndla ARBAJTMAN	O
3	GOTLYB	Kuna	20	Icek	Szejwa FUEDEM	Tarłów
	SZEF	Ides	23	Szymon	Perla GOLDSZTAJN	O
4	KARAS	Hil Dawid		Josek	Chana	O
	BRIFTRIGER	Chaja	20	Chaim	Sura Lejbusiowicz	O
5	LERER	Haskiel	19	Icek	Chaja WAJNBERG	O
	ERLICHMAN	Dwojra	24	Moszek	Zelda EJCHORN	O
6	MANDEL	Wulf Jankel	18	Szmul	Marya Ickowicz	O
	WAJSMAN	Rojza	18	Chaim	Fajga Szajndla WAJSMAN	O
7	MANDEL	Mortka	18	Abram	Frymeta FUKOW?	O
	SZAFIR	Kajla	19	Moszek	Laja ZYLBERMAN	O
8	LEDERMAN	Lejzor	20	Danil	Dwojra FRAJDMAN	O
	MEKLER	Marya	18	Abram	Hena WAKSZTOK	O
9	RANDEL	Szmul	19	Szmul	Chana BIRENCWAJG	Krzlow?
	WAJNBERG	Marya	16	Szlama	Laja Lejbusiowicz	O

10	FRYDMAN	Szoel		Dawid	Brandla	O
	LICHTENFELD	Chaja	34	Moszek	Golda SZWARCBERG	Lublin
11	CUKIER	Szaja Dawid	18	Mejlich	Laja ZYLBERMAN	O
	GRISZPANCHOLC	Fajga	20	Szmul Wulf	Sura ROCHWERG	O
12	GOTLYB	Froim	16	Lejbus	Chaja GOTLYB	O
	EFEKTOR	Ruchla Laja	24	Zisman	Malka HORZCZANSKI?	Klimontów
13	CUKLAPER	Lejbus	18	Dawid	Chana BEDER	O
	BEDER	Hasa Sura	23	Gerszon	Necha BEDER	O
14	HOCHMAN	Abram		Dawid	Chana Ryfka (dec.)	O
	KAC	Laja		Izrael Chaim (d)	Marta TYSACZA	O
15	SZAFIR	Moszek Aron	20	Hil Lejb	Matla KRAMER	O
	TYSZLER	Chawa	16	Ojzer	Fajga Maryam TENENBAUM	O
16	FINGERT	Zelik		Mortka	Malka RYSZMAN	O
	BRONZAJT	Rajzla	22	Jokla	Blima FUEDEM	O
17	SZPAGAT	Szulim	18	Zosel Lejbus	Estera Laja Szlamowicz	O
	SZERMAN	Hinda Perla	18	Szlama Lejzor	Chana	O
18	BEDER	Szmul Lejb	25	Gerszon	Necha CUKLAPER	O
	WAJMAN	Ruchla	30	Lejbus	Ryfka CUKLAPER	O
19	KIERBEL	Fajwel	18	Icek z Szymon	Cirla Chaimowicz	O
	WAJNBERG	Ruchla	20	Herszek	Hudesa Manasowicz	Itza
20	FRYDMAN	Haskiel		Herszek	Ciwa	O
	RABINOWICZ	Chana Hena	20	Icek Jakob	Dwojra Rajzl SZAPIRA	Prznica
21	ZAUBERMAN	Icek		Majer	Dyna WRONCBERG	O
	RYBA	Estera		Lejbus	Itla APELBAUM	O
1876						
1	ZYLBERBERG	Josek (wid. of Fajga)	41	Abram	Sura (dec.) FAKTOR	O
	MELMAN	Marya	40	Chaim	Ita (dec.)	O
2	MELMAN	Chaim		Szol (dec.)	Chaja Koplowicz	O
	HOCHBAUM	Slawa		Wulf	Merla Moszkowicz	O
3	FUKS	Lejb	27	Michel	Frymeta FUKS	Zawichost
	KIRSZENBAUM	Marya	23	Rochma (dec.)	Estera ROZENSZAJN	O
4	GOLDSZTAJN	Moszek		Izrael	Ruchla ROZENFELD	O
	SZERMAN	Chaja	18	Mordka	Bajla KROK	O
5	GRINER	Zelman Josek	19	Riwon	Marya TYSZLER	O
	SZERMAN	Hudesa	18	Lejb Beer	Malka SZERMAN	O
6	LEDERMAN	Herszek	27	Josek	Riwa Zachariaszowicz	O
	CUKIER	Sura	17	Alter	Chana Laja GOLDSZEJN	O
7	CUKIERMAN	Jankel	18	Wulf	Chaja Gitla ZYLBERMAN	O
	GOLDBRIM	Brandla	20	Hil	Matla Ajzykowicz	O
8	ROIZNER	Abram Moszek	21	Majer	Chana ZYLBERBERG	Opole
	LEDERMAN	Ruchla	28	Lejbus	Rocha LERER	O
9	WAKSMAN	Hersz Lejb		Szaja	Estera	O
	WAKSMAN	Chana Estera	18	Wulf	Chaja Chaimowicz	O
10	ROCHWERG	Szaja Hersz		Berek	Chaja Mendla Lejbusiowicz	O
	ROCHWERG	Perla		Kiwa	Malka Majerowicz	O
11	SZTOL	Lejbus	26	Icek	Malka ROZENSZAJN	O
	SALCMAN	Ryfka	18	Abus	Sura FOJGEL	Opatów
12	MELMAN	Beniamin	40	Hil Simcha	Laja ROCHWERG	O
	LEWKOWICZ	Alta Etla	21	Fajwel	Slawa MANDEL	O
13	HERSZLERMAN	Simcha	18	Lejbus	Ruda BRAJTMAN	Itza
	ROZENBERG	Brandla	18	Judka	Chana WAJNBERG	O
14	SZTAJNCHERC	Nuta Szmul		Enoch z Herszk	Chawa Sura Abramowicz	O
	ZYLBERBERG	Ryfka		Szol	Idesa Rafalowicz	O
15	ROZENBERG	Icek	22	Jukel	Frajda RAKACZ	Sandomierz
	ZAJNDMEER	Anna (Hendla)		Joel	Czarna FUKS	O
1877						
1	GOLDSZTAJN	Nuta Majer	36	Izrael	Ruchla	O
	SZERMAN	Dwojra Gitla	29	Zisla	Chaja TUZMAN	O
2	LEDERMAN	Haskiel	18	Kelman	Szifra	O
	MANDEL	Chawa	18	Herszek	Sosa FRYDMAN	O
3	CUKIER	Szoel Dawid	20	Icek	Necha ZYSMAN	O
	WAJNBERG	Estera	20	Lejzor Pinkwas	Alta CWISLINGER	O

4	SZPINDLER	Wulf	23	Pinkwas	Szifra Szlamowicz	Opatów
	SZERMAN	Frajdl	20	Jankel	Rajzla WAJSMAN	O
5	GOLDSZTAJN	Haskiel		Moszek	Sura Moszkowicz	O
	BOKSENBAUM	Gitla		Zelman	Ita Blimowicz	O
6	SOBEL	Berek	18	Eremiasz	Laja Moszkowicz	O
	KIESTENBAUM	Pessa Tauba		Gerszon	Cerkla Chana BIRENCWAJG	O
7	FISZMAN	Jakob Dawid	18	Lejzor z Sandel	Chaja Dwojra	O
	ERLICHMAN	Sura Bajla	23	Moszek	Zelda WAJNBERG	O
8	FUEDEM	Lejbus		Joel	Laja TUZMAN	O
	KOGUT	Dobra Idessa	21	Wulf	Machla ARBAJTMAN	O
9	ORENSZTAJN	Huna		Wulf	Golda Herszkowicz	O
	MANCHAJM	Chaja	16	Wulf	Szajndla NISENBAUM	O
10	WAJNRYB	Lemel		Mejlich	Ryfka Herszkow Lejbusiowicz	O
	ROCHWERG	Szejwa		Lejzor	Chaja Lejbusiowicz	O
11	SZERMAN	Szlama Herszek		Izrael Szymon	Maryanka Szlamowicz	O
	KESTENBERG	Chaja Fajga		Aron Rajzla	ROZENBERG	O
12	LUSTYK	Dawid	18	Majer	Mirla SZWARCMAN	O
	LUSTYK	Fajga		Josek	Enta Lejbusiowicz	O
13	MORELENBOM	Zelman	20	Herszek	Hendla Herszkowicz	Zaklikow
	KAC	Marya	16	Majer	Gitla MERELBAUM	O
14	FELDMAN	Hersz Lejzor	19	Szmul	Necha	O
	SZERMAN	Bajla Frajdl	17	Wulf	Dobra MICMACHER	O
15	SZERMAN	Herszek		Judka	Perla SZERMAN	O
	HERBUS	Brucha	21	Judka	Riwa FUKS	O
16	HELM	Herszek Jojchin	18	Szmul	Sura HELMAN	Lęczna
	MINCBERG	Gitla	18	Moszek	Ruchla KLIGER	O
17	MELMAN	Elya		Mendel	Fajga Szlamowicz	O
	TENENBAUM	Hinda Majta	17	Erichema	Dwojra SZAJNBLUM	O
18	ZYLBERBERG	Moszek		Josek	Fajga Ickowicz	O
	SZTUDER	Gitla		Dawid	Mirla Moszkowicz	O
19	WAJNRYB	Izrael	18	Szmul	Frajda Izraelowicz	O
	HULDENWIREN	Chana Gitla		Wulf	Pessa Herszkowicz	O
20	SELCER	Moszek	22	Abram	Chaja Moszkowicz	O
	ZYCHOLC	Hena Szajndla		Szmul	Zlata Caluwicz	O
21	WETSZTAJN	Izrael Lejb	18	Abram	Perla LUSTYK	O
	LUSTYK	Marya Ruchla	23	Zajna	Estera Mirla Nuchymowicz	O
22	BEDER	Abram	18	Majer	Marya Malka WELIR	Bodzentyn
	WASERMAN	Gnanca	20	Kelman	Ruchla	O
23	FRYD	Herszek		Szaja	Ruchla Rywonowicz	O
	LERNER	Droiba	18	Ajzyk	Dwojra ORENSZTAJN	Sandomierz
24	WAKSMAN	Nuchim	21	Moszek	Frimeta WAJNBERG	O
	SZERMAN	Rajzla	19	Mosiek	Bajla KROK	O
25	MINCBERG	Icek Noech	18	Majer	Liba KANDEL	Sandomierz
	FRYDMAN	Fajga	20	Herszek	Cywia BROMBERG	O
1878						
1	DACHES	Herszek	19	Mosek z Herszk	Fajga Abramowicz	Ostrowiec
	WAKSMAN	Mirla	20	Andzelm	Szajna Lejbusiowicz	O
2	KARAS	Moszek		Lejbus	Laja Szlamowicz	O
	LEDERWERG	Rajzla		Cala	Liba Lejbusiowicz	O
3	ADLER	Dawid	19	Hil	Sura CUKIER	O
	ROZENWASER	Fajga Tauba	18	Dawid	Sura PERELMUTER	O
4	HOCHMAN	Haskiel	18	Imek	Rajzla AJCHENBAUM	Itza
	SZIPER	Stawa	17	Lejbus	Gitla SZPIRA	Sandomierz
5	RAJNER	Josef	29	Herszek	Syma Lejbow	Tarnograd
	MELMAN	Chaja	21	Moszek	Ryfka ZYLBERBERG	O
6	ZYLBERMAN	Moszek	20	Abus	Chaja Majerowicz	O
	CUKIER	Chana	17	Hil	Sura SZLAJFMAN	O
7	ROTBERG	Eliaszel Zelman	19	Zelik	Brandla	Opatów
	WAKSMAN	Hinda		Zelman	Perla Fajwelowicz	O
8	SILBERBERG	Jankel Aron	18	Szlama Nusyn	Ryfka GEBERNTER	Tartów
	BORENSZTAJN	Hinda Laja		Lejbus	Chana SILBERBERG	Ślodelach
9	SZERMAN	Moszek		Szlama	Menla? Moszkowicz	O
	SZERMAN	Hinda		Cudyk	Ruchla Lejbusiowicz	O

10	SZUSTER / GOLDSZTAJN	Berek	20	Fiszel	Bajla	O
	ROZENSZAJN	Hinda	25	Moszek	Chaja	O
11	ROZENBERG	Icek	18	Moszek	Rajzla FELDMAN	Ruszką
	ROZENBERG	Chaja Sura	16	Judka	Chana WAJNBERG	O
12	GRYSZPANHOLC	Judka	26	Szaja	Frajdlą TYSZLER	O
	ZYLBERSZTAJN	Etlą	25	Eremiasz	Chaja LEDERMAN	Opole
13	MANACH	Jakob	20	Mosek	Chawa SZTAJNBERG	O
	BERENBAUM	Maryś Dwojra	25	Wulf	Ruchlā Herszkowicz	O
14	WAJNRYB	Hercyk	23	Chaim Lejb	Chaja Sura Herszkowicz	O
	NISENBAUM	Sura	20	Jarema	Ita ERLICH	Jozefow
15	TYSZLER	Jankel	28	Mejlich	Mirla Moszkowicz	O
	HALM	Kajlā Liba	23	Izrael	Majlā	O
16	KLAJMAN	Jankel	19	Lejbus	Matlā Ojzerowicz	O
	FRYDLENDER	Czarna	21	Majer	Mindlā ERLICHMAN	O
17	GRYSZPANHOLC	Nuchim	21	Szol	Lajā Dawidowicz	O
	ZYLBERBERG	Mindlā	28	Mendel	Esterā TYSZLER	O
1879						
1	PFEFERBERG	Azril Herszek	18	Izrael Eremiasz	Dyna Moszkowicz	Ostrowiec
	HOCHMAN	Hessa		Rochmil	Szyfra Joskowicz	O
2	ZALCMAN	Josek Lejb		Rafal	Frajdlā GRINER	O
	GWANTSZNITER	Chana	19	Zelman	Sura ROZENSZAJN	O
3	BRAUNER	Gerszon Izrael		Icek	Perlā PENCZIK	Sandomierz
	TRAUB	Ryfka Brandlā	18	Abram	Hudessa	O
4	TYSZLER	Elyā	18	?	?	O
	WAJNRYB	Elka		Szmul	Frajdlā Lejzerowicz	O
5	WAJSMAN	Herszek	18	Josek	Chana	Ostrowiec
	RIBA	Marianka		Lejbus	Ita APELBAUM	Lasoca
6	ROZENBLAT	Izrael	21	Zelik	Elka Janklowicz	Sandomierz
	WAJNBERG	Cyrlā		Hercyk	Hudessa SZTARKMAN	O
7	ORENSZTAJN	Haskiel Majer		Alter	Chaja Blimā Hilowicz	Stodol
	BROMBERG	Dwojra		Izrael	Taubā GROJS	O
8	LIPMAN	Izrael		Moszek Hemia	Cypojra Horymowicz	O
	KANDEL	Chana Fajga	18	Sol	Ruchlā RAPAPORT	Sandomierz
9	APELBAUM	Jankel		Herszek	Ita BERENBAUM	O
	SZAFIR	Nesa	17	Berek	Blimā Elewicz	Sandomierz
10	WAJNBERG	Moszek Abus	28	Chaim	Malā Gerszonowicz	O
	SZERMAN	Kajlā		Michel	Slawā Moszkowicz	O
11	EPSZTAJN	Icek	23	Hil	Jochweta CUKIER	O
	NACHTRAK	Idesa		Naftulā	Taubā MEKLER	O
12	ROTMAN	Moszek		Jankel	Chaja WAJSFELD	O
	BOKSENBAUM	Gitlā		Froim	Bajlā BARANEK	O
13	HOCHBAUM	Dawid Kelman		Wulf	Mirla GOLDSZTAJN	O
	KESTENBAUM	Riwa	25	Aron	Rajzla ROZENBERG	O
14	ROZENBLUM	Szulim	26	Morka	Ajdlā ROZENBERG	O
	ZYCHOLC	Esterā	18	Majer	Bajlā Dynā Lejbusiowicz	O
15	HOCHBAUM	Moszek Jankel		Wulf	Blimā Mirla Moszkowicz	O
	HOCHBAUM	Malkā		Elyā	Fajgā FINKELSZTAJN	Sadkowice
16	ENDER	Szulim Jankel	18	Lejzor	Symā Mroczkowicz	Czarchewicow
	HOCHMAN	Sura Gitlā		Dawid	Ruchlā Lejbusiowicz	O
17	KLAJMAN	Dawid		Szymon	Szejwā Dawidowicz	O
	SZERMAN	Taubā Necha		Moszek	Dwojra Hasklowicz	Ostrowiec
18	SZIFMAN	Majer		Izrael	Sura MANDEL	O
	NISENBAUM	Ryfka Frajda	18	Berek	Chana Hasklowicz	Zwoleń
19	WAKSMAN	Abram Lejb	19	Hil	Iskā GOLDROCH	O
	BRANDZAJT?	Minka		Jukel	Bajlā Berkowicz	O
20	MANDEL	Lejbus		Szmul	Maryś Ickowicz	O
	CUKIER	Esterā Perlā		Icek	Necha Zysmanowicz	O
21	GOLDSZTAJN	Herszek	20	Josek	Bajlā KERSZ	O
	KESTENBAUM	Riwa		Jankel	Menā Lejbusiowicz	O
1880						
1	PERERLMUTER	Srul Hil	18	Mordka Herc	Kajlā Malkā ROZENBLUM	Cholen
	KENIGSBERG	Chaja Ita	19	Icek Wulf	Sura RAPAPORT	O

2	ZYCHOLC	Motel	Chaim Lejb	Chana (Rajza LEDERMAN?) SZERMAN	O
	GOLDFARB	Szajndla Laja	16 Pinkwas	Gitla SZIFMAN	O
3	KOEN	Moszek Lejbus	Majer	Dobra Moszkowicz	Padgajcz?
	LEDERMAN	Bina	Jankel	Ryfka SZWERCBERG	O
4	MELMAN	Abram Abus	Szol	Mirla GRYSPANHOLC	O
	ZYLBERBERG	Gitla Etla	21 Josek	Fajga GOLDFELD	O
5	SZERMAN	Hil	23 Szmul	Cypa Szajowicz	O
	BRIFTREGER	Chaim		Sura Ryfka Mendelowicz	O
6	FIKS	Moszek	18 Josek	Marya Joskowicz	O
	GOTLYB	Chana Sura	20 Hersz Lejb	Brucha ROZENSZAJN	O
7	CUKIER	Jankel Kopel	Mejlich	Laja ZYLBERMAN	O
	NAJMAN	Chana	Lejzor	Cirla FRAJBERGIER	O
8	SILBERBERG	Jankel	Szol	Idesa SILBERBERG	O
	FRYD	Chana Pesa	Szaja	Ruchla Mendelowicz	O
9	BROCHSZTAJN	Sender	19 Szmul Josek	Hinda SZERMAN	O
	SILBERBERG	Chana Matla	Hil	Malka GUTMAN	O
10	WAKSMAN	Moszek Elya	Zelman	Estera Brandla Dawidowicz	O
	SZERMAN	Hena	Perec	Szajndla Machlewicz	O
11	MINCBERG	Herszek Berek	Mejlich	Chana HERCBERG	O
	PANCER	Cypojra	Jakob	Pesla	Tarnobrzeg
12	GRYSZPAN	Abram Zelman	20 Dawid	Hudesa GOLDMAN	Ćmielów
	APELBAUM	Rajzla	18 Lejb	Chana Ruchla FISZMAN	Jozefow
13	BINSZTOK	Chaim	18 Abram Icek	Sura HORENFELD	Annopol
	SZAJNBLUM	Hinda Majta	20 Berek	Marya Elewicz	O
14	NUDELMAN	Szaja Moszek	Ajzyk	Bajla Abramowicz	O
	SZERMAN	Estera	22 Judka	Taubu WAJNBERG	O
15	LIPA	Berek	20 Zelik	Etla TENENBAUM	O
	WAKSMAN	Ita	Wulf	Laja Chaimowicz	O
16	PEREL	Abram	18 Hil	Zysla ROZENBLAT	Netuliko?
	FRYDMAN	Jochweta Dwojra	19 Herszek	Cywa BROMBERG	O
17	BIRENCWAJG	Josek	Kelman	Ryfka Naftulowicz	O
	KAC	Chana	Lejbus	Rocha	O
18	ESSER	Josek	20 Izrael	Estera LEMERMAN	Tarłow
	SZEF	Rajzla Mindla	Sisman	Perla Janklowicz	O
19	GOTLYB	Jankel	Jonas	Dwojra Izraelowicz	O
	BLANKER	Ryfka	19 Lejzor	Etta LINDEN	Sandomierz
20	WAJNRYB	Haskiel	Mejlich	Ryfka ZAUBERMAN	O
	LEDERMAN	Estera Mala	Pinkwas	Frajdl Lejzorowicz	O
21	ROTENBERG	Jankel	Majer	Majta WAJNBERG	Prnibyeowicz?
	ROZENBERG	Ryfka	16 Juka	Chana WAJNBERG	O
22	GAJST	Herszek	25 Berek	Dobra GAJST	Denkuwsk
	WAJNBERG	Brandla	17 Hercyk	Hudes SZTARKMAN	Prninblechawic?
23	HOCHBAUM	Szol	19 Wulf	Mirla GOLDSZTAJN	O
	ROCHWERG	Ryfka	24 Haskiel	Grina FRYDMAN	O
24	EPSZTAJN	Chaim Hil	Judka	Chaja Ruchla ROTENBERG	O
	SZPIRA	Zlota Chana	Majer	Bajla BORENSZTAJN	Kazimir
25	DIAMENT	Izrael	20 Michel	Nauma Chaimowicz	O
	BIRENBAUM	Szyfra	21 Moszek	Marya BEKER	O
26	TOBENFEDER	Chaim	38 Herszek	Krajndla AJZENBERG	Annopol
	FISZMAN	Dwojra	18 Herszek	Perla	Opatów
27	CUKIER	Jankel	Hercyk	Ita CUKIER	O
	KAC	Ruchla Dwojra	Majer	Chaja LEDERMAN	O
28	KAC	Jakob Icek	18 Chaim Izrael	Laja SZAFRAN	Krasnik
	CUKIER	Ryfka	Beniamin	Chaja FRYDMAN	O
1881					
1	ZYCHOLC	Izrael	Szmul	Zlota Calowicz	O
	BLEJBERG	Sura Laja	Nuta	Hudesa Herszkowicz	O
2	TYSZLER	Izrael	20 Herszek	Hudesa MANDEL	O
	FAJNTUCH	Estera Frajdl	22 Josef Morka Majer	Matla WAJNRYB	Solcasztcki?
3	SZTOL	Moszek	29 Berek	Laja Janklowicz	Tarłow
	GOTLYB	Rochma	29 Moszek	Gitla ZYCHOLC	O
4	BERENBAUM	Hercyk	20 Zelman	Brandla TYSZLER	O
	LEDERMAN	Golda	16 Wulf	Liba HOCHBAUM	O

5	GRINBAUM	Fiszel	19	Jankel	Gitla Naumowicz	Ostrowiec
	BLUER?	Zisla	19	Josek	Chaja MEKLER	O
6	PANTIFER	Mechel	19	Moszek	Frajda EJZNER	Staszów
	ERLICHMAN	Chana Gitla		Moszek	Zelda Riwa Izraelowicz	O
7	MELMAN	Majer Jankel	20	Moszek	Ryfka ZYLBERBERG	O
	ZYLBERBERG	Fajga Marya		Mendel	Chaja Rajza Herszkowicz	O
8	HOCHMAN	Dawid	19	Hil Majer	Chaja Gitla ROZENBAUM	O
	GOTLYB	Perla	24	Abram	Szajndla GRINER	O
9	SZAJNER	Szaja Mendel	26			Annopol
	SZERMAN	Fajga Ryfka	22	Andzel	?	Kokojna?
10	MELMAN	Mortka		Lejbus	Laja Dyna Moszkowicz	O
	KESTENBAUM	Basa Riba	26	Josek	Fajga Chana Fiszlowicz	O
11	BOKSENBAUM	Josif Hersz		Abus	Marya PFEFERBERG	O
	ROZENSZAJN	Liba		Moszek	Chaja Nusynowicz	O
12	LEDERMAN	Izral	21	Danil	Dwojra FRYDMAN	Linow
	RIBA	Marya	19	Danil	Perla Estera CUKIER	O
13	MEKLER	Mejlich		Abram	Szajndla WAKSMAN	O
	SPIRA	Mindla Laja	21	Izrael	Estera Gitla Fajwelowicz	O
14	MITELMAN	Zelman	24	Dawid	Bajla	O
	SZERMAN	Chana Rajzla	23	Rafal	Laja SZERMAN	O
15	BEDER	Mortka	18	Gerszon	Necha CUKLAPER	O
	WAKSMAN	Laja Gitla	20	Szaja	Estera SZERMAN	O
16	SZWARCBERG	Jankel	18	Binina	Laja SZWARCBERG	Edlanka
	WAKSENBAUM	Perla		Zelman	Ita Hinda Blimowicz	O
17	KARNBEL	Hemiya Tobiasz	19	Abram	Bajla PRZETAKA	Badzechow
	KESTENBAUM	Zlata	20	Gerszon	Cirla BIRENCWAJG	O
18	GRINER	Wolf	18	Riwon	Marya TYSZLER	O
	TYSZLER	Dobra	26	Chaim	Sejwa Elewicz	O
19	LERER	Izrael Fajwel	27	Jankel	Cypojra EPKENBERG	O
	WAKSMAN	Ita Marya	?	?	?	O
20	WAKSMAN	Chaim Icek	16	Abram	Chaja Estera WAKSMAN	O
	GOLDSZTAJN	Bajla		Nuta	Chana Mechlewicz	O
21	FUKSMAN	Icek		Szymon	Chana Estera WAKSMAN	O
	WAJNBERG	Chaja		Herszek	Sura CUKLAPER	O
22	BURSZTYN	Nachman	26	Pejsak	Rajzla Riwa BOKSENBAUM	O
	ZAUBERMAN	Ruchla		Icek	Malka BOKSENBAUM	O
23	ERLICHMAN	Izrael Fajwel	19	Moszek	Zelda EJCHOREN	O
	KINIGSBERG	Ruchla	17	Icek Wolf	Sura RAPAPORT	Lasocin
24	FELDMAN	Moszek Elya		Lejb	Chana Bajla Abramowicz	O
	PLICHTENTRAJN	Basya Chana		Lejbus	Sura ROZENSZAJN	Stowol?
25	LERER	Moszek	19	Icek	Chaja WAJNBERG	O
	GOLDSZTAJN	Hinda Laja	17	Zelik	Sura ZYLBERBERG	O
26	EJBISZIC	Moszek	18	Janas	Estera EPSZTAJN	Jozefów
	FINKLER	Chaja Gitla	20	Chaim	Malka Chana ZYLBERSZTAJN	Przedbórd
27	AJDELMAN	Szaja	20	Lejbus	Liba SZNAJDREN	Wierzbik
	SANDMEER	Chaja	20	Josek	Czarna FUKS	O
1882						
1	ZYLBERBERG	Szol	20	Icek	Idesa GOLDSZTAJN	O
	GOLDSZTAJN	Marya Ruchla		Majer (Chaim?)	Ryfka KUPERMAN	O
2	CYTRIN	Lejzor	21	Abram	Hinda SZINKER	O
	ZYCHOLC	Tauba	23	Josek	Chaja Gitla	O
3	SZUSTER /	Berek	25	Fiszel	Bajla ERINSZPENBAUM	O
	GOLDSZTAJN					
	ROZENSZAJN	Idesa		Moszek	Chaja Joskowicz	O
4	GEWANDSZPAJDER	Chaim	19	Pinkwas	Fajga Riwa MYDLARZ	Jozefow
	MICMACHER	Chawa	25	Chaim	Cypa WAKSMAN	O
5	MINCBERG	Icek Noech	29	Mejlich	Chana FAJNSZTYK	O
	FEFER	Sisla Ryfka	19	Elya	Szejwa	Rozwadów
6	SZTAJNCHORT	Moszek		Henoch	Sura Chawa CUKIERMAN	O
	PIK	Cypa Sura	16	Wolf	Matla KRASNER?	O
7	WAKSMAN	Judka		Ajdla	Malka Lejbusiowicz	O
	GOTLYB	Ita	19	Szaja	Laja HITMAN	O

8	GLAUBER	Szoel Dawid	20	Abram	Raca FUKS	O
	KESTENBAUM	Ruchla Laja		Aron	Rajzla Joskowicz	O
9	MICMACHER	Moszek Lejb	20	Szymon	Kajla GOLDMAN	O
	CUKLAPER	Chaja		Mortka	Idesa GOLDMAN	O
10	TRAUB	Judka Lejb	19	Abram	Hudesa WAJNBERG	Mikolowiec
	WAJNBERG	Majta	17	Hercyk	Hudesa	Prławiec
11	BOKSENBAUM	Szlama	20	Abus	Marya Anklewicz	O
	DIAMENT	Ryfka	20	Michel	Nauma BERENBAUM	O
12	SZAFIR	Boruch	18	Moszek	Laja ZAUBERMAN	Wytenontow
	PRZEPURKA	Chana Szajndla	18	Jankel	Dwojra ZAJFMAN	Ostrowiec
13	RACIMORA	Elya Jankel	21	Wolf	Marya Fajga Eliaszwicz	Ostrowiec
	FUEDEM	Gitla	20	Josla	Laja TUZMAN	O
14	MALBERGIER	Josek	18	Nusyn	Marya MALBERGIER	Tarlów
	SZEF	Sura		Herszek	Bajla Ryfka Herszkowicz	O
15	RIBA	Haskiel		Lejbus	Ita APELBAUM	Lipow
	BRACHWELD	Sura	24	Herszek	Matla	O
16	NUSBAUM	Chaim Majer	18	Fiszel	Brandla RACHOW	Kosniwiec?
	MINCBERG	Czarna	23	Moszek	Ruchla KLIGER	O
17	SZMELKIS	Moszek Jankel		Majer	Ita WAJSMAN	O
	ROCHWERG	Sura		Lejzor	Chaja GARFINKEL	O
18	SZWARC	Mosek Pinkwas	19	Chaim Dawid	Malka Szajndel RATANFEL	Staszów
	RIBA	Rajzla		Lejbus	Ita APELBAUM	Linow
19	ROZENCWAJG	Wulf	18	Lipa	Gitla Gerszonowicz	Ostrowiec
	SZNOLD	Laja	20	Lejbus	Sura GUTMAN	O
20	FRYDMAN	Dawid	18	Majer	Chana ROZMAN	Ostrowiec
	ROZMAN	Gitla		Aron	Szajndla Matla MINCBERG	O
21	BORENSZTAJN	Matys	18	Lejbka	Malka Rajzla	O
	MINCBERG	Hinda	29	Abram	Frajdl HERCBERG	O
22	ZYGELBAUM	Icek Jankel	22	Szmul	Marya Szmulowicz	Ostrowiec
	KAC	Ita		Majer	Gitla BOKSENBAUM	O
23	ROCHWERG	Lejzor	21	Szaja	Chana Marya Hercykowicz	Ostrowiec
	ROCHWERG	Sura	21	Berek	Chaja Lejbusiowicz	O
24	FERSZTENDYK	Didia	18	Idka	Sura ZYSMAN	Tarlów
	KUPFERWASER	Ruchla	24	Ksyl	Chawa BOKSENBAUM	O
1883						
1	JANGLENDER	Berek	20	Majer	Ruchla Laja GEWANDSZPAJDER	Jozefow
	ZYCHOLC	Ryfka Laja	26	Chaim	Chana MOTEL	O
2	GOTLYB	Wulf		Aron	Szajndla GRINER	O
	PANSZNITER	Hinda	23	Zelman	Sura ROZENSZTAJN	O
3	SZERMAN	Moszek	19	Perec	Szajndla SZERMAN	O
	WAJNBERG	Ruchla Laja	20	Hil	Masza BEDER	O
4	CHAJKNOPER	Jakob	32	Moszek	Chana	O
	WETSZTAJN	Chesa		Abram	Perla LUSTYK	O
5	CUKIERMAN	Lejzor	18	Wulf	Chaja Blima ZYLBERBERG	O
	WAJNBERG	Brucha	20	Szlama	Laja ESLER	O
6	ERLICH	Izrael Szulim	18	Lewi	Chawa LUKSENBERG	Tarlów
	GRYSZPANHOLC	Fajga	25	Josek	Matla SZTOL	O
7	FISZMAN	Abram Josek	18	Icek	Ruchla Laja ARBES	O
	FLUMENBAUM	Hinda Laja		Nuchym	Necha Izraelowicz	O
8	FINGRET	Josek Hersz	24	Zelik	Frajdl SZERMAN	O
	WAKSMAN	Rojza Malka		Dawid	Krandla Marya FINGERT	O
9	KLAJNMAN	Berek		Lejbus	Matla TYSZLER	O
	LEDERMAN	Sura	28	Danel	Dwojra FRYDMAN	O
10	NUDELMAN	Lejbus	29	Nusyn	Mindla MANDELBOM	NowoAlskelig
	FUEDEM	Hudesa		Aron	Laja Ajzykowicz	O
11	CUKIER	Boruch Dawid	18	Hercyk	Ita MANDEL	O
	SZTAJNCHART	Ryfka Ruchla	16	Chaim Jankel	Dwojra FELDMAN	O
12	WAKSMAN	Szija		Zelman	Perla MICMACHER	O
	NISYNKORN?	Malka	19	Majer	Idesa Zajwelowicz	Wasniów
13	FUEDEM	Szaja		Dawid	Chana SZERMAN	O
	FUEDEM	Perla	20	Joel	Laja TUZMAN	O
14	ZYLBERBERG	Jankel Wulf	18	Szlama	Sura AKERMAN	Solec
	KESTENBERG	Fajga		Gerszon	Chana Certla BIRENCWAJG	O

15	ADLER TYSZLER / WAJNBERG?	Lejbus Elka (widow of Elya)	19	Hil Szmul	Sura CUKIER Frida ZYCHOLC	O O
16	ZALCMAN ORENSZTAJN	Haskiel Hinda Risa	18 20	Fiszel Alter	Perla Dwojra BRIFTREGER Blima SILBERBERG	Zwoleń O
17	BRAER ROCHWERG	Szol Michel Sura Liba	20 24	Jakob Dawid Haskiel	Fajga URWERK Grina FRYDMAN	Opole O
18	GRINBERG SALCMAN	Herszek Dwojra Gitla	22	Izrael Rafal	Blima SZERMAN Chana GRINER	O O
19	LEDERMAN MELMAN	Szmul Eta Marya		Pinkwas Mendel	Frajdl ROSMAN Fajga ROZENBLAT	O O
20	WAJNBERGIER HOCHMAN	Jankel Chaja Laja		Hercyk Beniamin	Hudesa SZTARKMAN Rajzla EJCHENBAUM	Lisow O
1884						
1	FURCAJGER? DAWIDOWICZ	Jankel Josek Zisel Bina	22	Hil Abram	Laja CZERSEN Zelda WAJNTROB	O O
2	KUPERBLUM APELBAUM	Moszek Tauba Ruchla	19 17	Jankel Herszek	Tauba SZRAJBMAN Ita BIRENBAUM	O O
3	WAKSMAN FUKSMAN	Icek Ita Perla		Ajdla Szymon	Malka MICMACHER Chana Estera WAJSMAN	O O
4	SILBERBERG ZYLBERBERG	Haskiel Abram Brandla Laja	20	Hil Josek	Malka GUTMAN Fajga Ickowicz	O O
5	BAJNFORT ROCHWERG	Wulf Sura Ryfka	18	Abram Motel	Marya ROZENBERG Marya BAJNFORT	Lasocin O
6	SZUCHMACHER WAJNGUST	Jankel Fajga	23 20	Chaim Zysel	Cyna Morkowicz Rajzla FUKS	O Opatów
7	ANKER CUKIER	Tanecha Risza	18	Izrael Pinkwas Hercyk	Sura ZYLBERBERG Ita MANDEL	Opole O
8	GEWANDSZPITER BRONZAJT	Szulim Nusyn Chaja		Zelman Jukel	Sura ROZENSZAJN Bajla FUEDEM	O O
9	MORGENLENDER GOLDSZMIT	Abram Majer Sura	22	Nachman Jakob Zelman	Zel Majerow Rajzla MICMACHER	O O
10	ORENSZTAJN ZYCHOLC	Josek Szulim Marianka		Wulf Szmul	Jochweta Janklowicz Zlota TOP	O Szaslinka
11	SZTAJNCHART SZAFIR	Boruch Nachman Trana Tauba		Henoch Moszek	Sura CUKIERMAN Laja ZAUBERMAN	O Wyszmantow
12	SZAELEBLUM? CHERSZCHORN	Herszek Elya Laja		Berek Abram	Marya GRINER Maryanka Etla ZYLBERBERG	O O
13	LEWKOWICZ KAPLER	Szol Chaja Enta		Fajwel Herszek	Slawa Herszkowicz Pessa FRUMETA	O Opatów
14	TAJCHMAN LIBMAN	Icek Majer Sluwa	18	Szmul Majsza Hemia	Ita Ruchla Elewicz Cypoir GARFINKEL	Senno O
15	FRYDLAND RAPAPORT	Ksyl Chaim Mirla Dwojra	18	Wada Dydia	Matla KAPLER Laja WAJNBERG	Opatów O
16	ZABNER BROMBERG	Nusyn Dawid Marya	18	Josek Lejbus Izrael	Fajga KRONGD Tauba GROS	Ostrowiec O
17	KMINKOWSKI SZERMAN	Icek Chaja Hinda	23	Nachman Izrael Szymon	Fajga KRET Marya MELMAN	Zawichost O
18	LUSTYK LUSTYK	Urys Chana	19 19	Lejbus Moszek	Ryfka LUSTYK Ryfka FLAJSZMAN	O O
19	FLASZMAN KAPLANSKI	Lejzor Chaja Malka		Izrael Wulf Lejb	Majtla ZYCHOLC Marya Necha DRONTER	O Opatów
20	ZYCHOLC EJDELSZTAJN	Dawid Sura		Ejzyk Naftula	Frimeta WAJNTROB Chana WAJNTROB	Tosly? Osiek
21	FRAJMAN LUFT	Szmul Alter Sima	19 19	Majer Manel	Marya BARON Chaja Gitla SZEJNFELD	Opatów Lisow
22	SZUCHMACHER KARAS	Herszek Lejzor Chana Liba		Aron Leibus	Rojza LAUFER Laja LEDERMAN	O O

Radom Births 1845 - 1848

FHL microfilm #716,128

<u>Akt</u>	<u>Surname</u>	<u>Given Name</u>	<u>Father (occupation)</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Mother</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Town</u>
1845							
1	ROY(T)FARB	Gdala	Icek (rzezak)	28	Chaia z GOLDBERG	25	wies Gzowice
2	MARGULES	Ides	Wadia Mosiek (kramarz)	25	Sura z MARGULES	22	R
3	FRENKIEL	Judka Ber	Sioel? (szpekulant)	29	Ruchla z GLUKSKON	24	R
4	WAX	Aron	Abram (bakalarz)	24	Toba z NAYEHAUS?	24	R
5	WARSAUER	Fayga	Bendel (waciarz)	29	Liba z WERBER	24	R
6	KOZTOWSKI	Chaim	Mosiek (furman)	23	Inta z HERSZKOWICZ	18	Jedlinsk
7	WAYSAN	Izrael Icek	Jankiel (wyrobnik)	30	Idesa z AB	25	R
8	KIRSZENBAUM	Maryam Golda	Motek (rzeznik)	36	Matka z SZMULOWICZ	33	R
9	ROZENBLIT	Maryem Hana	Herszek (szkolnik)	49	Serla z SZMINDER	40	R
10	WAYNTRAUB	Dawid Layb	Berek (kramarz)	36	Ruchla Laia z CYTRYN	32	R
11	RYBSZTAYN	Eta / Szayia Layb	Josek (wyrobnik)	24	Inda z FRYDMAN	24	wies Kierszkow
12	WAYNBUCH	Golda	Maylich (czapnik)	45	Ita z JANKLOWICZ	32	R
13	SADOWSKI	Inda	Icek (wyrobnik)	23	Hudesa z HERCYK	25	wies Kossow Wiakszy
14	GROSFELD	Bacia Fryma	Haim (wyrobnik)	44	Laia z Fisl	40	R
15	POPIELNIK	Leyzur	Herszek (czapnik)	33	Gitla Ryfka WAYSAN	28	R
16	GOLDMAN	Ruchla Laia	Chaim (krawiec)	40	Dwoyra z BLUR	24	R
17	CUKIER	Ruchla	Mosiek (krawiec)	28	Ryfka z WISENBERG	29	R
18	ZAYDENWEBER	Inda	Berek (krawiec)	36	Ryfka z WISENBERG	26	R
19	ROZENTHAL	Joanna	Ignacy (ksiegaz)	26	Aranieszka? GIWARTOWSKA	26	R
20	GOLDMAN	Sura Blima	Izrael (szewc)	25	Gitla z ABUSZOWICZ	25	R
21	EYCHENBOYM	Gotel Kadys	Gierman (mlynarz)	50	Toba z BIRNBAUM	24	Koniowka
22	WISENBERG	Izrael Beyer	Josek (kramarz)	33	Golda z ROZENBLIT	26	R
23	KIRSZENBAUM	Szlama Layb	Hil (kramarz)	19	Pera? z RAKOC	20	R
24	RUBINSZTAYN	Dawid	Josek (macarz)	35	Laia z BEKIERMAN	30	R
25	KIERSZENBAUM	Szyia Ber	Zacharyacz (szpekulant)	33	Zelda z ZURAWI	30	R
26	NAYMAN	Leybus	Boruch (faktor)	28	Fayga z ERLICH	-	R
27	MALACH	Herszek	Joel (pakciarz)	34	Ita z SZWARTZ	30	wies Wacyn
28	LOTERMAN	Sura Laja	Andzel (wyrobnik)	43	Ruchla z ROYZ	36	R
29	FRIDMAN	Estera	Icek Jakob (szynkarz soli)	30	Ryfka z MARCH...?	27	R
30	FRAYDENRAYCH	Cywia	Chaim Mendel (szkolnik)	49	Fayga Zelda z GOLDSZTEYN	42	R
31	PREMYSLOW	Matys Usier	Majer (szynkarz soli)	24	Dawyra z PREMYSL	24	R
32	GUTMAN	Mortka Layb	Dawid Maylich (krawiec)	20	Ryfka Ruchla z FOYGELMAN	20	wies Klwatka Szlachecka
33	GUTMAN	Abus	Ayzik (sztrycharz) *1	22	Hana z FRIDMAN	18	wies Golebiow
34	WAYSBOIT	Mindla Zysla	Gidalia (szynkarz soli)	32	Hana z SZTARKMAN	30	R
35	GOLDBERG	Chaim	Froyman Aron (krawiec)	25	Laia z GOLDBERG	25	Skaryszow
36	BANKIER	Haim	Szmul (mlynarz)	26	Gitla z SZTAYNBOK	24	wies Owadow
37	POMARANTZ	Jankiel	Abram (wyrobnik)	33	Sura Ryfka z ARONAWICZ	24	R
38	SZPAJZMAN	Cymla	Mortka (bakalarz)	27	Bajla z WAJNTRAUB	25	R
39	GOLDBERG	Ruchla	Dawid (handlarz)	60	Szajwa z CWERNER	40	R
40	PALIBORSKA	Dyna Matka	Fajwel (szpekulant)	24	Gitla z KUPERBER	25	R
41	KIERSZENBAUM	Uris	Fiszel (kramarz)	48	Uzmila? z ROZENBERG	25	R
42	ROZENBAUM	Mnicha (Michla)	Rubin (kramarz)	50	Czarna z ROZENHALKI?	45	R
43	MILERAT	Hawa Laja	Fiszel (wyrobnik)	29	Rajzla z KORMAN	25	R
44	ROZENBAUM	Hawa Mariem	Herszek (krawiec)	56	Gitla z HERCYK	33	R
45	NAJFELT	Ela Wulf	Abus (szpekulant)	19	Tema? z KIRSZENBLAT	19	Skaryszow
46	AJBUSIC	Ides	Izrael Jakob (kramarz)	33	Makla? z MARGULES	30	R
47	WIERSZBICKI?	Dwoira Perla	Simon (krawiec)	38	Rajzla z KADYSIEWICZ	32	R
48	GOLDSZLEGIER	Izrael Mortka	Szajia (wyrobnik)	32	Haia Ita z LEJBUSZOWICZ	28	R
49	FELMAN	Simon	Abram (wyrobnik)	39	Haia Sura z GUTERSZTEJN	24	R
50	SZMINDER	Mindla	Mosiek Herszek (szpekl.)	28	Rucha?	27	R
51	GOLDMAN	Inta	Lejzur (krawiec)	49	Eta Ryfka z GRONFELD	32	R
52	LEBENDIGIER	Fajga	Simon (kramarz)	45	Laia z RABINOWICZ	42	R
53	ZILBERSZPITZ	Laja Ides	Abram (p...eczenlarz?)	36	Mindla [z] MAJMAN *2	34	R
54	BIEKIERMAN	Berek	Icek (dzierzawka mozlo?)	35	Hawa z ROYZENGART	35	R
55	FRYDMAN	Rifka Inda	Ajzyk (macarz)	28	Sura Gitla z NAJMAN	25	R
56	GOLDBERG	Berek	Jankiel (rolnik)	29	Marianka z GOLDENSWAIG	28	R
57	FRYDMAN	Perla	Simon (rolnik)	32	Fajga z FINKIELSZTAJN	32	Kolony Soltykow

58	SZTEJERN	Lejzur	Ezrel (wyrobnik)	19	Ruchla z ZAJDELSZTAJN	19	R
59	GOLDFLIS	Abram	Jankiel (zlotnik)	36	Brandla z GOLDMAN	30	R
60	DYNERMAN	Ela	Berek (handlarz szklo)	25	Liwca? z WAYSFOGL	25	wies Wola Golebiowska
61	ZYSMANOWICZ	Aron	Jankiel (rolnik)	28	Gitla z BLEY WAS	24	wies Kossow
62	ROZENCWEIG	Pinkwas Benjamin	Aron (podszkolnik)	46	Ita	30	R
63	GOLDFARB	Brayndla Golda	Simon (wyrobnik)	30	Ruchla z AYZENBERG	27	Karczmy nowo Lipie
64	KORC	Neucha	Dawid (furman)	48	Ryfka z BLEJWAS	30	wies Zakow
65	KORC	Abram Wulf	Leyzur (furman)	28	Inta	25	wies Zakow
66	POMARANTZ	Ruchla Hana	Jonah (bakalarz)	23	Haia z KOKEN?	22	wies Wosnik
67	ZYLBERSLAK	Berek	Mosiek (zlotnik)	23	Ryfka z HELTZMAN	23	R
68	SZAJMAN *3	Gierszon	Faywel (wyrobnik)	32	Fayga z BRAYTMAN	24	R
69	SZAYMAN *3	Gerszon	Faywel (wyrobnik)	32	Fayga z SZAYMAN	30	R
70	MILICHICZ	Hil Josek?	Boruch (macarz)	40	Etka z KADYSZOWICZ	36	R
71	GOLDRATH	Fayga	Berek (kramarz)	25	S...aj? z CUKR?	22	R
72	EIZEMBERG	Mosiek	Jankiel (kramarz)	38	Etl a z BAREMBOM	30	R
73	IZRAELOWICZ	Jakob Lejb	Wulf Herszek (wyrob.)	25	Hana z EIZANSZTAJN?	22	R
74	SENDEK	Szmul Mosiek?	Szmika? (krawiec)	20	Ruchla z GOLDBERG	20	wies Granice
75	FRYDMAN	Eyzyk	Perec? (rolnik)	22	Sura Laia z ZAYDMAN	22	wies Saltychow
76	BEKIER	Naftula Icek	Szmul Icek (sluzacy)	23	Hana z GUTMAN	23	R
77	ROZENBAUM	Szaja Dawid	Moszek (handl. zobz?) *4	28	Estera	27	R
78	PRESKRER?	Ruchla	Dawid (krawiec)	23	Ita z GOCHSZTAIN?	22	R
79	MANDELMAN	Pinkus	Gimpel (stragarz)	34	Fayga z HIRTMAN	31	wies Golebiow
80	GLYMAN	Hudes	Mosiek (krupiarz))	48	Hana z HUNYK?	28	wies Dzierzkow
81	BERKMAN	Soloman Wulf	Jankiel (wyrobnik)	34	Laia z KOLENDR?	32	wies Zamlyn
82	HUBERMAN	Aron Bejer	Ikak (kusmiar[z]?)	39	Szandla z HERSZMOWICZ?	38	wies Zamlyn
83	CYMBERKOWICZ	Siapsia Mejlich	Mosiek (kramarz)	24	Ita z ARONSZTEJ[N]	24	R
84	RADOMSKA	Bayla	Szlama (piekarz)	45	Szandla z GUTMAN	35	R
85	SZMINDER	Jakob Josef	Herszek (krawiec)	28	Ester z JAKUBOWICZ	24	R
86	SZNAJDERMAN (SZNAJDROWICZ)	Herszek	Izrael Dawid (krawiec)	36	Fayga z SZAYDERMAND	29	R
87	KRYSZTAL	Haja Rajza	Abram (rzeznik)	32	Szerla? z WAJSMAN	28	R
88	WERBER	Icek	Abram (waciarz)	36	Gitla z FLAMENBAUM	33	R
89	ROZENBERG(-REK)	Jankiel *5	Szlama (laznik)	48	Frana z LENKOWICZ?	45	R
90	ROZENBEREK(-ERG)	Lajbus	Motek (krawiec)	28	Esterka z EJFER	22	R
91	KERSZTENBAUM	Rywka	Mendel (kupiec)	38	Hudes z WAJNBERG	38	R
92	EJZENBERG	Malka	Icek (waciarz)	27	Laja z RUBINSZTAJN	24	R
93	BLAT	Kiwa	Moszek (krawiec)	51	Szejwa z NAT...OWICZ?	45	R
94	FLUMABAUM	Rasia Matel *6	Dawid (rzeznik)	19	Golda z MORTKOWICZ	22	R
95	FANTUCH	Mendel *7	Leybus (kamieniarz)	41	Rywka z GOLDRATOWICZ	36	R
96	NOR(EM)BERSKI	Izrael Jo(s)ek?	Mosiek (kramarz)	29	Bella? z WAJMAN	28	R
97	FRAIDENRACH	Icek Jankiel	Izrael	19	Szyfra z FRAJDENRACH	22	R
98	ZILBERSZTAJN	Rubin	Izrael Jakob (czapnik)	36	Brandla z SZURMAN	38	R
99	RADOMSKI	Bayla	Leyzur (straznik od konc.)	40	Sura Hinda z LIBERMAN	60	R
100	ROZENBLUM	Pinkus Bejer	Izrael Dawid	32	Laia Rywka z Lidon?	30	R
101	ERLICH	Haja Sura	Jankiel (czapnik)	28	Liba Gitla z WAJBUCH[W]ICZ?	20	R
102	RYNK	Laja	Mosiek Hertz (spekulant)	40	Mindla z ERLICH	40	R
103	FRYDMAN	Ruchla	Mendel (spekulant)	30	Gitla z RABIN	27	R
104	FINKIENSZTAJN	Gerszon Izak	Pejsak (stolarz)	38	Ruchla z PUZWICZ?	25	R
105	KIERSZ(T)ENBAUM	Icek	Nuta (krawiec)	33	Gitla z ZILERMAN?	26	R
106	KAYLE	Ruchla	Boruch (malarz)	26	Frymet z EPELBAUM	26	R
107	WAJSBORT	Sura	Icek (rzeznik)	28	Cymla z HERSZKOWICZ	28	R
108	EJZEM(N)BERG(CK)	Bayla	Leyzor (stragarz)	40	Szandla z RUBINSZTAJN	28	R
109	NABOZNY?	Fajga	Hemia? (czapnik)	24	Lajbycha z ZYLBERSZTAJN	23	R
110	HELCMAN?	Pejsa	Josek (krawiec)	34	Bajla Nyaka? z ROZEMBLUM	29	R
111	KOKIEL	Marya Gitla	Izrael (krawiec)	32	Dwojra z SKOLK?	24	R
112	KLINGER	Judka	Icek (krawiec)	33	Haja z FRYT?	30	R
113	ROZENBERCK(-ERG)	Hana Sura	Motek (czapnik)	34	Cyrta z ZELMAN?	28	R
114	HERSZFELD	Hana Cywia	Kona (tokarz)	32	Rywki z OZTROWI?	28	R
115	WAJGEMBERG	Szewa	Hil (bakalarz)	31	Bajla z TRZISZNYST?	30	R
116	HAWTORCZYK	Taub a	Hilcz (krawiec)	30	Gitla Z CWERN	30	R
117	GOLDBERG	Clona/Clawa?	Dawid Lejb (piekarz)	48	Fajga z JOSKOWICZ?	40	R
118	KORMAN	Rywka	Pinkus Bair? (krawiec)	50	Bajla z KLINGER	45	R

119	SOBELMAN	Abus	Herszek (czapnik)	40	Dobra z KLINGER	36	R
120	SZWARTZ	Hana Sura	Izrael (czapnik)	26	Szewa z TENENBAUM	26	R
121	KLINGER	Wulf	Pinkus (krawiec)	37	Perla z DAWIDOWICZ	35	R
122	KORMAN	Hawa	Jankiel (krawiec)	46	Rayzla z GOLDNYN?	41	R
123	GOLDRAD	Dawid Hersz	Judka (krawiec)	34	Dyna? z EL?	25	R
124	GROSFELD	Basia	Hil (spekulant)	31	Tauba Ita z GERSZON	30	R
125	SZEJERMAN	Zadel Lejbus	Dawid (krawiec)	31	Mindla z HALEDZ?	21	R
126	GRUBSZTAJN	Sura Ruchla *8	Icek (krawiec)	32	Haia z SZAJDERMAN	28	R
127	FELDSZTAJN	Sura	Jankiel (krawiec)	28	Gitla z FINKIENSZTAJN	24	R
128	CENDERBAUM	Sura Fraida	Izrael (kramarz)	28	Rywka Marya z SZAJBEL	24	R
129	ZAJDENWERBORT?	Wigdor	Andzel (krawiec)	36	Ita z GOLDBERG	26	R
130	GLAT	Josek	Herszek (krawiec)	36	Bayla z MORTOWICZ	28	R
131	GOLDBERG	Prywa	Abram (spekulant)	40	Estera z BANKIER	40	R
132	KRON	Masia	Mendel (faktor)	35	Marya z KIERSZPAN?	36	R
133	SZAJDERMAN	Szlama	Lejzor (krawiec)	40	Ruchla z WISENBERG	36	R
134	HOROWICZ	Hana Gitla	Aron (bakalarz)	25	Szymcha z ROZENSZTARK?	28	R
135	WAJSMAN	Abram Jankiel	Mortka Pera? (wyrobnik)	46	Gitla z POMARANZ?	36	R
136	HERTMAN	Idesa (Hudes) Laja	Izrael (krawiec)	32	Ita z BORENSZTAJN	28	R
137	WAJSBORT	Gitla	Icek (rzeznik)	50	Laja z GWIMAN?	22	R
138	MILICHICER	Ruchla *9	Leybus (krawiec)	26	Bayla z ABUSZTAJN?	24	R
139	ZEJGMAN	Judka Lejbus	Hajm (piekarz)	28	Itla z KADYSZOWICZ	30	R
140	BANKIER	Uszer	Meyer (faktor)	45	Ruchla z KOLEKSZTAIN	40	R
141	SZYFERBLAT	Rayzla	Izrael Hajm (piekarz)	23	Rywka z PIERNIDN?	27	Jedlinsk
142	RAKOCZY	Josek	Mosiek (wyrobnik)	22	Laja z FETELBAUM?	19	R
143	GOLDBERG	Jakiel Szymcha	Sana ? (krawiec)	26	Sura z SZERMAJSTR?	40	wieś Dzierzkowka
144	KORMAN	Nucha Jochwet	Icek (liwerant drzewu)	50	Etlā Gitla z BLIMENCWAIG?	50	R
145	FINKIENSZTAJN	Szaja	Motek (stolarz)	30	Rywka z GLAT?	28	R
146	BORGENSZTAJN	Eta	Hajm (krawiec)	33	Haietka? z SZYMCHOWICZ	28	R
147	KUPERSZMIT	Leybus Mendel	Herszek (krawiec)	22	Gitla z KORMAN	24	R
148	ELBAUM	Peysak	Dawid (krawiec)	45	Szeywa z GERSZTAJN	36	R
149	HERSZMAN	Blima	Herszek (wyrobnik)	31	Haja z KORZM	25	Skaryszow
150	WAJSMAN	Mortka	Wulf (wyrobnik)	50	Ma...ka? z HERSZKOWICZ	46	wieś Pacyna
151	WOLMAN	Haja Ruchla	Zelik Joel (piekarz)	30	Hajna z KIERSZENBLAT	30	Skaryszow
152	GRUSZKOWICZ	Cypra Brandla	Wulf (spekulant)	35	Haja Mindla z FETLEBAUM?	31	R
153	FINKIENSZTAJN	Michel Aron	Icek (pachciarz)	27	Rywka z GOLDBERG	27	wieś Gzowice
154	ROZENBEREK(-ERG)	Pesla	Josek Leyb (feliger?)	40	Ruchla z BEKIERMAN	36	R
155	FRYDMAN	Hajm Josek	Hil (waciarz)	25	Hudes z BIRENBAUM	22	wieś Dzierzkow
156	ANZENSZTAT	Maryem	Majer (stolarz)	33	Etlā z MORTKOWICZ	30	Skaryszow
157	SZWENKIEN	Michel	Aron (zołnierz Ces. Russ.)	23	Zysla z ZAL	36	R
158	KRYSZTAL	Hil Tobiasz	Szmerla? (spekulant)	34	Haja z GOLDBERG	34	R
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1	FINKIENSZTAJN	Berek	Aron (szynkarz)	28	Giba? z MENDEL?	28	R
2	NAJMAN	Ezrel Abram	Boruch (szynkarz)	38	Rayza z GOLDMAN	36	R
3	MILLICHIER	Izrael Abram	Ela (krawiec)	22	Laia z BLAJWAS	20	R
4	KULENDER	Icek Szmul	Jankiel (wyrobnik)	27	Hana z GLAT	24	R
5	ROTENBERG	Dawid	Szlama Wulf (mlynarz)	40	Hudes z BEKIER	36	R
6	ROZENCWEIG	Moszek	Ejzyk (macarz)	42	Haja Rywka z ZURACH	23	wieś Dzierzkow
7	ROUZEN	Boruch	Berek (wyrobnik)	44	Szandla z BIRBERG	30	R
8	NYSENBAUM	Wulf	Herszek (krawiec)	24	Gnedla z FRYC?	20	wieś Młodzianow
9	ALTMAN	Lewek Leyzor	Gerszon (pachciarz)	45	Matka z ZURKEWICZ?	40	wieś Predocink
10	MILICHIOR	Nucha	Kadys (macarz)	34	Rywka z GOLDMAN	23	R
11	FRYDMAN	Laja	Peysak (rolnik)	33	Perla z FRYDMAN	28	wieś Saltychow
12	TEPERMAN	Rywka	Icek (wyrobnik)	45	Bayla z GLAS	40	Jedlinsk
13	WANTRAUB	Blima Brandla	Szlama (wyrobnik)	35	Golda z WANTRAUB	24	Jedlinsk
14	HERSZFISZ	Rayza	Abus (pisarz drzewa)	26	Dwojra Mindla BIRENBAUM?	35	wieś Piastow
15	KIERSZENBER(E)G	Izrael	Icek (pisarz drzewa)	62	Gitla z BRYNER	45	Wojtowski Mlyn
16	SZTAJNBERG	Moszek	Izrael (mlynarz)	33	Haja z BIRENBAUM	30	Wiatrak Golebiowski
17	HERSZFISZ	Moszek	Zelman (krawiec)	44	Rayzla z FRYDMAN	36	Golebiow
18	GRYSZPAN	Ruchla	Szmul (wyrobnik)	22	Rywka z WASFOGL	27	Jedlinsk
19	RUTMAN	Aron	Ela (spekulant)	21	Hinda z WALTMAN	21	R
20	CUKIER	Moryc	Jakob (felczyr/z?)	40	Honorcita? z BLUMASTAL?	27	R
21	HENDEL(S)MAN	Izrael Mojsie	Jakob (handlarz)	24	Mindla z WODK	23	R

22	SZEJERMAN	Leybus	Icek (krawiec)	22	Zelda z TEPER	22	Jedlinsk
23	ROZENBLUM	Abram Judka	Dawid	33	Laja Rywka z GLIKSON	29	R
24	WIENBERG	Ester Laja	Icek Dawid	39	Haja z HANDELSMAN	22	R
25	BAUM	Abus Ber	Icek (spekulant)	26	Ester z SMOSK?	24	Piatrowice
26	FRYDMAN	Dawid	Rubin (pachciarz)	50	Cymla z ROZENSZTAJN	40	Mleczkow
27	TATELBAUM	Abram Abus	Szymcha Binem	21	Golda z LIBIENKIRCZR	19	R
28	FRYDMAN	Izrael	Leyzor (pachciarz)	22	Ita z ROZENCWEIG	24	Bielicha
29	ZYSMANOWICZ	Leybus	Jankiel (wyrobnik)	29	Gitla z BLAJWAS	27	Kosow
30	KARTZ	Zelik	Szlama (furman)	42	Terca z LAJZOROWICZ	30	R
31	KADYSZOWICZ	Hudes	Kadys (furman)	45	Liwca z BIRENCWEIG	35	R
32	LEYDERMAN	Moszek	Berek (garbarz)	40	Pesla z AYCHENBAUM	38	Wierzbica
33	FLUMENBAUM	Izrael Icek	Kuna	19	Rywka z WANTRAUB	19	R
34	GOLDSZTAJN	Leybus	Mortka (mlynarz)	25	Sura z GOLDWAS	23	Mlodzianow
35	SZAJNBERG	Szyia Jakob	Moszek (krawiec)	26	Mindla z FINKIENSZTAJN	23	R
36	BRESLER	Sura Rywka	Izrael (pachciarz)	32	Kajla z HERSZKOWICZ	28	Gembarzow
37	TENENBAUM	Brandla	Izrael (krawiec)	27	Estera z HASMAN	23	Wierzbica
38	POMARA(N)TZ	Moszek Hersz	Jankiel (pachciarz)	35	Haja z AKIERMAN	28	Gembarzow
39	RUTMAN	Wulf	Moszek (pachciarz)	43	Nucha z LEYBUSIOWICZ	28	Chomатов Sucha?
40	GOLDWASER	Moszek	Mendel (wyrobnik)	36	Laja z WALACH	30	Wierzbica
41	GOLDWASER	Boruch	Herszek (wyrobnik)	33	Maryem z ROZENBERG	30	Wierzbica
42	GOLDBERG	Ester	Josek (rzeznik)	22	Fajga z ROZENCWEIG	18	Wierzbica
43	WANTRAUB	Perla	Boruch (czapnik)	40	Sura z ICKOWICZ	40	Wierzbica
44	GUTMAN	Fajga	Szaja (krawiec)	27	Sura Rywka z DABLOT	26	Wierzbica
45	KIERSZENBAUM	Szandla Maryem	Motek (rolnik)	27	Raca z WAJCMAN	25	Saltychow
46	GARLOWICZ	Abram	Leybus (wyrobnik)	34	Szandla z KOLMAN	28	Dlugoio
47	FRYDMAN	Moszek	Abram (smolarz)	28	Kajla z ZYLBERBERG	27	Koncza
48	RAJMAN	Josek Mejer	Szymon (rolnik)	41	Rajza z JOSKOWICZ	30	Makow
49	BEJNYSZOWICZ	Bajla	Moszek (pachciarz)	32	Fajga z ROJPLAT?	30	Bukowa
50	DYNERMAN	Majer	Izrael (handlarz szklo)	20	Fajda z DEN	24	wola Golebiowska
51	KORMAN	Szymcha	Gierszon (kramarz)	45	Fajga z DYMANT	40	R
52	PROJEKT	Lejbus	Izrael (wyrobnik)	26	Necha z SZTAJMAN	20	Zyly
53	HINERMAN	Abram	Izrael (spekulant)	21	Rajzla z GARFELD	22	Golebiow
54	GROSSWENSZTANT	Rachmil Josek	Kopel (wicmie? koszern.)	44	Haja Rywka z ROZENBLIT	34	R
55	KORMAN	Laja	Mejlich (krawiec)	20	Hinda z ROZENBERG	20	R
56	FLUMENBAUM	Zysla Malka	Leybus (handlarz garkow)	25	Laja z BRESLER	25	R
57	GRYNCWEIG	Pessa	Moszek (pachciarz)	21	Hudes z ROZENCWEIG	20	Zamlyn
58	SZTAJMAN	Lajzor	Josek Boruch (introlog.)	23	Hana z KADYSZOWICZ	23	R
59	WAJMAN	Ruchla	Szumol Joel (forman)	25	Laja z SZTAJNCERG?	20	Pacyna
60	SZTAJNBERG	Ester Frajda	Szumol (krupiarz)	25	Gitla z SZTERENKIKL	20	Golebiow
61	SZLAMOWICZ	Szlama Judka	Major (wyrobnik)	25	Beyla z ABRAMOWICZ	29	R
62	WAJMAN	Michel Szymon	Izrael Abram	32	Cywa z GLIKSON	24	R
63	TETELBAUM	Hawa	Zysia (szklarz)	22	Hendla Golda z WISENFELD	21	R
64	JELENKIEWICZ	Michel	Jakob (bakalarz)	35	Brandla z JELENKIEWICZ	28	R / Kleczow
65	KONSKIER	Leybus	Icek (pisarz? konsumcyi)	31	Szendla z GOLDBERG	27	R
66	GRYMAN	Berek	Izrael (kramarz)	31	Baciejwa? z FRIDMAN	24	R
67	FRYDMAN	Rachmil	Jakob (handlarz soli)	34	Rywka z MARC	30	R
68	GLAS	Inta	Haskiel (wyrobnik)	45	Rajca z BLEYWAS	30	Wielogora
69	WEINTRAUB	Ela Szapsia	Leybus (macarz)	37	Laja z NI...ENBERG	36	R
70	GUTSZTAT	Szulem	Abram (kramarz)	35	Rajzla z HOWMAN?	24	R
71	RUTMAN	Abram & Hinda	Dawid (smolarz)	35	Perla z TAMET?	34	Maliszow
72	SZTEJNOWICZ	Herszek Izrael	Izrael (krawiec)	24	Haja z WAJCMAN	24	Jastrzeb
73	LIPCZYC	Moszek Fiszle?	Izrael Izak (pisarz szosy)	30	Etla z GELBER/GABER?	27	R *11
74	BOBER	Ester	Abram (felczyr)	30	Matla z GROSFELD	30	R
75	BASZTYK	Sura Rywka	Jankiel (krawiec)	25	Hawa z ZAJAC	19	Mlodzianow
76	POMARANTZ	Aron	Abus (wyrobnik)	34	Gitla z ARONOWICZ	30	Skaryszow
77	POMARANTZ	Frymka	Abus (wyrobnik)	34	Gitla z ARONOWICZ	30	Skaryszow
78	WAKS	Joel Mortka	Abram	25	Taubia z NAJCHUS	20	R
79	HOPMAN	Mortka	Judka (wyrobnik)	40	Gitla z ZEIGMAN	38	Zamlyn
80	GURFINKIEL	Hinda	Szlama (rzezak)	40	Fajga z SZYFMAN	31	Wierzbica
81	FRYDMAN	Hudes	Fiszle (dozorca konsum.)	34	Maryem z FISZMAN	28	R
82	EJZENBERG	Laja Gitla	Nojeh (stolarz)	23	Czarna z GRUCMAN	18	Klwatka Szlachecka
83	KORMAN	Ester Hana	Mortka Dawid	23	Perla z ROZENFELD	20	R

84	MILLER	Perla	Dawid (handlarz)	35	Ides z EPFELBAUM	30	R
85	MILLER	Szymcha Brucha	Izrael (macarz)	30	Dwojra z ROZEMBERG	27	R
86	SZTANBERG	Laja	Leybus (gaciarz)	36	Gitla z BRESLER	24	Pacyna
87	BLUFARB	Haja Sura	Berek (gaciarz)	40	Szandla z HERSZKOWICZ	36	Pacyna
88	GOLDBERG	Sura Machla	Abram (krupiarz)	45	Hawa z ORONC?	36	R
89	HOHKULERT	Dyna	Lipa (kramarz)	40	Fayga z BIRENBAUM	30	R
90	GOLDSZLEGER	Jakob Gutman	Szmul (handlarz)	36	Cypra z ORENSZTAIN	30	R
91	RUTMAN	Boruch	Abus (mlynarz)	45	Giela? z BROJBKICZ	42	R
92	GOLDFARB	Nusyn Wolf	Jankiel (furman)	24	Haja z BORUCHOWICZ	21	Kochanow
93	ADLER	Herszek	Arya (grabarz)	21	Hawa z AMBRAM	20	R
94	WAJSBORT	Rywka Laja	Abram (furman)	32	Dwojra z GLAT	25	Młodzianow *12
95	MOSZKOWICZ	Berek	-	-	Udla z MOSZKOWICZ	19	Zakowice
96	SZMAJER	Szmaja	Hajm (szewc)	40	Szandla z ROJZBERGER	30	Skaryszow
97	GLAT	Zacharyasz	Jankiel (szewc)	36	Gitla z BLEJWAS	30	Wielogora
98	DOBRUCKI	Herczyk	Gerszon (wyrobnik)	22	Szymcha z HERCZYK	18	Osnik
99	RUBINSZTAJN	Mio/ukie	Berek (mlynarz)	26	Laja z LEYBUSZOWICZ	27	Koncyce
100	SZUSTER	Matla	Icek (krawiec)	24	Cywa z JOSKOWICZ	18	Wierzbica
101	ADLER	Rywka	Abus (handlarz)	25	Dyna z ROZENBAUM	25	R
102	NAJCHUS	Moszek Leyb	Jankiel (piekarz)	33	Ides z GZWARC?	20	R
103	TENENBAUM	Szmul Moszek	Pejsak (pisarz mostur?)	24	Ita z KORMAN	22	R
104	BRESLER	Moszek Leyb	Gutman (krawiec)	25	Ides z GERSZTAJN	23	Maleczyn
105	ROZENBERG	Szmerka	Icek (wyrobnik)	33	Laja z AKIERMAN	30	Wierzbica
106	WISENBERG	Alter Nuchym	Josek (pisarz szosy)	34	Golda z LITMANOWICZ	28	R
107	INTERSZTAJN	Gerszon	Aron (wyrobnik)	37	Blima z IZRAELOWICZ	24	Kolony Jozefow
108	FRYDMAN	Josek Leyb	Ejzyk (waciarz)	25	Sura Gitla z FRYDMAN	20	R
109	EJZENSZTAT	Leyzor Tobiasz	Josek (rzezak)	49	Haja Majta z EJZENSZTAT	30	R
110	WAJSBROT(-BORT)	Hajm Peysak	Izrael (stragarz)	36	Ruchla z GERSZTAJN	30	R
111	ZAJDENWEBER	Hajm Wigdor	Moszek	20	Hendla Cywa ROZENKRANC	19	R
112	WAJSBORT	Aron	Nuta (krupiarz)	36	Szejna z HYMENBLUM?	30	R
113	KIERSZBEREG	Szyia	Izrael Mortka (krupiarz)	36	Hana z G...FELD?	30	R
114	BAGART	Hajm Hil	Szmerek (bakalarz)	42	Ruchla z RUBINSZTAJN	36	R
115	SZAJNFELD	Gerszon Wulf	Josek (szklarz)	48	Gitla z RUMAJZEN	30	R
116	WEINCWAIG	Icek	Moszek Mendel (hand. skor)	36	Micha? Laja GOLDSZTAJN	30	R
117	RUPMAN	Moszek Hersz	Izrael (rekrut wojsk)	24	Fajga z MOSZKOWICZ	24	R
118	KANTOROWICZ	Abram Major	Eliasz Hersz (kramarz)	22	Sura z LEWI	20	R / Opoczno
119	HELFANT	Nojeh	Kiwa (furman)	33	Rywka z HARTMAN	24	R
120	PERLMYTER	Abram Icek	Moszek (zlotnik)	28	Rywka z BLAT	22	R
121	ROSENBAUM	Bluma	Rubin (kramarz)	60	Czarna z ROZEMCHANC?	45	R
122	BIRENBAUM	Mendel	Abus (piekarz)	45	Dwojra	30	R
123	WARSZER	Efroim	Bendyl? (waciarz)	29	Liba z WERBER	27	R
124	SZYMCHOWICZ	Ruchla	Zajwel (macarz)	60	Frajdla z WISENBERG	40	R
125	HENDEL	Zelda	Mejlich	20	Taub a z AKIERMAN	20	Wierzbica
126	WAJMAN	Jakob Pejsak	Izrael Ela (krupiarz)	29	Margulesa z ROZENBLIT	29	Dzierzkow
127	BWAG(W)EN?	Laja Pajka	Tanach (kramarz)	28	Fajga z WODK	25	R
128	BIRENBAUM	Jankiel Zyndel	Hil Mejlich (deceased)	-	Matka Eta z WARSZOWSKA	27	R
129	BRESLER	Szyia	Dawid (krawiec)	30	Inta z GOLDSZTAJN	30	R
130	KIERSZENBAUM	Haja	Hil (rzezak)	36	Hana z FELMAN	30	R
1847							
1	GLAT	Rajzla	Moszek (czapnik)	25	Hana z TENENBAUM	25	R
2	HAZEN	Bajla	Mosiek (bakalarz)	20	Dredla z MICHLAS?	20	Skaryszow
3	DYMANT	Josek Hersz	Haskiel (kramarz)	23	Elka z GOLDSZLEGER	23	R
4	GOLDBERG	Efrojm Leybus	Mosiek (wyrobnik)	26	Fajga z ROZENBLIT	26	Wymyslow
5	PRZEMYSLEW	Ruchla	Josek (pisarz szosy)	45	Hana z GLAT	36	R
6	SZTEJER(N)	Taub a	Heszel	24	Brucha z WELSZTAJN	20	R
7	ADLER	Hajm	Judka (grabarz)	42	Cyrila z HERSZBERG	30	R
8	KORMAN	Ela	Nuta (krawiec)	26	Hawa z GROSMAN	26	R
9	KOLTMAN	Icek Zelik	Kiwa (stolarz)	26	Frajda z HYNELFARB?	20	Młodzianow
10	BIRENBAUM	Frajda	Andzel (mlynarz)	32	Haja z ROZENBERG	24	Koniowka
11	GOTBEJFER	Haja Gitla	Kiwa	30	Cymla z KIERSZENBAUM	30	R
12	GRUSZKOWICZ	Izrael Hajm	Leybus	24	Brucha z NAJCHUS	20	R
13	KLEJNERMAN	Herszek	Jankiel	22	Maryem z KYNIGSZTAJN	22	Goryn?
14	GERSZTAJN	Ela	Herszek (dierz. targ.?)	38	Sora z FLUMENBAUM	36	R

15	KORMAN	Josek	Gerszon (kramarz)	38	Fajga z DYAMENT	36	R
16	MAC	Szymon	Izrael (brukarz)	36	Gitla z GOLDBERG	41	Skaryszow
17	ROZENCWEIG	Mortka	Hajm (mularz)	25	Tauba z HANERMAN	27	Wierzbica
18	HERSZFISZ	Krajdl	Mosiek (wrotnik)	24	Meskie? z WAJBERG	20	Wymyslow
19	HERSZMAN	Nuchym	Hersz (rzezak)	32	Hana z KORCHAN	27	Skaryszow
20	GOLDBERG	Rywka	Jankiel (rolnik)	27	Sora z KIERSZENBLAT	25	Skaryszow
21	NAJFELD	Rywka	Abus	21	Tema z KIERSZENBLAT	18	Skaryszow
22	SADKOWSKI	Lejbus	Icek (wrotnik)	24	Hudes z SZTEJMAN	22	Kopow
23	SZAJNFELD	Ester Rywka	Berek (sklarz?)	25	Pejsa? z GLOSMAN	19	R
24	FISZMAN (-LOWICZ)	Kopel	Berek (wrotnik)	28	Rasa? z ARAM	25	Skaryszow
25	KORMAN	Szmul Szyia	Hajm	25	Szymcha z ROZENBLAT	25	R
26	ROZENBLUM	Laja	Izrael (krawiec)	19	Brandla z RADACKA?	20	R
27	HELCMAN	Fajga Rywka	Abram	26	Gitla z HERSZKOWICZ	22	Cerekwa
28	WAJMAN	Dwojra Laja	Abram	32	Cywa z GLIKSON	28	R
29	FRYDMAN	Judka	Szmul (krupiarz)	40	Liba z SZTENBERG	36	Golebiow
30	GOLDMAN	Icek Lejb	Izrael (dozorca buznicz.)	36	Maryem z FINKIENSZTAJN	32	R
31	TENENBAUM	Mosiek	Ela Josek (wrotnik)	25	Matka z AKIERMAN	22	R
32	WANGORT(-GROT)	Wigdor	Dawid (krawiec)	25	Hinda z WIGDOROWICZ	20	R
33	GLEJTMAN	Mosiek	Szmul (furman)	56	Sora z EL	30	R
34	BELEK	Haja	Jankiel (krawiec)	21	Cyrila z PUTMACHER	21	Piokowice
35	RUTMAN	Lejzor	Izrael (macarz)	29	Rywka z BEKIERMAN	24	Dzierzkow
36	BLEJWAS	Zacharyasz	Josek (wrotnik)	36	Sulka z SZMULOWICZ	30	Wielogora
37	BIRENBAUM	Haja Sora	Wolf	33	Mindla z EJCHENBAUM	30	Roniowka
38	ROZENCWEIG	Abram	Mosiek (wrotnik)	40	Cypra z ROZENCWEIG	22	Dzierzkow
39	SZEJNFELD	Ejnoch	Szulim (pachciarz)	40	Bajla z LEJBUSIOWICZ	26	Bielicha?
40	JANOWSKI	Szlama Maja	Szymon Hil (wrotnik)	28	Mindla z WAJNTRAUT	27	Jedlinsk
41	FRYDMAN	Lejbus	Bejny(s?) (pachciarz)	50	Zysla z ARONOWICZ	40	Kierszkow
42	WAJSBORT	Lejbus Pejsak	Icek (rzeznik)	48	Laja z ROZENSZTEJN	27	R
43	WAJNBUCH	Lejzor	Mejlich (czapnik)	50	Ita z GOLDBERG	38	R
44	FISZBEJN	Haja Bidna?	Jankiel (mydlarz)	30	Pejsa? z BAGARD	25	Zamlyn
45	WERBER	Aron	Manas (piekarz)	37	Rywka z WAJSMAN	35	R
46	BEKIERMAN	Hana	Icek (solarz)	38	Hawa z BAGARD	34	R
47	GOLDFARB	Hinda	Izrael (furman)	29	Maryem z SZULMOWICZ?	23	Obozisk
48	KRYSZTAL	Rywka Laja	Abram (rzezak)	34	Cerla z ALPERT	30	R
49	PALIEBORSKI	Mindla Cywia	Fajwel	24	Gitla z KUPERBERG	22	R
50	WEJSMAN	Frejda Jochwat	Jankiel (faktor)	33	Judes z ABUSIEWICZ	30	R
51	ELPERD	Szmul	Izrael Herc? (krawiec)	26	Ruchla Laja z CWERNER	25	R
52	FRENKEL	Hana Dwoira	Sanel?	33	Ruchla z GLUKSON	32	R
53	AJFER	Judes	Abram (krawiec)	33	Ruchla Laja z EPELBAUM	26	R
54	ROTENBERG	Hana Cyna	Icek (kramarz)	38	Ruchla z ADLER	36	R
55	SZOTLAND	Dwoira Nesla	Izrael (fabrikant o/actu?)	40	Kajla z PREMYSŁAW	36	R
56	WEJSMAN	Hil Jankiel	Moszek (faktor)	40	Ruchla z KASTENBERG	30	R
57	ZUMER	Perla	Urys (krawiec)	36	Cyrila z RUTMAN	30	R
58	GUTMAN	Ester	Szmul (wrotnik)	31	Chana z GOTBEJTER	27	R
59	KIERSZENBAUM	Abram Lejzor	Hil (handlarz)	23	Pessa z RUKOCZ	21	R
60	GOLDSZTEIN	Haja Ela	Pinkus (piekarz)	45	Sura z GUTMAN	40	R
61	LANDA	Uszer	Beniamin (wlasciciel)	59	Mindla z NEJMAN	40	R
62	GOLDBERG	Lejbus	Wulf (pachciarz)	40	Malka z NEJMAN	38	wieś Modrzewice
63	RUDMAN	Szeiwa Rywka	Jankiel Josek (krawiec)	40	Gitla z ROZENBLAT	39	R
64	GLASMAN	Mortka Gerszon	Icek (solarz)	39	Rajca? z FISZKELSZTEIN	30	R
65	MALACH	Szmul Szmerek	Icek Joel (wrotnik)	36	Ita z SZWAKMAN?	36	R
66	FISZMAN	Wulf	Lejbus (wrotnik)	36	Ita z BLEJWAS	30	R / Bialobrzegi
67	GROFFSZTEIN	Sura Leja	German (szynkarz)	46	Ruchla z RUTBLAT	43	Wierzbica
68	CYBERKIEWICZ	Sura Rajzla	Mosiek (kramarz)	28	Ita z JOSKIEWICZ	30	R
69	FLAMENBAUM	Brucha	Jankiel (piekarz)	48	Sura Rywka z EILBAUM	46	R
70	WEINTRAUB	Szyia Szmul	Nuchym (kupiec)	54	Marya z LIPSZYC	48	R
71	WEINTRAUB	Szulim	Andzel (mlynarz)	62	Liba Perla?	38	Janiszew
72	GRICMAN	Zejlik	Hersz Ber (wrotnik)	34	Ruchla z WEJNTRAUB	31	Janiszew
73	FLAMENBAUM	Abram Lipe	Jankiel (rolnik)	27	Rywka z ORENSZTEJN	25	Bukowiec
74	BARAN	Sura Laja	Izrael (pisarz Buznicz...)	45	Tauba z ICKOWICZ	36	R
75	AKERMAN	Dawid	Hercyk (wrotnik)	39	Dobra	30	Wierzbica
76	DANBLAT	Rywka	Jankiel (krawiec)	36	Mindla	24	Wierzbica

77	KORC	Lejbus	Szlama (furman)	45	Terca? z GARFINKL	40	R
78	LUFTSZPRINGER	Nonach	Gabryel (muzykus)	22	Hene z GRINBERG	19	R
79	FRIDMAN	Frumet	Jakob Icek (wyrobnik)	40	Rywka z MARCHOWICZ	36	R
80	CHWAT	Haim	Cala (muzykus za swiad....)	32	Ruchla z SZPILFIDL	31	R
81	WEJNBUCH	Szymon	Mosiek Mejlich (czapnik)	45	Ita z GOLDBERG	36	R
82	ZILBERSZPIC	Rochma	Jochen (pieczalarz?)	28	Fajga z TATELBAUM	20	R
83	POPIELNIK	Haskiel	Hil (czapnik)	36	Gitla z WEJNSZTEJN	32	R
84	ERLICH	Hersz Wolf	Jankiel (czapnik)	28	Liba Gitla z WAINBUCH	28	R
85	MILICHOR *17	Chaja Necha	Icyk (krawiec)	37	Ety z MILICHOR	25	R
86	KUPERMAN	Bayla Ryfka	Leyzor (handlarz zboza)	23	Sura z GOLDSZLEGIER	22	R
87	FEL(D)SZTEJN	Rafal Gierszon	Jankiel (krawiec)	31	Gitla z FINKELSZTAYN	28	R
88	SZWARTZ	Szlama	Izrael (czapnik)	28	Szeywa z TENENBAUM	27	R
89	GOLDFELD	Nuche Cywia	Leybus (pisarz prywatny)	22	Hana Sura z TENENBAUM	20	R
90	WAYNTRAUB	Mosiek Josek	Ela (piekarz)	26	Haia Esterka z RUBIN	27	Jedlinsk
91	WAYSMA	Herszek	Szmula (furman)	25	Laia z SZTAYNBERK	26	Pacyna
92	MARGULES	Ruchla Cypra	Wadyia (kramarz)	26	Sura z MARGULES	24	R
93	SZWIERSZCZAK	Estera	Josek (wyrobnik)	25	Dwoyra z AYDENSZTAYN	24	Jedlinsk
94	PROJEKT	Gierman	Izrael (forman)	31	Necha z SZTAYMAN	24	wieś Zyly
95	FLONEBAUM	Sura Judes	Icek (rolnik)	30	Frumeta z FINKIELSZTAYN	27	wieś Chomentow
96	NAYCHUS	Mendel	Herszek (wyrobnik)	42	Paia z PERYC	28	Siczki
97	PREMYSTER	Gnedla	Faywel (szpekulant)	20	Czasza? Senca GRUSZKIEWICZ	18	R
98	WULFMAN	Serla	Majer (handlarz)	20	Rayza	20	R *18
1848							
1	WALDMAN	Dawid	Ela (wyrobnik)	48	Sejwa z SZMULOWICZ	30	wieś Golebiow
2	SZLACHTER	Liwcia	Jakob (wlasciciel domu)	35	Eta z ABELMAUM	30	R
3	FRYDMAN	Lejzor	Mendel (rolnik)	25	Jenta z FRYDMAN	18	wieś Gorynska
4	WAJSBURD	Golda Rywka	Gdala (solarz)	35	Hana z SZTARGMAN	34	R
5	KLAJMAN	Ester	Szyia Klajman (krawiec)	23	Frumet z KIERSZENBAUM	21	wieś Kobelany
6	HAKMAN	Szmul	Icek (krawiec)	45	Gitla z GOLDBERG	31	Wierzbica
7	GOLDBERG	Szmul Szmerek	Hil Szaia (pisarz prywatny)	25	Cywa z PERLMUTER	23	wieś Gozyn
8	HAMER	Sura Marya	Pinkus (tkacz)	20	Nehuma z KORMAN	18	R / Bledów pow. Warszaw
9	RAJCHMAN	Szlama	Jankiel (krawiec)	33	Matka z GOLDBERG	27	Wierzbica
10	FRAJDENRAJCH	Hil Josek	Icek	22	Marya z LEDERMAN	21	R
11	WAJSBORT	Fra(y)dla	Perenc (rzeznik)	24	Cerla z STARGMAN	20	R
12	GRYNBERG	Mosiek	Josek (rolnik)	42	Sura z FRYDMAN	30	wieś Zakowice
13	FRYDMAN	Puza? Rajzla	Izrael Rafal (czapnik)	26	Gitla z BOBR	18	R
14	FARSTENDEG	Icek	Izrael (zegarmistrz)	23	Frejda z ROZENBERG	20	R
15	RUBINSTEIN	Chaia	Josek (macarz)	38	Laia z BEKIERMAN	36	R
16	GOLDSZTEIN	Gitla	Mortka (mlynarz)	26	Sura z GOLDWASER	23	wieś Modrzewice
17	HANOVER	Sana	Lejbus (rolnik)	40	Szendla z MAIEROWICZ	36	wieś Redlice
18	GLAT	Mendel	Icek (krawiec)	21	Rejzla z KORMAN	19	R
19	MICENMACHER	Jankiel Lejbus	Pejsak (czapnik)	20	Ruchla z MARCHEWICZ	20	R
20	GOLDBERG	Lejzor	Mosiek (krawiec)	36	Sura z LEJBUSIEWICZ	36	wieś Modrzewice
21	EJZEBBERG	Chil Szaia	Jankiel (kramarz)	62	Eta z BIRNBAUM	48	R
22	GRYNBERG	Ester	Abram (furman)	40	Dyna z FRYDMAN	32	wieś Zakowice
23	PREMYSLER	Haim	Maier (solarz)	28	Dwojra z PREMYSLER	26	R
24	GIRSTEIN	Mosiek Icek	Icek (blacharz)	29	Sura Rajzla z JOSKOWICZ	20	R
25	GUTMAN	Dwora Fajga	Chaim Maier (sklarz)	20	Bejla z KADYSZEWICZ	20	R
26	GUTSTADT	Szendla	Abram (kramarz)	38	Rajzla z SZULIMOWICZ	30	R
27	ERLICH	Berek	Josek (pisarz prywatny)	23	Chaia z HACENCKA ?	20	R
28	BONSZTYG	Ester	Jankiel (krawiec)	25	Hawa z ZAIAC	20	Młodzianow
29	HELCMAN	Herszek	Abram Icek (wyrobnik)	27	Bejla Gitla HERSZKOWICZ	23	wieś Cerekwa
30	POMORANC	Hynich (Heynoch)	Abram (pachciarz)	40	Laia z LEJBUSOWICZ	36	wieś Boguslawice
31	ZYLBERBERG	Malka	Izrael (solarz)	38	Ita z LERMAN	30	Skaryszew
32	GLAT	Mendel	Mejlich Icek (rolnik)	40	Sura Dina GERSZANOWICZ	36	wieś Troblisce
33	GLAT	Josek	Mejlich Icek (rolnik)	40	Sura Dyna GERSZANOWICZ	30	wieś Troblisce
34	FLOMENBAUM	Ela Hersz	Motek (macarz)	20	Laja z STARKMAN	18	R
35	FINKIELSZTEIN	Hendla	Aron (kupiec)	29	Sura Csela z MEDELSON	27	R *20
36	HAMERSZTEIN	Jochat Hendla	Abram (macarz)	27	Eta Rajzla MYLIRERGICZ	24	R
37	HINERMAN	Chil Mechel	Izrael (handlarz)	23	Rajzla z GROSFELD	23	Golebiow
38	BERNBAUM	Zekarya	Andzel (mlynarz)	62	Chaia z ROSENBERG	27	wieś Koniowka
39	EYCHENBAUM	Pejsach	German (mlynarz)	62	Tauba z BERNBAUM	25	wieś Zyly

40	GOLDBERG	Josek	Jankiel (rolnik)	27	Sura z KIERSZENBLAT	21	wieś Gembarzow
41	MILWERGIER	Jankiel Rubin	Mosiek (krawiec)	29	Sura z KIERMAN	24	R
42	RUTMAN	Bejla Brucha	Ela (rolnik)	23	Hinda z WOLMAN	22	R
43	GRYNBERG	Izraela Zysla / Mortka (twins)	Lejbus (wyrobnik)	38	Ruchla z ZYSLEWICZ	33	Wierzbica
44	LICHTENSZTEJN	Izaak	Chiler (krawiec)	28	Jeta z HURTYK?	25	R
45	FINKIELSZTEJN	Icek	Tobias (pachciarz)	36	Pera z MOSZKOWICZ	28	wieś Parznice
46	HERSZFUS	Izrael Chaim	Abus (pisarz prywatny)	30	Dwora Myndla BERNBAUM	28	wieś Piastow
47	GROSFELD	Dawid	Szmul Lejbus (handlarz)	28	Estera z BEKIERMAN	26	R
48	EJZENSTADT	Leyzor	Majer (solarz)	31	Etla z MOSKOWICZ	30	Skaryszew
49	LINDZEN	Yekiel	Abus (szynkarz)	40	Ryfka z POMARANC	40	Jedlinsk
50	GOLDRAT	Hersz	Leyzor (kramarz)	35	Rucha z WEJMAN	36	R
51	KIERSZENBAUM	Ruchla	Chil	40	Chawa z TELMAN	30	R
52	ZYLBERSZLAG	Icek	Moszek (zlotnik)	26	Ryfka z HELERMAN	28	R
53	FLUMENBAUM	Szmerek	Dawid (rzeznik)	24	Golda z KARTKOWICZ	25	R
54	KOKIEL	Pesa Rosa	Gerszon (krawiec)	23	Chaia z KAUFMAN	21	R
55	WAJNTRAUB(-SAUB)	Chil Abram	Jankiel (pisarz prywatny)	28	Chawa Rywa KIERSZENBAUM	24	R
56	BAUMGART	Symche	Szmerek (bakalarz)	45	Rucha z RUBINSZTEYN	40	R
57	GUTMAN(N)	Abram Zelman	Szmul (furman)	34	Hana z ZELMANOWICZ	30	R
58	WAJNTRAUB	Szejndla Buna	Abraham Chil (kolonista)	27	Rykla z PERL	24	Janiszow/wieś Bobylin
59	KUPORSZMIDT	Chaim Zelig	- (pachciarz)	23	Rucha z BERKOWICZ	27	wieś Pomorzany
60	BOBR	Tema	Abraham (felczer)	44	Notka z GROFFELD	30	R
61	WARBERG	Szya	Gerszon (krawiec)	24	Chana z GUTMAN	24	R
62	WAJNTRAUB	Beyla Brandla	Szymcha Bunem (handl.)	20	Ruchla z JOSKOWICZ	20	R
63	ZYLBERSZTEJN	Dawid Wigdor	Izrael Jakob (czapnik)	33	Chawa z DOMBLAT	20	R
64	FRYDMAN	Srul	Perec (szklarz)	24	Sura z ZAJDMAN	24	Soltykow
65	LANDAN	Abraham	Herszek (handlarz)	34	Perla z LIKHABER	30	R
66	ROZENBERG	Azryl	Icek (wyrobnik)	36	Laia z AKIERMAN	33	Wierzbica
67	HANDELMAN	Pyka Mirla	Jankiel (kramarz)	31	Mindla z WODK	26	R
68	SZT(R)EYMAN	Berek	Mosiek (pachciarz)	40	Czarna z LEYZOROWICZ	36	wieś Mazowizany
69	GLEYMAN	Slama Wigdor	Mosiek (wyrobnik)	50	Hana z HENCIKMAN?	36	Dzierzkow
70	WAINCWAJG	Brucha	Mosiek Mendel (handl.)	32	Menucha Laia GOLDSZTEYN	26	R
71	GOLDBERG	Kadys	Kadys (deceased)	-	Hana Sura MARGULES	30	R *21
72	KIRSZENBAUM	Chaim Usier	Mendel (kupiec)	36	Udes z WAJNBERG	33	R
73	GUTMAN	Hana Bajla	Froim (wyrobnik)	27	Ruchla Royzla z GOLDMAN	19	R
74	SZERMAN	Majer	Icek Zelik (krawiec)	26	Zelda z FINKIELSZTEJN	-	Jedlinsk
75	FRYDMAN	Szulim	Peysak (rolnik)	33	Perla z FRYDMAN	29	Kolonie Soltykow
76	KORMAN	Estera Ruchla	Elkun (wyrobnik)	20	Curtla z GOLDBERG	20	R
77	MELICH	Estera	Dawid (krawiec)	24	Ryfka Ruchla TAJGIELMAN	-	Klwatka Szlachecka
78	SZTEIMAN	Szlama	Josek (introligator)	25	Hana z KADYSZEWICZ	25	R
79	AJZENBERG	Symcha	Nuach (stolarz)	28	Czarna z BEJNISIEWICZ	22	wieś Klwatka Szlachecka
80	JARMULOWICZ	Josek German	Hersz Wulf (straznik konc.)	30	Hawa z ZANDSZTEJN	25	R
81	BLUMBERG	Haja	Hersz (liwerant)	30	Ejdla z KANTOROWICZ	22	R / Mialkerk? Orly pow. Bielski, gubernia Grodzinska *22
82	ZYMZ	Leybus	Rachmil (blacharz)	33	Dwasa z ACKERMAN	36	R
83	GUTMAN	Hil Tobiasz	Jankiel (piekarz)	35	Faiga z CUKIERMAN	34	wieś Długoiew
84	GOLDBERG	Szyia	Izrael (wyrobnik)	30	Grendla z ZYLBERBERG	28	wieś Prendocink
85	BERGMAN	Mosiek	Jankiel (wyrobnik)	40	Laia z KOLEND	30	wieś Zamlyn
86	WIATRAKOWICZ	Jankiel	-		Rayla Slamowicz (sluzaca)	24	R
87	POMORANTZ	Zlata	Abus (rzeznik)	34	Gitla z ARONEWICZ	28	Skaryszew
88	RUTMAN	Icek	Abus (mlynarz)	63	Gela z NUSYMOWICZ?	50	R
89	ZYMS	Ides	Rachmil (blacharz)	33	Dwosia z CUKIERMAN	36	R
90	FRYDMAN	Chaim Dawid	Azyk (macarz)	30	Sora Gitla z FRYDMAN	25	R
91	GOLDSZLEGIER	Kiwa	Szmul (tandeciarz)	38	Haia Hinda z CHARTMAN	33	R
92	BREYMAN	Berek	Ela (krawiec)	34	Hawa z WAYBAT	20	R
93	KORMAN	Ruchla	Izrael Icek (kramarz)	35	Dwojra z TAYGENBAUM	36	R
94	WODKA	Nachyma	Szmul (handlarz)	62	Szyfra z BERNBAUM	45	R
95	GUTMAN	Chyl	Izrael Szyia (pachciarz)	26	Ita z MARKOWICZ	25	wieś Długoiew
96	GRAFSZTEIN	Maior Dawid	Samson (pisarz prywatny)	26	Sura z ZYLBERBERG	23	Wierzbica
97	ZEYDMAN	Bajla	Leybus (wyrobnik)	28	Sura Laia z ROZENCWEIG	25	wieś Palonki
98	ROZENBAUM	Mnucha Rajza	Izrael Jakob (macarz)	26	Dwojra z BEREMBAUM	26	Obozisk
99	MILCHIOR	Jochfeta	Icek (krawiec)	30	Itla [z] MILICHIOR *23	24	R

100	AYZENBERG	Leybus *24	Leybus od? Icek (waciarz)	30	Laia z RUBINSZTEIN	24	R
101	WIZENFELD	Juda	Chaim Hersz (kraw. rekrut)	21	Perla z WAINSZTAK	22	R / Lipsk
102	RUTMAN	Jankiel	Nuchman (wyrobnik)	40	Sura z JANKLOWICZ	37	R
103	MELCHIOR	Nison Leyb	Izrael (macarz)	30	Dwoyra z EJZENBERG	30	R
104	GIERSZTEIN	Abram Sz(y)ia	Icek (szmuklerz)	38	Sura z FLAUBAUM	32	R
105	ADLER	Zacharyasz	Michal (handlarz skor)	36	Ruchla z ROZENBERG	33	R
106	MELCHIOR	Dwojra Hudes	Ela (krawiec)	24	Laia z ZWALENSKA	20	R
107	GOLDSTEIN	Zacharyasz	Chaim (wyrobnik)	22	Perla z ZACHARYASZEWICZ	20	wieś Modrzewice
108	CWAYGIEL	Mordka	Heretz (wyrobnik)	34	Dwojra z MIRTENBAUM?	30	R / Kłwata Szlachecka
109	BORNSTEIN	Hersz Dawid	Boruch Leyb (wyrobnik)	23	Ryfka z HERSZKOWICZ	24	R
110	ROZENBAUM	Izrael Icek	Gdale Rafel	23	Chaia Ryfka z CWERENER	20	R
111	ROZENCWEJG	Hersz Leyb	Mordka (pakciarz)	30	Chaia z FRYDMAN	28	R / wieś Royc Duchowzy?
112	RUTS(Z)TEIN	Hersz	Abus (rekrut)	22	Taub a z LIDERMAN?	20	"Radom w Kozar" *25
113	WAYSMAN	Daniel	Leybus (wyrobnik)	26	Udes z JEKOWICZ?	20	Milowice
114	GROSFELD	Leyzor	Chaim (faktor)	48	Laia	40	R
115	MELCHIOR	Fayga	Kadys (macarz)	30	Chaia Ryfka z GOLDMAN	24	R
116	BORNSZTEIN	Judka Hersz	Boruch Leyb (wyrobnik)	24	Rywka z HERSZKOWICZ	24	R
117	KIERSZENBLAT	Zysla	Michal (kolonista)	22	Ruchla z PLASNIK?	19	wieś Obszow
118	FAYNGOLD	Chaim Icek	Izrael (wyrobnik)	34	Sura z BERNBAUM	32	wieś Krwatka?
119	ROZENBLUM	Szyfra Szaydla	Hersz (krawiec)	63	Gitla z ABRAMOWICZ	40	R
120	ROZENCWEJG	Chaim	Mordka (pachciarz)	30	Chaia z FRYDMAN	28	wieś Golan / wieś Raice? Duchowny?

Footnotes:

1845:

- *1 "Strycharz" may be the occupation "stycharz".
- *2 Mother's name appears as Mindla Maimanow z Zilberszpitzowiej. Conjecturing a clerical error, I placed the "z" before the maiden name.
- *3 Akts # 68 and # 69 are almost identical except for mother's ages and maiden names, birth dates and birth registration dates.
- *4 Occupation may be a form of "handlarz zboza".
- *5 Child's given name is Icek in index.
- *6 Child's given name is Marya in index.
- *7 Child's given name is Matel in index. This may be a clerical error, as the middle given name in the previous Akt 94 is Matel.
- *8 Name appears as Sura Ruchla in text and Sura Rywka in margin. Index did not include middle name.
- *9 Given name is Gitla in index.
- *10 The birth month, given here as the first day of the current month refering back to the birth registration month cited as November, is probably a clerical error as the previous and following akts' registration and birth months are December.

1846:

- *11 Given name looks like "Moszek fiszel" in margin, Moszek?Tiszel in text, and Mosiek Szla in index.
- *12 Text states child was born in and his father was from Młodzianow; only the margin indicates he was from Radom.

1847:

- *13 The 13 day difference between these Julian and Gregorian calendar dates indicates an error in one of them.
- *14 The 14 day difference between these Julian and Gregorian calendar dates indicates an error in one or both.
- *15 These Julian and Gregorian calendar dates have a 5 day difference between them and may be incorrect.
- *16 The 11 day difference between these Julian and Gregorian calendar dates probably indicates an error.
- *17 Child's surname is given as Frydman in text, though it is Milichior in the index, as are her father's surname and mother's married name.
- *18 Text states child was born in and his father was from Radom; only the margin indicates he was from Zakow.

1848:

- *19 The discrepancy between the Julian and Gregorian dates indicates an error. If the January date were the 27th, as are the two following dates in the registry, it would be consistent with a 12 day difference between calendars.
- *20 Mother's name was recorded as Sura z Csela z Medelsohn. Assuming that Csela was her middle name (not another maiden name), I altered the data to comply.
- *21 Mother's first and second married names appear; her maiden name does not: Hana Sura GOLDBERG MARGULES.
- *22 Father seems to have resided in Mialkerk? Only and later in Radom temporarily and then as a resident.
- *23 The "z" (of) was omitted from the mother's maiden name, but the plural family ending "-ow" was present.
- *24 Both child's and father's given names are Leybus in the text (except father is "Leybus od? Icek" first and "Icek Ayzenberg" later in text). In the index, child's given name is confirmed as Leybus (though surname is spelled "Eyzenberg") for Akt 100, but is Symcha (surname spelled "Ayzenberg") for Akt 99. There is no Ayzenberg text for Akt 99 (the entry is for another registrant) and there are two Akt 99's in the index. Ayzenberg index Akt 99 may have been an attempt at error correction.
- *25 No other information on child's birthplace and none on father's residence are provided.

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 (Russian: Губерния)
HIAS	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
Hilfs Farein	help union or aid society
JRI-Poland	Jewish Records Indexing – Poland, a database project hosted on JewishGen
landsman	someone who originated in the same village prior to immigration (plural: 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 (Polish)
uezd	district, subdivision of gubernia (Russian Уездъ = Polish powiat)
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 ó o ó p r s ś t u w y z ź ż

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

