

INTRODUCTION TO POLISH-JEWISH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Jews first settled in Poland as early as the eleventh century. By the eve of World War II, the Jewish population of Poland had reached 3.3 million people. By the end of the Holocaust, only 300,000 Polish Jews remained. Most of them subsequently emigrated to Israel or the United States.

Today, estimates of the Jewish population in Poland range anywhere from 5,000 to 15,000, including people discovering their Jewish roots only recently and those who have hidden their ancestry since the war.

The year 966 is generally accepted as the official birth date of Poland. Jewish legend has it that the name Poland—or, more precisely, its Hebrew name, Polin—is derived from the Hebrew *po-lin*, meaning “here, stay overnight.” In 1264, Duke Bolesław of Kalisz signed the first law granting privileged status to Jews living in the western province called Greater Poland. This Statute of Kalisz, as it is known, provided the legal foundation for the rights of Polish Jewry for centuries. From 1264 to 1648, the Jewish community in Poland prospered and rose to become the best organized since the expulsion of Jews from Spain in 1492. In 1569, Poland and Lithuania formally united into the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. At its greatest expanse, the borders of the Commonwealth stretched from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. From the end of the sixteenth century until 1764, the Council of the Four Lands (*Vaad Arba Aratzot*), a supreme Jewish communal body, was recognized by the Polish authorities and was granted great power over every aspect of Jewish secular and religious life in Poland.

Beginning in 1648, tens of thousands of Polish Jews as well as non-Jewish Poles were murdered, first at the hands of Cossack armies led by Bogdan Chmielnicki and later during the Swedish and Russian invasions. As a result of these catastrophes, some Jews emigrated to neighboring Silesia and Bohemia. Nevertheless, Jewish communities in Poland revived with surprising speed.

Taking advantage of a weakened state, Poland's imperial neighbors—Russia, Prussia and Austria-Hungary—partitioned the Commonwealth in 1772, 1793 and 1795 (see page 25). After the third partition, Poland was eliminated from the map of Europe. In 1807, Napoleon defeated the Prussians and established the Grand Duchy of Warsaw out of the territories previously annexed by Prussia; additional territories were added from Austria. However, after Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo in 1815, Russia and Prussia divided the Duchy between them at the Congress of Vienna. The Poznań area became the Grand Duchy of Posen, ruled by Prussia. The western provinces of Poland—Silesia, Pomerania, Poznania, West Prussia and East Prussia—were retained by Prussia. Kraków became an independent republic until 1846, when it was annexed by Austria after Austria defeated a Polish uprising in the province of Galicia. The eastern territories of the Commonwealth went to Russia; the semi-autonomous Kingdom of Poland (also known as Congress Kingdom or Congress Poland—it included the Russian portion of the Duchy of Warsaw) was established in the western portion of these territories. After Czar Alexander II defeated the Polish insurrection of 1863, the Kingdom of Poland was abolished when these lands were annexed by Russia.

During the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Russian imperial government organized and redrew the boundaries of 19 guberniyas (provinces) from the lands of the former Polish Commonwealth. These lands, in which Jews were densely settled, became the so-called Pale of Settlement, an area to which Jews were exiled and forced to live except through special permission, until the Russian Revolution in 1917. The 19 guberniyas were Grodno, Kalisz, Kamieniec,

Kielce, Kijów (Kiev), Kowno, Łomża, Lublin, Mińsk, Mohyłów (Mohylew), Piotrków, Płock, Radom, Siedlce, Suwałki, Warszawa, Wilno, Witebsk and Wołyń (see page 21).

The portion of southern Poland that became part of Austro-Hungary was known as Galizien, or Galicia. In 1875, Galicia was divided into 74 administrative regions. The two principal administrative centers in Galicia were Kraków in the western portion and Lwów (Lemberg, Lviv) in the eastern portion. Because Poland was no longer an independent geopolitical unit between 1795 and 1918, Jews born during that time period were necessarily subjects of one of the three partitioning powers—Russia, Austria-Hungary or Prussia (after 1871, Germany). Therefore, genealogical documentation from that time period will refer to the Russian, Austro-Hungarian or Prussian (German) Empires; some genealogical records for that time period for areas that are in present-day Poland are held in archives in Germany, Belarus, Lithuania and Ukraine (see Introduction and Chapters 4 and 7).

The independent state of Poland was reborn after World War I, through the Treaty of Versailles. This Poland, however, was much smaller than the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union partitioned Poland once again; towns in areas annexed by Germany were renamed for the duration of the occupation (e.g., Łódź became Litzmannstadt and Będzin became Bendsburg). In German-occupied Poland, German laws decreed that every Jewish male be given the middle name “Israel” and every Jewish female be given the middle name “Sara” to identify them as Jews. Indeed, civil vital registers for the years 1939 through 1943 from the western part of Poland occupied by Germany reflect this practice.

At the end of World War II in 1945, Poland was reborn for a third time. This time its borders shifted westward. The formerly German city of Breslau became the Polish city of Wrocław, and the formerly Polish city of Lwów became Lvov, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (S.S.R.). When Ukraine declared its independence from the former Soviet Union in 1992, the Russian city of Lvov became the Ukrainian city of

Lviv. These are but two examples of changing place names. The renaming of geographical entities, principally restricted to larger urban areas, was relatively common.

EDICTS AND DECREES DURING THE PARTITION PERIOD

With the demise of Poland as a political entity during the period 1795–1918, members of the Jewish community of Poland became subjects of one of three different empires—each submitting its Jewish residents to varying decrees and record-keeping systems. An understanding of some of these laws is useful to genealogists.

In 1787, Galician Jews were ordered to adopt fixed, hereditary surnames. In Russian Poland, Jews were not required to adopt family names until December 1809. Prior to that time, most Polish Jews used their father’s given name (patronymic names), such as Moses ben (“son of”) Abraham or Moses Abramowicz. (The Polish suffix *owicz* and its similar variations in other Slavic languages [*ovitch*] mean “son of.”) For an exhaustive discussion of the adoption of surnames by Jews in Poland, see Beider, Alexander, *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Kingdom of Poland* (Teaneck, NJ: Avotaynu, Inc., 1996). As for Prussia, the 1790 Law of Breslau Concerning Jews and an 1812 edict in Silesia proscribed the adoption of surnames. Jews in Posen, however, were not required to adopt surnames until 1830. See Brilling, Bernhard, “Adoption of Family Names by Jews in Prussia (1804),” in *Avotaynu*, vol. 1, no. 2 (July 1985): 23–26.

The adoption of surnames makes it easier to trace family group in vital records once one finds the ancestor who first adopted a last name. However, it may be impossible to identify one’s ancestor’s siblings, since they may have adopted different last names. One thing to keep in mind is that spellings of surnames and given names may vary in documents. Prior to the twentieth century, names in Eastern Europe were not always spelled in a standard way. For example, Birnbom, Birnbaum, Birenboim and Birynbaum are all forms of the name Birenbaum.



Poland's Territorial Boundaries: 1772, 1939, 1997

Map 3

In Austro-Hungarian Galicia, according to civil law, only one son in each Jewish family was allowed to marry. In addition, only those couples who possessed between 500 and 1,000 florins and who paid 10 percent of their wealth as a marriage tax could marry. Galician Jews who had less than 500 florins could not even apply for permission to marry; those with more than 1,000 florins had to pay a higher marriage tax. The result was that most Galician Jews were married only in a religious ceremony by a rabbi. The marriages were never recorded nor recognized by the civil authorities. The children of such unions were recorded by the civil authorities as illegitimate, and they were required to adopt their mother's maiden name as their own surname. Frequently, a mother's maiden name was followed with her husband's surname listed as "vel" or "v.," meaning "also known as."

In the Russian Empire, during the period 1825–1855, the tsars decreed that young Jewish males ages 12 to 25 were to be inducted into the army for up to 25 years (Jews in Congress Poland were exempt from this decree from 1827 to 1843). As a result, a variety of strategies were adopted to avoid recording the births of sons (birth records provided the tsar with a list of the names and ages of Jewish boys eligible for conscription). Because the eldest son was exempt from the draft in Russia, subsequent sons often were assigned the names of relatives who had no boys. In Galicia, "only" sons (no other sons in the family) did military service just in times of emergency. A second son often assumed his mother's maiden name, thereby pretending to be an only son, to avoid army service.

CIVIL VITAL RECORDS

Except for those who descend from rabbinic families, most Jews of Polish descent cannot trace their Polish ancestry further back than the eighteenth century. As discussed above, fixed hereditary family names were not customary among Polish Jews until required by the civil authorities—1787 in Galicia, c. 1808 in Prussia, 1812 in Prussian Silesia, 1830 in Posen and 1809 in Russia. The family names that existed before those periods tended to be found in rabbinic families, who also were more likely to maintain genealogies and family trees.

Vital Records Registration in Poland

After the partitions of Poland, the three empires that controlled Poland required the church to record Jewish vital records and make copies of the church records for the benefit of the state. These vital records are called "civil transcripts of church records." Eventually, Jews were permitted to maintain their own civil records. Many synagogues also maintained their own records of births, marriages and deaths.

In 1808, civil registration began in the Duchy of Warsaw, using the Polish language and the Napoleonic paragraph format of record-keeping—a format established by the Napoleonic Code. In a given year, all birth entries are followed by all the marriages and finally the deaths. Birth records provide the date of birth; the father's name, age and occupation; the

mother's name, age and maiden name (in earlier records, this may just be a patronymic); names of witnesses; and the house number where the birth occurred (which is important in establishing possible interrelationships). Marriage records state the bride's and the groom's ages; whether they were previously widowed; and their parents' names, including mother's maiden name. Death records provide the age of the deceased and, at times, parents' names or surviving spouse's and children's names. Each town's records tend to vary somewhat in the type of format and completeness of information.

An index often is found at the end of each set of records (e.g., births), or at the end of all the year's entries. Even if there is an index, it is advisable to scan each record, since women's maiden names are often listed within the record. In addition, one may wish to locate documents wherein ancestors appeared as witnesses to other births or deaths. Sometimes an ancestor's occupation or birth year may be determined from these tangential records.

Prior to 1918, Russia utilized the Julian calendar. Therefore, many records from the former Russian Poland contain two dates, 12 days apart. The first date is the Julian calendar date, and the second date is the Gregorian date used by much of the rest of Europe.

Jewish records in Russian Poland were interspersed with Catholic and Evangelical records in the same metrical books. Beginning in 1826, the Russian government allowed Jews to maintain their own separate ledgers. After the unsuccessful Polish insurrection in 1863, the Russian government began an intensive program of Russification in all former Polish territories and decreed that all government business had to be conducted in Russian. Consequently, from 1868 to 1918, civil vital records in Congress Poland were recorded in the Russian language. After World War I, with the re-birth of Poland as an independent state, the Polish language was restored for record-keeping.

Civil registration in Galicia began as early as 1787 and in Prussian Poland by 1812. These records were entered in a columnar format. Jewish records were maintained by the Jews in separate ledger books beginning in the early nineteenth century. In Galicia, the column headings were in German and/or Latin, and entries were made in German, Hebrew and/or Polish. Most of the ledgers from Galicia do not contain indexes. In addition to the information contained in the Russian records from Congress Poland, Galician birth records often contain the names of the grandparents (including both grandmothers' maiden names) and whether the child was legitimate or illegitimate. (As discussed above, Jewish children were usually registered as illegitimate, since their parents had not married in a civil ceremony.) Galician Jewish marriage records are sparse. Marriage records contain both the groom's and the bride's mothers' maiden names. Death records in Galicia often list the cause of death, with diphtheria and cholera being common causes of death during the nineteenth century.

Galicia was divided into 74 administrative divisions in 1875, after which civil registration of the entire administrative

region was recorded in the chief town of the district. One ledger was maintained for the district, with records from all towns in the district recorded together chronologically. Thus, the vital records register for the Jarosław district includes records of the towns of Radymno, Sieniawa and Pruchnik. See Wynne, Suzan, "Demographic Records of Galicia 1772–1919," in *Avotaynu*, vol. 8, no. 2 (Summer 1992): 7.

In Prussia, the government's goal was to totally destroy the Polish language and culture. Therefore, the column headings were in German and/or Latin, while the actual documents were recorded in German and/or Hebrew.

After Poland was reborn in 1918, civil vital records throughout the country utilized the Napoleonic paragraph format in Polish. Separate ledger books were maintained for Jewish records. During World War II in German-occupied Poland, the Napoleonic format was continued, but the records were written in German.

For information on how to search metrical records that are less than 100 years old (by mail and in person in USC offices), see Chapter 4.

For information on how to search metrical records more than 100 years old (by mail and in person in the Polish State Archives), see Chapter 3.

LDS Collection of Polish Vital Records

The Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS Library) has microfilmed civil transcripts of church records and Jewish records from hundreds of Polish towns. These microfilms generally begin in 1808 and, in many cases, continue through the late 1800s. Consult a local Family History Center's Locality Catalogue to determine whether vital records for a specific town have been microfilmed. For those areas of present-day western Poland that were part of Germany before World War II, some of the LDS microfilming was done in Germany; therefore, these records are not contained in the Polish archival system.

The LDS Locality Catalogue lists the towns of Poland according to the province to which they were assigned during the period 1945–1975. For example, the town of Radomsko, which today is in Piotrków Trybunalski voivodship (province), is listed in the Locality Catalogue under its former location in Łódź province. The Locality Catalogue shows two listings for Radomsko. One, labeled "Church Records," includes the Catholic parish register transcripts of baptisms, births, marriages and deaths from 1816 to 1825. The second, labeled "Jewish Records," has the civil registration for the Jewish

Nummer	Wochenzahl	Vorname	Mittnamen	Hintername	Zeit	Geburts-	Gewicht der	der Geburz.	Rund um die
						Eltern.	Eltern.		Zeit.
1.	3.13. Febbr. 1812	Abraham			1812.	Hebräer.	Jacob Hirshel Ehrlich - Johanna g. Peretz	Iak Reich - Rachel Reich g. Peretz	1812. Polak. in Kenja wurde bei Mutter Ehefrau geboren.
2.	3.13. Februar 1813	Moses David			1813.	Dito.	Olymper Jacob Frölich	Iak Reich	1813. Polak.
3.	3.8. Februar 1813	Michel.			1813.	Dito.	Kajetan Joseph Blumen- reiter. Peter Edel g. Wolff Miller.	Iak Reich	Hirschel Edoma in Koenigsberg.
4.	13. Junij 1813.	Fabian			1813.	Dito.	Isidor Tweroger Hirschel Friedrichsfeldina Friedrike g. Jakob Bloch	Loebel Humber g. David Friedlaender	Hirschel Edoma
5.	16. Junij 1813.	Rosa			1813.	Dito.	Isidor Simon Jacob Blumenreiter Ezra g. Leibel		Bernhard Kast in Gleiwitz.
6.	8. Septbr. 1813.	Panette.			1813.	Dito.	Isidor Hirschel Hoefler Katal g. Jakob Wolff		Bernhard Kast in Gleiwitz.
7.	12. Septbr. 1813.	Amalia			1813.	Dito.	Isidor Simon David Blumenreiter Friedrike g. Guttman		Bernhard Kast
8.	24. Septbr. 1813.	Calman			1813.	Dito.	Leopold Salomon Steinle Rachel g. Gottstein	Isidor Eger Wilson Mariana Lee	Hirschel Edoma

■ Birth record of Abraham Ehrlich, 1812, Gliwice, son of Hirschel Ehrlich and Johanna Peretz

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community from 1826 to 1888. The starting date of 1826 for Jewish records is a signal that registers for the years 1816–1825 for Congress Poland, listed as "Church Records," most likely include Jewish records.

Translating Vital Records

A good resource guide to the translation of Polish vital records is Frazin, Judith R., compiler and ed., *A Translation Guide to 19th-Century Polish-Language Civil-Registration Documents* (Chicago: Jewish Genealogical Society of Illinois, 1989, 2nd ed.). This book is extremely useful for translating nineteenth-century vital records from Congress Poland and includes numerous sample documents.

Consult also Shea, Jonathan D., *Russian Language Documents from Russian Poland: A Translation Manual for Genealogists* (Orem, UT: Genealogy Unlimited, 1989) and Shea, Jonathan D., and William F. Hoffman, *Following the Paper Trail: A Multilingual Translation Guide* (New Milford, CT: Language & Lineage Press, 1991; reprinted by Avotaynu, Inc., 1994). Both books include chapters on translating German, Polish, Ukrainian, Russian and Lithuanian vital records and other documents (e.g., passports).

Also see Thode, Ernest, *German-English Genealogical Dictionary* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1992) and Bents, Edna M., *If I Can, You Can Decipher Germanic Records* (Buffalo Grove: Genealogy Unlimited, Inc., 1996). Common terms listed as causes of death in Polish, German, Latin or Russian are translated in Chorzempa, Rosemary, *Morbus—Why and How Our Ancestors Died: A Genealogist's Dictionary of Terms Found in Vital Records with Descriptions of the Diseases as They Relate to the Health of Our Ancestors* (Chicago: Polish Genealogical Society of America, 1991).

LOCATING AN ANCESTRAL SHTETL

Gazetteers

To locate a Polish shtetl refer to Mokotoff, Gary, and Sallyann Amdur Sack, *Where Once We Walked: A Guide to the Jewish Communities Destroyed in the Holocaust* (Teaneck, NJ: Avotaynu, Inc., 1991). This comprehensive gazetteer includes a phonetic index. Thus, even though the current spelling of a town may not be known to the researcher, one should be able to find the town listed—for example, according to the name by which it was known to Jews before the war. For each town, the book specifies alternate names, latitude and longitude, distance and direction from a major city in the country, Jewish population before the Holocaust, and whether information about the town may be found in any one of more than 40 sources.

Prior to 1975, Poland was divided into 17 administrative provinces called voivodships (*województwa*). The voivodships were divided, in turn, into counties called powiaty. See *Spis Miejscowości Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej* (A List of Place Names in the Polish People's Republic) (Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Komunikacji i Łączności, 1967), a gazetteer of modern-day Poland that lists the current vital records office (Urząd Stanu Cywilnego) for each locality listed. Since the publication of *Spis*, Poland's voivodship boundaries were redrawn; there are now 49 voivodships. *Nazwy Geograficzne Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* (Geographical Names of the Republic of Poland) (Warszawa/Wrocław: Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Wydawnictw Kartograficznych, 1991) is the most current gazetteer of Poland listing town names in their present-day voivodships.

For a gazetteer of Poland between World Wars I and II, refer to Bystrzycki, Tadeusz, ed., *Skorowidz miejscowości Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* (Index of Localities of the Polish Republic) (Przemyśl: Wydawnictwo Książnicy Naukowej, 1933).

For partitioned Poland before World War I, refer to Sulimierski, F., B. Chlebowski and W. Walewski, eds., *Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich* (Geographical Dictionary of the Kingdom of Poland and Other Slavic Countries) (Warsaw: Wieki, 1880–1902). This very detailed gazetteer covers not only Russian Poland, but also Prussian and Austrian Poland. Information about synagogues, town histories and the number of Jewish inhabitants is also included.

For Prussian Poland, refer to Meyer's *Orts-und Verkehrs-Lexikon des Deutschen Reichs* (Meyer's Gazetteer and Directory of the



Provincial Distribution of Polish Jewry in Towns and Villages, 1931

Map 4

German Empire) (Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institute, 1912). Mentions synagogue in town.

Gemeindlexikon für das Königreich Preussen (Gazetteer for the Kingdom of Prussia) (Berlin: Verlag des Königlichen statistischen Landesamts, 1907–1909). The gazetteer lists the town's Jewish population.

Kredel, Otto, and Franz Thierfelder, *German-Polish Place Name Changes—Volume 2 of Deutch-fremdsprachiges Ortnamen-verzeichnis* (German-Foreign Gazetteer) (Berlin: Deutsche Verlags-gesellschaft, 1931). The gazetteer includes place-name changes from German to Polish after World War I.

Kaemmerer, M., Müller's *Verzeichnis der jenseits der Oder-Neisse gelegenen unter fremder Verwaltung stehenden Ortschaften* (Muller's Gazetteer of Localities Across the Oder-Neisse under Foreign Administration) (Wuppertal: Post-und Ortsbuchverlag, 1958). The gazetteer includes place-name changes from German to Polish after World War II.

For Galicia, refer to *Gemeindelexikon der im Reichsrath vertretenen Königreiche und Länder* (Gazetteer of the Crown Lands and Territories Represented in the Imperial Council) (Vienna: K.K. Statistisches Zentral Commission, 1903–1908).

Maps

The map divisions of many major public libraries and universities as well as the Library of Congress have extensive map collections on Poland—both present-day and historical. The U.S. Army Map Service issued a very detailed 1:100,000 scale map of Poland in 1944. Town plans of many Polish cities may be obtained by writing to the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C. 20540. Appendices F and G to Kurzweil, Arthur, and Miriam Weiner, eds., *The Encyclopedia of Jewish Genealogy—Vol. 1: Sources in the United States and Canada* (Northvale, NJ: Jason Aronson, Inc., 1991) have a partial listing of Library of Congress town plans. For a detailed description of the Library of Congress's map holdings, see Luft, Edward D., "Map Resources for the Genealogist at the U.S. Library of Congress," in *Avotaynu*, vol. 8, no. 4 (Winter 1991): 43–46.

Aerial photos of many Polish towns taken by German reconnaissance pilots during World War II at scales of 1:15,840 to 1:31,380 may be obtained by writing to the National Archives, Cartographic & Architectural Branch, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740–6001. Appendix E to *The Encyclopedia of Jewish Genealogy* has a partial listing of the National Archives' aerial photos.

Copies of detailed maps of Poland made by the U.S. Defense Mapping Agency at a scale of 1:250,000 may be ordered from the Department of State, Map Release Officer, Defense Mapping Agency, Washington, D.C. 20315. Ask for map Series M501.

SYNAGOGUE RECORDS AND PINKASSIM

Many Jewish communities in Poland kept internal records that may supply considerable genealogical information. The communities usually created pinkassim (register books) or *księgi duchowne* (community books) to record births, marriages, deaths, community tax rolls, synagogue seat ownership, community charitable contributions and other information. Although the majority of these invaluable books were either destroyed in the Holocaust or ritually buried by the community to preserve them from profanation after becoming unusable, many miraculously have survived. The Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People in Jerusalem has one of the largest collections of extant pinkassim. For a partial listing of the pinkassim available at the Central Archives, see Teller, A., H. Volovici and H. Assouline, eds., *Guide to the Sources for the History of the Jews in Poland in the Central Archives* (Jerusalem: Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, 1988). The Jewish Theological Seminary Library in New York and the Jewish National Library in Jerusalem also have collections.

YIZKOR BOOKS (MEMORIAL BOOKS)

Yizkor books were published after World War II by groups of *landsmanshaftn* (Jews from the same town or region) societies to commemorate the history and destruction of their towns. These books, hundreds of which have been published, are generally in Hebrew and Yiddish. They contain many photos, maps, memoirs, testimonies, town histories and lists of Jews

who perished in the Holocaust. Many are indexed. Often a yizkor book for one town will include information about smaller nearby towns and villages.

A number of lists of such books exist, but since new memorial books are still being published, even the most current listing is already out of date. Consult the "Bibliography of Eastern European Memorial (Yizkor) Books," in Kurzweil, Arthur, *From Generation to Generation* (New York: Harper Collins, 1994), pp. 136–200, for the most recent version of this bibliography. The largest collection of yizkor books can be found in the Yad Vashem Library in Jerusalem. In the United States, the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, YIVO Institute and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum have the largest collections of yizkor books.

See also: Kugelmass, Jack, and Jonathan Boyarin, eds., *From a Ruined Garden: The Memorial Books of Polish Jewry* (New York: Schocken, 1983). This is an English-language anthology of articles from more than 60 yizkor books.

Excerpt from Wolkovisker Yizkor Book (vol. II) by Moses Einhorn

I do not doubt that others cherish the memories of their own native town as I do the memories of Wolkovisk. I do not compare it with other towns. I know only that there I spent my childhood; and that, thanks to my immediate family, relatives and friends, my childhood there was rich and happy; that the men and women I knew were simple, kind and good; and that through the long generations, the Jews of Wolkovisk created traditions of which not only its own inhabitants were proud, but all Israel. Now [Jewish] Wolkovisk is gone. Let one of her sons give expression to his love for her.

Of Wolkovisk now nothing remains. Like so many other Jewish towns and villages of Poland, it has been erased from the map of the world. Very little more than the old cemetery with its silent tombs is left to bear testimony to what once existed—a *zecher l'churban* (memorial of destruction).

—Einhorn, Moses, ed. *Wolkovisker yisker-bukh* (Wolkovisker Yizkor Book). New York: Wolkovisker Yizkor Book, 1949, p. 990

BUSINESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES

Prior to World War I, business directories for the areas that once comprised Poland were published in each of the three empires that ruled portions of Poland. In the Russian Empire at the end of the nineteenth century, business directories entitled *Vsia Rossia* (All of Russia) were published. These directories, which are generally arranged by guberniya, town and then by business, include the 19 Polish guberniyas of the Russian Empire. For a description of these directories, see Boonin, Harry D., "Russian Business Directories," in *Avotaynu*, vol. 6, no. 4 (Winter 1990): 23–31; and Rhode, James, "Russian Business Directories as Aids in Genealogical Research," in *Avotaynu*, vol. 4, no. 2 (Spring 1988): 3–8. Copies of these directories may be found in the Microform Division of the Library of Congress, the Slavic and Baltic Division of the New York Public Library, and Widener Library at Harvard University.

In the Austro-Hungarian Empire, business directories covering Galicia were published as early as the 1850s. Some of these directories are arranged by town, while others are arranged by business or occupation. Generally, these directories

include full names of proprietors and full street addresses. The Slavic and Baltic Division of the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress have copies of some of the following directories: *Handels-und Gewerbe-Adressenbuch der österreichischen Kaiserstaates* (Commercial and Business Directory of the Austrian Imperial State); *Adressenbuch für Handel, Gewerbe und Actien-Gesellschaften der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie* (Directory of Trade, Business and Stock Companies for the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy); *Kaufmännisches Adressbuch für Industrie, Handel und Gewerbe der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie* (Commercial Directory for Industry, Trade and Business for the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy); and *Księga Adresowa Przemysłu Galicyjskiego* (Directory of Galician Industry).

The Family History Library has a series of microfilms of business directories of the German Empire, including western parts of Poland from the year 1898 and up to World War II. These directories are entitled *Deutsches Reichs-Adressbuch für Industrie Gewerbe und Handel* (German Empire Directories for Industry, Business and Trade).

Kraków		289	Kraków	
406 959	Fussmann i S-ka, S-ka z ogr. odp., Krowoderska 6/4.		409 732	Geizhals Benjamin, wl. drukarni, Kalwaryjska 18.
413 678	Führer Tauba. Miodowa 5.		411 359	Geizhals Bronia, Koletek 9.
412 701	Gablankowska Zofja, Karmelicka 16		409 749	Geizhals Józef, Fabryka sznurowadel, Koletek 9.
305 732	Gablenski Syn, S-ka z ogr. odp., Zwierzyniec.		407 623	Gelb Samuel, Bracka 4.
140 211	Gablenski Syn, S-ka z ogr. odp., Król. Jadwigi 33.		410 229	Gelbwachs Salo, dr., adw., Krupnicza 12.
401 059	Gablenski Syn, S-ka z ogr. odp., Król. Jadwigi 33.		408 519	Geldwerth Aron, Fabryczny skład maszyn, Dietlowska 25.
410 149	Gabryś Mieczysław, Skr. poczt. 190.		404 894	Geldwerth i S-ka, Dietlowska 25.
400 791	Gackiewicz Marjan i Ludwik Figiel, Spawalnia metali, Pluczki 6.		406 971	Geldwerth Józef, J. Dietla 25.
407 205	Gadomska Anna, Zwierzyniecka 15.		412 485	Geldwerth Leon, dr., adw., Św. Marka 23.
407 798	Gaertwagen Zygmunt, Starowislna 53.		141 975	Geldwerth Leon, dr., adw., Św. Marka 23.
402 576	Galer Józef, prof., Potockiego 1.		406 858	Gelernter Isaak, rabin nowotaniecki, Augustjańska 5.
408 898	Galeczowski Józef, prof. Akad. Sztuk Pięknych, Szpitalna 17.		407 860	Geller Abraham, Ludwinów.
411 081	Galuszkiewicz Adam, ks., Św. Marka 10.		411 309	Gelles Elza, Kalwaryjska 14.
411 336	Galuszówna Ludmiła, Bracka 13.		406 968	Gelles Salo, Skrytka poczt. 272.
406 597	Gans Salo, Fabryka kitu, Kościuszki 42.		411 629	Gemeiner Aron, Augustjańska 19.
400 587	Ganz Simche, Handel maki, Krakowska 39.		401 387	Gemeiner Dawid, Skład towarów skórzańczych i galanteryjnych, Grodzka 9.
401 451	Ganz, Zakłady elektryczne i mechaniczne w Polsce, S. A., w Warszawie Rynek 6.			„Gemilas Chasudim Debais Haknesses Starej Bóżnicy”, zob. Stowarzyszenie „Gemilas Chasudim Debais Haknesses Starej Bóżnicy”.
401 389	Ganz i Infeld, Fabryka wódek i likierów, Krakowska 33.		407 148	Gemilat-Chasudim, Stowarzyszenie dobroczynne, Skawińska 2., Gmach gminy żyd.
406 136	„Garbarnia”, Klub Sportowy, Ludwinów, Barska.		412 241	Geminder Chaim Mozes, Pralnia bielizny Józefa 5.
411 690	„Garbarz”, Sprzedaż narzędzi garbarskich, Al. Krasińskiego 4/6.		411 604	„Gemulot Chasudim Kelalit”, Rejtana 10.
412 032	Garde Dawid, Orzeszkowej 5.		410 384	Genendelman Józef, Rynek Gl. 9.
414 203	Gardener Zofja, Retoryka 3.		410 080	Generalny Komisariat Sw. Ziemi, Klasztor Braci Mniejszych O. O. Reformacka 4.
413 957	Garduńska Maria, Szopiena 19.		151 563	Generalny Sekretariat III Zakonu Św. Franciszka, Loretainska 11.
412 843	Garfunkel Alfred Andrzej, inż., Mikołajska 32.		406 015	Generalny Sekretariat III Zakonu Św. Ojca Franciszka, Loretainska 11.
410 036	Garfunkel Izzy, dr., Sobieskiego 16a.		413 887	Gerber Mojżesz, Dietlowska 57.
408 426	Gartenberg J., Fabryka bielizny „Ega” i agencja handlowa ze składem konsgnacyjnym, Szewska 4.		407 162	Gerber Wolf, Skład papieru i tektury, Dietlowska 57.
406 718	Gartenberg Józef, Fabryka wedlin koszernych Krakowska 29.		409 334	Gerichter Porja, Podgórze, Nadwiślańska 1.
408 363	Gartenhaus Jakób, Fabryka sody krystalicznej, Podgórze, Kalwaryjska 23a.		410 292	Gerichter Szaja, Nadwiślańska 1.
406 182	Gartenhaus Markus Leib, Sprzedaż węgla i drzewa, Podgórze, Czarneckiego 10.		405 090	Geringer Józef K., Smoleńsk 18.
414 201	Gassner Izaak, Wrzesińska 8.		402 506	Gerlach Leonard, Konarskiego 12.
411 536	Gassner Majer, Zamojskiego 48.		404 667	Gerner Ignacy Miodowa 7.
400 501	Gassner Reiza, Zamojskiego 48.		411 923	Gerson Willner, Augustjańska 18.
401 079	„Gastropol”, S-ka z ogr. odp., Wrzesińska 11.		414 228	Gertel Leon, Krakowska 39.
408 601	Gatterer Alter, Dietlowska 7.		146 375	Gertler i Brand, Skład art. technicz. i autonomicz., Wiślna 6.
404 012	Gawin Bolesław, Kościuszki 73.		142 934	Gertler Julian, dr., adw., krajowy i obr. wojskowy, Św. Marka 21.
413 242	Gawlik, Waller i S-ka, Cracovia Bacon Export, Rzeźnicka 28.		406 268	Gertner Alter, Berka Joselewicza 19.
408 549	Gawlik Zygmunt, arch., Juliusza Lea 17.		407 153	Geschwind Izak vel Izidor, Zielona 14.
413 016	Gaworowski Józef, ks., Św. Filipa 19.		409 008	Geschwind Józef, Skawińska 13.
401 638	Gawron Józef, P. K. O.		407 525	„Gewatapol”, G. W. Taub, Św. Marka 18.
400 679	Gaz i Wado, Miejska 9, Gorzów 6.		409 368	Gewürz Rubin, Zyblikiewicza 17.
			408 992	Gibaszewski Władysław, Pl. Marjacki 1.
			410 200	Giedla Pieniężna, Mikołajska 32.
			404 515	Giedla Zbożowa i Towarowa, Andrzeja Potockiego 3.
			402 534	Gieszczykiewicz Marjan, dr., prof., Al. Mickiewicza 13.
			411 697	Gieszczykiewicz Teodor (właśc. f-my Piwarski i S-ka), Księgarnia i skład nut, Św. Jana 3.
			401 560	Gilitowska Marja, P. K. O.
			402 716	Gimnazjum im. Św. Jacka II Państwo-

Entry from 1936 PKO Bank records in Poland (list of depositors by town and country, worldwide)

2

Kowale (forgers): Kowalewski B., Szczerba R. — Sztars A. — Ludwik P. — Szopinska H.

BĘDZIN.

Miasto pow. z przedmieściami: Gzichów, Koszelew, Ksawera, Małobądz i Warpie, 254 m n. poziomu morza, siedziba sądu pok., sąd okr. Sosnowiec, 40 027 mieszkańców. Linia kol. Sosnowiec-Ząbkowice (wózki kol.: Będzin i Będzin-Miasto). Władze i urzędy państowe i samorządowe: Starostwo, Komenda powiatowa p.p., Komisariat p.p., Urząd skarbowy podat., Kasa skarbową, Mistrz Wydziału powiatowego. Kościółyszkoly: 1 kat., 1 synag., 4 gimnazja, szkoła realna, liceum handlowe, 7 szkół powszechnych. Instytucje: Szpital powszechny, zakład położniczy, ambulatorium miejskie, ambulatorium kasy chorych, miejska przychodnia przeciwgruźlicza, 2 przytułki dla sierot, 2 przytułki dla starców. Zwiazki zawodowe i stowarzyszenia: związek zawod. pracownik. handlowych, zw. zawod. pracown. igły, zw. majstrów krawieckich, cieśli, murarski, stolarski, szewski, zw. pracowników miejskich, zw. karierzy, zw. kupców, zw. drobnego kupiectwa. Targi: w każdą środę. Przemysł: Będzin stanowi jeden z najwybitniejszych ośrodków Zagłębia Dąbrowskiego. Górnictwo jest tu reprezentowane przez szereg kopalń węgla kamiennego. Bliskość tych kopalni stwarza niezmiernie dogodne warunki dla rozwoju przemysłu; silnie rozwinięty przemysł metalurgiczny (fabryki: bieli cynku, blachy cynku, śrub, tańcuchów, wyr. metalowych), spożywczy (mlynarstwo, browary, fabryki wódek, fabryka czekolady), ceramiczny (fabryka kafli, cegielnicy) i chemiczny. Tartaki, kamieniołomy.

Chef-lieu du distr. y compris les faubourgs de Gzichów, Koszelew, Ksawera, Małobądz et Warpie, 254 m d'altit., siège de la just. de paix, trib. d'arr. Sosnowiec, 40 027 habit. Ligne de Sosnowiec-Ząbkowice (gares de ch. de fer: Będzin et Będzin-Miasto). Autorités et services de l'Et. et autonomes: Starostie, Commandement de la police de distr., Commissariat de police, Bureau des impôts et contrib., Caisse du trésor, Municipalité, Office de district. Églises et écoles: 4 cath., 1 synag., 4 gymnases, 7 écoles primaires. Institutions: Hôpital général, clinique d'accouchements, ambulance municip., ambulance de la Caisse des malades, dispensaire de tuberculeux, 2 orphelinats, 2 asiles de vieillards. Assoc. profess. et corporations: Assoc. profess. des employés du commerce, assoc. profess. des travail. à l'aiguille, assoc. des tailleur., corp. des charpentiers, maîtres, menuisiers, cordonniers, assoc. des employés municip., assoc. des médecins, assoc. des commerç., assoc. de petits commerç. Marchés: mercredi. Industrie: Będzin est un des centres les plus industriels du Bassin de Dąbrowa. L'industrie minière y est représentée par de nombreuses mines de houille, dont la proximité favorise particulièrement le développement de l'industrie métallurgique (fabriques de blane de zinc, de tôles de zinc, de boulonnerie, de chaînes et d'articles métalliques), de l'industrie alimentaire (minoteries, brasseries, fabr. d'eaux-de-vie et de chocolat), de l'industrie céramique (fabr. de carreaux, briqueteries) et de l'industrie chimique. Scieries, carrières de pierres.

Starosta (Staroste): Józef Boksa. Przewodzący miasta (Président de la ville): Artur Michael. Prezes Rady Miejskiej (Présid. du Conseil Municip.): Franciszek Zebrowski.

Lekarze (médecins): Barylski Tadeusz (dr. (wener), Małachowskiego 7 — Dunaj Juli, dr. (wewn.), Kołłątaja 33 — Ferber Józ. dr., Małachowskiego 16 — Halacz Józ. dr. (wewn.), Kołłątaja 29 — Kosibowicza Tadeusz, dr. (chir), pl. 3 Maja 12 — Penski Józ. dr. (wewn.), Sieneckiewicz — Rechtsztaft Oż. dr. (dziec.), Kołłątaja 33 — Walewski L. dr. (wewn.), Kołłątaja 27 — Wasserburg Maks dr. (wewn.), Szczerbska 27 — Weinzieher Sal. dr. (wewn.), ulica Kołłątaja nr. 31. Broen A. dr., Kościuszki 22 — Jarzębowski Br. dr. (chir), Potociego 2 — Teichner M. dr. (gin), Małachowskiego 25.

Lekarze dentyci (médecins dentistes): Erlich Blumenfrucht Rach., Szczerbska 15 — Felzensztajn L., Kołłątaja 45 — Goldszt. ub. R. — Lebenbaum E., Kościuszki — Malewa Zofia, Kołłątaja 34 — Sztokhund Daw., Kołłątaja 28 — Weinzieher Ch., Kołłątaja 31.

Lekarze weterynarji (médecins vétérinaires): Raczyński Ant., Jasna 10. **Adwokaci (avocats):** Agapow Jan, Kołłątaja 23 — Ferrelle Bened., Szczerbska 12 — Paradiastal A., Kościuszki 30 — Redzyn Leon, Małachowskiego 24 — Szeniec J., Małachowskiego 16.

Natarjusze (notaires): Szretter T., Modrzejowska 44. **Komornicy (huissiers):** Koślać Edmund. Matachowskiego 24.

Agencury (commiss. en marchandises): Gertner A., Małachowskiego 3 — Hertigier A., Szczerbska 21 — Zaurompf L., Szczerbska 2.

Cukierman J., Kościuszki — Feder J., Małachowskiego 14 — Fogelowicz G., Kołłątaja 24 — Kulawik J., Kołłątaja 3 — Numburg H., Kołłątaja 29 — Rottner I., Kołłątaja 39 — Szajn M., Szczerbska 15 — Ullert N., Kołłątaja.

Akuszerski (sages-femmes): Nowak E. — Bluszcz A. — Bulina M. — Calka K. — Cheba E. — Cudak J. — Derlatko B. — Djument P. — Jagielska S. — Lech M. — Lewi F. — Malczewska J. — Meljoch F. — Mühlstajn M. — Szercz F. — Szerling M.

Apteczne artykuły — hurt (prod. pharmaceutiques en gros): Ordan J., oddz. Bocz. J. Cukiermana.

Apteczne sklepy (drogueries): Ejbusszyc J., Rynek 14 — Misiorski B. J., Kołłątaja 27 — Regierer I., Kołłątaja 13 — Wekselman T., Małachowskiego 14.

xBarcik i Ska. Kołłątaja. **Apteki (pharmacies):** xBaer S., Kołłątaja 2 — Chołwiowicz W., Kołłątaja 19 — xGold Dawid, Kołłątaja 44 — xMachajski A., 3 Maj 1.

Asezyjne przedsiębiorstwa (assainissement): Klapcia A., Wiejska 35.

Banki (banques): xBank Dyskontowy Sp. z o.o., Szczerbskiego 19 — xBank Handlowy w Warszawie, S. A., oddz., Szczerbskiego 23 — Bank Kupiecki, Sp. z o. o., Kołłątaja 33

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xBank Kredytowy, Sp. z o.o., Szczerbska 13 — xBank Ludowy, Sp. z o.o., Małachowskiego 6 — xBank Spółdzielczy, Sp. z o. o., Szczerbska 13.

Bednarze (tonneliers): Erbiński R., Zamek 5 — Lejman I., Mostowa 17.

Betonowe wyroby — fabr. (fabr. de produits en béton): Woliński I., Szczerbska 9.

Biel cynkowa (blanc de zinc): xHuta Feniks, S. A., Kościuszki 40.

Biel cynkowa — fabryki (fabr. de blanc de zinc): xHuta Feniks, S. A., Mostowa 16 — Inwald B. i J., Kościuszki 42.

Bielizna (lingerie): Feldberg Ch., Rynek 18 — Manela F., Rynek 20.

Blacharskie zakłady (fabr. de fe blanterie): Liwer Ch., Podzamcze 63 — Szybel M., Czeladzka 5. **Blacharze (ferblantiers):** Birman S., Kołłątaja 15 — Brama L., Małachow. : 6 — Erlich M., Świętojańska 5 — Golenser, Modrzejowska 54 — Podoler M., St. Rynek 11.

Blawaty (tissus): xAltman L., St. Rynek 9 — Blacharz, Plebańska 8 — Blajter A., św. Jańska 8 — Blechman F., Rynek 22 — Biun B., Małachowskiego 52

Blum M., Plebańska 13 — Blum S., Zawodzia 4 — Bosek B., Góra Zamkowa — Bratman J., Podz. 12 — Chachulska Koś. 10 — Cymerman Ch., Modrzejowska 53 — Cymerman L., St. Rynek 27 — Cynamon I., Modrzejowska 55 — Cytron J., Zamkowa 12 — Czarnocha, Czeladzka 7 — Dancygier, Browana 9 — xDancygier J. N., Modrzejowska 11 — Dreksler Ch., Plebańska 2 — Epsztajn N., Rynek 25 — xErlich H., Rynek 13 — Erlich J., Modrzejowska 31 — xErlichman J., Landau J., Rynek 11 — xErns M., Rynek 19 — xFajgenbaum K., Zamkowa 18 — Fajner N., Zamkowa 27 — Faska H., Plebańska 13 — Faska I., Plebańska 16 — Feder F., Czeladzka 23 — Feldberg I., St. Rynek 9 — Feldman A. i Oksyński I., 3 Maja 10 — Ferszenfeld I., Boczna 6 — Ferszt J., St. Rynek 19 — Ferszt J., Kościerska 2 — Fisz B., Małachowskiego 52 — Fisz J., Plebańska 3 — Fisz S., St. Rynek 25 — Fraind I., Modrzejowska 95 — Frajberg Z., St. Rynek 28 — Frenk D., Modrzejowska 85 — xFruchtwajg M., Rynek 4 — Fruchtwajg S., Szczerbska 29 — Frydman E., Plac 3 Maja 7 — Fuks D., St. Rynek 4 — xFuks M., Zawale 36 — Garfinkel W., St. Rynek 26 — Gertner I., Kołłątaja 2 — Ginsberg I., Małachowskiego 15 — Glenberg M., St. Rynek 20 — Goldberg K., Modrzejowska 42 — Hajdor T., Targowa 24 — Joskowicz B., Potockiego 5 — Lewenson I., Rynek 4 — xLewin S., Kołłątaja 20 — Lipner Ch., Kołłątaja 29 — Makowicz, Koś. 2 — xPrzyrowski, Kołłątaja 22 — Rozen J., Zamkowa 3 — Salamson J., plac 3 Maja — xSkozyrak E., św. Jańska 4 — Skóra Ch., Kołłątaja 24 — Szrochnic J., Kołłątaja 27 — Szwajcer J. i Meryn T., Kołłątaja 8 — xUngier P., Kołłątaja 3 — xWajnsztajn I., Rynek 12 — Zaks M., Zamkowa 19 — Zylberman Ch., Małachowskiego 6.

Brók (volailles): Sztrubel M., Modrzejowska 53.

Druciane wyroby (objets en fil de fer): Grünwald A., Kołłątaja 45 — xSzajn Bcia, Małachowskiego 29.

Drukarnie (imprimeries): Blumenfrucht B., Kościerska 2 — Blumenfrucht B., Kościerska 19 — xBlumenfrucht M., Kołłątaja 29 — Drukarnia Pow. Zw. Komunalnego, Szczerbska 12 — Golenzer I., Modrzejowska 17 — Golenzer I., Modrzejowska 1 — Golenzer I., plac 3 Maja 4 — xMonsiorki R., plac 3 Maja 2 — xSzpiegelman L., Kołłątaja 34 — Zajdner M., plac 3 Maja 2.

Drezwo (bois): xBrauner D., Szczerbska 19 — Ferens M., Małachowskiego 5 — Gelbhard B., Czeladzka 25 — xGold M., 3 Maja 6 — Hampel M. i Glauer Z., Czeladzka 33 — Kanal M., Gzichów 60 — Lichtenstaing N. i Erlich J., Modrzejowska 86 — Olmer J., Kołłątaja 16 — Pański A., Małachowskiego 26 — Podlński Sz. i Glik Wl. Zajdner M., plac 3 Maja 2.

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Drukarnie (imprimeries): Blumenfrucht B., Kościerska 2 — Blumenfrucht B., Kościerska 19 — xBlumenfrucht M., Kołłątaja 29 — Drukarnia Pow. Zw. Komunalnego, Szczerbska 12 — Golenzer I., Modrzejowska 17 — Golenzer I., Modrzejowska 1 — Golenzer I., plac 3 Maja 4 — xSzpiegelman L., Kołłątaja 34 — Zajdner M., plac 3 Maja 2.

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Kraków Brat-Cham

258

- 181 90 Bratnia Pomoc Studentów Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego (Prezydium), Jabłonowskich 10/12.
- 105 57 Bratnia Pomoc Studentów Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, I. Dom Akademicki im. K. Wołodkowicza, Jabłonowskich 10/12. (dod.) Zarząd.
- 163 13 Bratnia Pomoc Studentów Uniwersytetu Jagielli, II. Dom Akademicki im. Prez. Ign. Mościckiego, Al. 3 Maja 5.
- 168 67 Bratnia Pomoc Studentów T. J., (Hurtownia Tytoniowa), Jabłonowskich 10.
- 177 55 Bratnia Pomoc Studentów W. S. H., Sienkiewicza 4.
- 177 55 Bratnia Pomoc Studentów Wydziału Handlowego w Krakowie, Stowarzyszenie zarejestrowane, Sienkiewicza 4.
- 166 68 Braun Bronisław, dr., asystent oddz. wewn., Szpitala św. Lazara, specjalista chorób wewnętrznych, ul. Bracka 10, I. p.
- 105 55 Braun Włodzimierz, inżynier, Pwoźnicza 6 (p. Kamienioly).
- 168 52 Braw Moses, krawiec damski, Floriańska 30.
- 126 09 Breit Samuel, towarz żelazne, naczynia kuchenne i skł. metali półszlachetn., Sienna 1.
- 177 87 Brem Zenon, dr., adwokat, Basztowa 10.
- 166 68 Brenner Artur, architekt, Grodzka 36.
- 165 32 Brenner L., zakład uniformowy, Floriańska 36.
- 143 09 Brenner Leon, sprzedaż węgla, Cenna 12.
- 172 08 Brilham Róża, Krupnicza 14.
- 181 08 Brileter Norbert, kuśnierstwo, Grodzka 21.
- 137 63 „Bristol”, kawiarnia i restauracja, właśc. Natan Malter, Św. Gertrudy 26 (p. Maiter).
- 132 12 Broder Ignacy, Wrzesińska 4.
- 127 15 Broder Jan, inż., dr. oraz Allerhand Zygmunt, inż., radca kolej., Basztowa 23.
- 107 94 Brodinger Ignacy, dyrektor Tow. Ubezpieczeń, Kremerowska 3.
- 166 78 Brodlewicz Waclaw, dr., adwokat, Wielopole 6.
- 157 12 Broni myśliwskie pracownia, Józef Spichal Syn, P. K. O. Kraków 410.303, Sławkowska 16.
- 148 60 Bronner Dawid, Długa 6.
- 182 94 Bronowski Henryk, dyr. oddziału krak. „Expressu Ilustrowanego”, Syrokomił 17.
- 132 69 Bross A., właściciel firmy Lazar Bross, Floriańska 44, płaszcze damskie i męskie, okrycia sportowe i skórzane, rękawiczki, mieszkanie telef. 128-41 (p. Bross Lazar). Sklep Floriańska 44.
- 170 80 Bross A., właściciel firmy Lazar Bross, Rynek 12, damskie płaszcze, kostiumy, męskie płaszcze, okrycia sportowe i skórzane, rękawiczki, mieszkanie telef. 128-41 (p. Bross Lazar), Rynek Głów. 12.
- 124 89 Bross Ignacy, Al. Krasinskiego 20.
- 134 82 Bross Ignacy, zastępstwo hut i fabryk wyrobów żelazn., Potockiego 4.
- 123 09 Bross Jakób, dr., adwokat i obrona wojskowy, Grodzka 10.
- 170 80 Bross Lazar, właściciel firmy „A. Bross”, Rynek 12, mieszkanie telef. 128-41 (p. Bross A.), Rynek Głów. 12.
- 128 41 Bross Lazar, właściciel firmy A. Bross, Rynek 12, tel. 170-80 i Floriańskiej 44, tel. 132-69, mieszkanie A. Potockiego 1.
- 132 69 Bross Lazar, właściciel firmy „A. Bross”, sklep Floriańska 44, mieszkanie telef. 128-41 (p. Bross A.), Floriańska 44.
- 100 53 Browar Krakowski i Fabryka Przetwórców Słodowych Jana Götza w Krakowie, Lubicz 17.
- 110 03 Browar Tenczyński Repr., Kraków, Mostowa 12.
- 112 06 Brown-Boveri, S. A., Polskie Zakłady Elektryczne, Reprezentacja w Krakowie, Akc. Tow. Elektryczny Sokolnicki i Wiśniewski, Dominikańska 3 (p. Sokolnicki i Wiśniewski).
- 131 69 Brodzowski Leopold, dr., właściciel firmy „Kobierzec” Podwale 3 (p. Kobierzec).
- 121 14 Brudzewski Karol, dr., docent Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, okulista, Floriańska 40.
- 149 55 Bruyn J. L. de, wicekonsul holenderski, Al. Grottgera 12.
- 165 86 Brückner Józef, dr., adwokat, Grodzka 15.
- 106 69 Brüll Maurycy, przemysł drzewny, Bracka 4.
- 177 87 Bryliński Jerzy, dr., adwokat, Basztowa 10.
- 131 81 Bryndza Adolf, dyrektor, Rynek Kleparski 4.
- 106 58 „Brzeszece”, skład węgla Państwowej Kopalni, Pawia 16, Kurniki 9 (p. Skład).
- 116 28 Brzeziński Eugeniusz, dr., docent Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, specjalista chorób nerwowych, Batorego 7.
- 125 08 Brzeziński Kazimierz, architekt budowniczy, Filarcka 10.
- 175 62 Brzozowski Jan, inż., Studencka 23.
- 134 84 Brzozowski Z., Szewska 4 (p. Mydwiaski).
- 142 49 Bucheister I. I. M. S., kupiec, Stradom 25.
- 180 77 Bucheister Józef Leib, Gertrudy 29.
- 176 10 Buchner A., dypl. inż. chem., urządzenie laboratoryjne i chemiczna. Zaprzysiężony rzecznikowa Sądu Apel. w zakresie aparatów dla fizyki i chemii i chemicznej, Dolnych Młynów 9.
- 141 83 Buchweitz Jakób, agencja handlowa, Nadwiślańska 1.
- 131 57 Budkiewicz Jan, Czysta 10.
- 182 30 Budowa Nowoczesnych Dróg, S. A., Syrokomił 23.
- 106 06 Budowlane Materiały i Betonowe Wyroby, Silverbacha Emila, biuro i mieszkanie Wielopole 15 (p. Fabryka).
- 168 38 Budryk Witold, dr., inż., prof. Akademii Górniczej, Gramatyka 10.
- 155 11 Budziaszek Feliks, maszynowa pracownia stolarska, Przemysłowa 7.
- 176 61 Bufet Automat, Dydaś Włodysław, Floriańska 55.
- 170 58 Bufet Śniadaniowy i Sprzedaż Truskówek, Płoszaj Kaz., Prądnicka 2 (p. Płoszaj).
- 123 96 Bułak Włodysław, dr., lekarz chorób dziecięcych, Długa 58.
- 140 60 Bujański Eugeniusz, dyrektor biura koncertowego, Dunajewskiego 2.
- 100 19 Bujański W. Nast., biuro spedycyjne, Rynek Głów. 47 (A-B).
- 103 01 Bujwid Odon, dr., emer. prof. Uniwersytetu Jagielloniego, zakład dla wyrobu surowic i szczepionek, Lubicz 34.
- 106 98 Bukowska Janina, „Centra”, Gołębia 5.
- 109 28 Bukowska Janina, Kielecka 22.
- 165 06 Bukowski Marcin, inż. - architekt, pl. Kossaka 2.
- 113 00 Buwiuk Dawid, dr., adwokat, Grodzka 49.
- 134 59 Bunsch Karol, dr., adwokat, Retoryka 15.
- 139 46 Burda Kazimierz, wspólni f-my A. Lazar i Ska, Floriańska 37.
- 160 94 Bursa Rękodziełnicza Sierot Żydow, Podbrzezie 6.
- 125 98 Bursa Związku Młodzieży Przem. i Ręk., Skarbowka 2.
- 112 49 Burton Stanisław, biura, Basztowa 17.
- 134 71 Burton Stanisław, mieszkanie prywatne Floriańska 18.
- 120 66 Burton Stanisław, mieszkanie prywatne Przegorzały.
- 126 33 Burzyński Jan, architekt, Krowoderska 69.
- 114 80 Buszczyński Tadeusz, mieszkanie prywatne (dod.) K. Buszczyński i S-wie. Hodowla nasion, inspekcja plantacji, Góra Narodowa.
- 145 69 „Butonja”, fabryka guzików perłowych i wyrobów galanterijnych, Kęcik 18.
- 138 49 Buttner Izidor, skład papieru, Krakowska 2.
- 178 50 Büttner Andrzej, inż., inżynier agrarny. Biegły sądowy w sprawach likwidacji szkód ogniwowych, gradowych i kradzieżowych, Śląska 6.
- 163 67 Bychawska S., wędliniarnia, Długa 29.
- 175 64 Bylica Waclaw, fabryka gipsu „Łogo” i fabryka wyrobów betonowych, Łagiewniki p. Borek Falęcki.
- 148 87 Bystrzanowski Jan, naczelnik wydz. drogow. P. K. P., mieszk. Lubicz 14.
- 181 62 Bzowski Konstanty, mieszk. Konfederacka 3.

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Entry for the city of Kraków from a 1934 Polish telephone book

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For Poland between World Wars I and II, consult the various editions of *Księga Adresowa Polski* (Address Book of Poland). These business directories, which are in both Polish and French, have listings for even the smallest villages in Poland. They are available at the Slavic and Baltic Division of the New York Public Library.

For a detailed discussion of these directories, see Cymbler, Jeffrey K., "Nineteenth and Twentieth-Century Polish Directories as Resources for Genealogical Information," in *Avotaynu*, vol. 13, no. 1 (Spring 1997): 25–31.

CEMETERIES AND SYNAGOGUES

The existence and current status of Polish-Jewish cemeteries may be determined by contacting the Jewish Heritage Council of the World Monuments Fund. This organization has contracted with the U.S. Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad to catalog, document and publish Jewish cemetery and synagogue information for several Eastern European countries, including Poland (Gruber, Samuel, and Phyllis Myers, eds., *Survey of Historic Jewish Monuments in Poland* [New York: Jewish Heritage Council, World Monuments Fund, 1996, 2nd ed.]). Also see the Selected Reading lists in Chapter 2 and Appendix 1 (Selected Bibliography) for an exhaustive listing

of books and articles published on Polish-Jewish cemeteries and synagogues.

YIDDISH AND POLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS

Prior to World War II, hundreds of Yiddish- and Polish-language Jewish newspapers flourished in Poland. They often included marriage and death notices as well as articles of interest to family historians. To determine whether your town had a Jewish newspaper, see Szeintuch, Yechiel, ed., *Preliminary Inventory of Yiddish Dailies and Periodicals Published in Poland Between the Two World Wars* (Jerusalem: Center for Research on the History and Culture of Polish Jews at Hebrew University, 1986) and Glikson, Paul, ed., *Preliminary Inventory of the Jewish Daily and Periodical Press Published in the Polish Language, 1823–1982* (Jerusalem: Hebrew University Institute of Jewish Studies, 1983).

For a detailed description of the Jewish press in Poland, see Flinkier, David, M. Canin, and S. Rozenfeld, eds., *Itonut Hayehudit Shehayta* (The Jewish Press That Once Was) (Tel Aviv: World Federation of Jewish Journalists, 1973), pp. 10–38; and Fuks, Marian, *Prasa żydowska w Warszawie 1823–1939* (The Jewish Press in Warsaw, 1823–1939) (Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1979).



Territories of Poland, 1921

Map 5

The Library of Congress, YIVO Institute, Jewish Theological Seminary Library, the New York Public Library—Jewish Division, the Jewish National Library in Jerusalem and the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw have large collections of these newspapers.

THE INTERNET

Until recently, genealogists were limited in their research by having to spend countless hours in libraries and dusty archives—many of which were hundreds, if not thousands, of miles away from home, had limited hours, and contained books and documents in foreign languages. With the advent of the Internet, there is now a wealth of information available that can be accessed from the comfort of one's home by computer through the World Wide Web, mailing lists, USENET newsgroups, Telnet, E-mail and a rapidly-expanding list of resources.

For example, rather than researching one of the many gazetteers listed above, anyone with Internet access can utilize the JewishGen ShtetlSeeker and locate a Polish town's latitude and longitude and a list of towns within a certain distance of such a town.

JewishGen is the official home of Jewish genealogy in cyberspace, which hosts a mailing list and web site. In addition to the ShtetlSeeker, JewishGen currently hosts the Jewish Records Indexing-Poland Project (JRI-PL) Special Interest Group, whose goal is to create a transliterated index in English

of the Jewish vital records for all towns in Poland for which there are LDS microfilms.

Additional projects of JewishGen include the ShtetLinks project, which allows people with an interest in a particular shtetl to share information; and the JewishGen Family Finder (JGFF), which is a computer-indexed compilation of surnames and towns currently being researched by more than 8,000 genealogists worldwide and contains entries for almost every town in Poland where Jews once lived.

The advent of the Internet has provided a major tool whereby genealogists can tap into a wealth of resources and databases to share information around the globe. Ten years ago, it would have been difficult to fathom that there could be a communications explosion that would provide such access to the vast information and resources. Although cyberspace may never include the actual birth or death records of our ancestors or other genealogical documents listed in this book, who can predict what the future of the Internet holds in store for us?

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Jeffrey K. Cymbler, a professional genealogist and a practicing attorney in New York City, traces his roots in Poland back eight generations. Formerly a vice-president of the Board of the Jewish Genealogical Society of New York, he currently serves on its board.

USEFUL ADDRESSES

THE CENTRAL ARCHIVES FOR THE HISTORY OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE, P.O. Box 1149, Jerusalem 91010, Israel

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Map Release Officer, Defense Mapping Agency, Washington, D.C. 20315

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150 <<http://www.lds.org>>

JEWISH HERITAGE COUNCIL, World Monuments Fund, 949 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10028

JEWISH NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Hebrew University, Givat Ram Campus, P.O. Box 503, Jerusalem 91004, Israel

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 3080 Broadway, New York, NY 10027

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Jefferson Building, Second Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20540 <<http://lcweb.loc.gov/homepage>>

UNITED STATES NATIONAL ARCHIVES, Cartographic & Architectural Branch, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001 <<http://www.nara.gov>>

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, 42nd Street & Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10018 <<http://catnyp.nypl.org>>

U.S. COMMISSION FOR PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD, 1101 15th Street NW #1040, Washington, D.C. 20005

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM, 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place SW, Washington, D.C. 20024 <<http://www.ushmm.org>>

YAD VASHEM, P.O. Box 3477, Jerusalem 91034 Israel <<http://www.yad-vashem.org.il>>

YIVO INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH RESEARCH, 555 West 57th St., 11th Floor, New York, NY 10019 <<http://www.baruch.cuny.edu/yivo>>

JewishGen Internet URLs

JewishGen <<http://www.jewishgen.org>>

JRI-PL <<http://www.jewishgen.org/jri-pl>>

ShtetLinks <<http://www.jewishgen.org/ShtetLinks>>

ShtetlSeeker <<http://www.jewishgen.org/ShtetlSeeker>>

JGFF <<http://www.jewishgen.org/jgff>>

JEWISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES AND SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

There are more than 70 Jewish genealogical societies (JGSs) worldwide, with the number increasing at a rapid rate. For a complete and current list, contact:

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES, 7604 Edenwood Court, Bethesda, MD 20817
[<http://www.jewishgen.org/ajgs>](http://www.jewishgen.org/ajgs)

In addition to the JGSs, the following Special Interest Groups (SIGs) are composed of genealogists interested in a specific geographic region of Poland and those localities formerly within the Polish boundaries:

Galicia—c/o Shelly Kellerman Pollero, 549 Cypress Lane, Severna Park, MD 21146 <rpollero@umd5.umd.edu>

Kielce-Radom Gubernias—c/o Gene Starn, P.O. Box 520683, Longwood, FL 32752
[<http://www.jewishgen.org/krsig>](http://www.jewishgen.org/krsig)

Suwalski & Łomża Gubernias—c/o Marlene Silverman, 3701 Connecticut Avenue NW, Apt. 228, Washington, D.C. 20008 <<http://www.jewishgen.org/SuwalkLomza>>

POLISH AND EASTERN EUROPEAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Networking with other Polish genealogists, even if not Jewish, may be helpful. You may find someone else researching the history of your town and other related documentation.

EAST EUROPEAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC., P.O. Box 2536, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 4A7

FEDERATION OF EASTERN EUROPEAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES, P.O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, UT 84151-0898 <<http://feefhs.org>>

There are numerous active Polish genealogical societies throughout the United States, including the following:

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 984 North Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, IL 60622
[<http://members.aol.com/pgsamerica>](http://members.aol.com/pgsamerica)

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA, P.O. Box 713, Midway City, CA 92655-0713
[<http://feefhs.org/pol/frgpgsca.html>](http://feefhs.org/pol/frgpgsca.html)

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT AND THE NORTHEAST, 8 Lyle Road, New Britain, CT 06053-2104
[<http://feefhs.org/pol/frgpgsct.html>](http://feefhs.org/pol/frgpgsct.html)

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREATER CLEVELAND, 906 College Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44113
[<http://feefhs.org/pol/frgpgsgc.html>](http://feefhs.org/pol/frgpgsgc.html)

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS, P.O. Box 381, Northampton, MA 01060-0381
[<http://feefhs.org/pol/frgpgsma.html>](http://feefhs.org/pol/frgpgsma.html)

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN, Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, MI 48202-4067
[<http://feefhs.org/pol/frgpgsmi.html>](http://feefhs.org/pol/frgpgsmi.html)

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF MINNESOTA, Branch of Minnesota Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 16069, St. Paul, MN 55116-0069 <<http://feefhs.org/pol/frgpgsmn.html>>

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF TEXAS, 15917 Juneau Lane, Houston, TX 77040-2155

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK, 299 Barnard Street, Buffalo, NY 14206-3212
[<http://feefhs.org/pol/frgpgswn.html>](http://feefhs.org/pol/frgpgswn.html)

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, P.O. Box 342341, Milwaukee, WI 53234-2341
[<http://feefhs.org/pol/frgpgswi.html>](http://feefhs.org/pol/frgpgswi.html)



Administrative Divisions of Poland, 1917

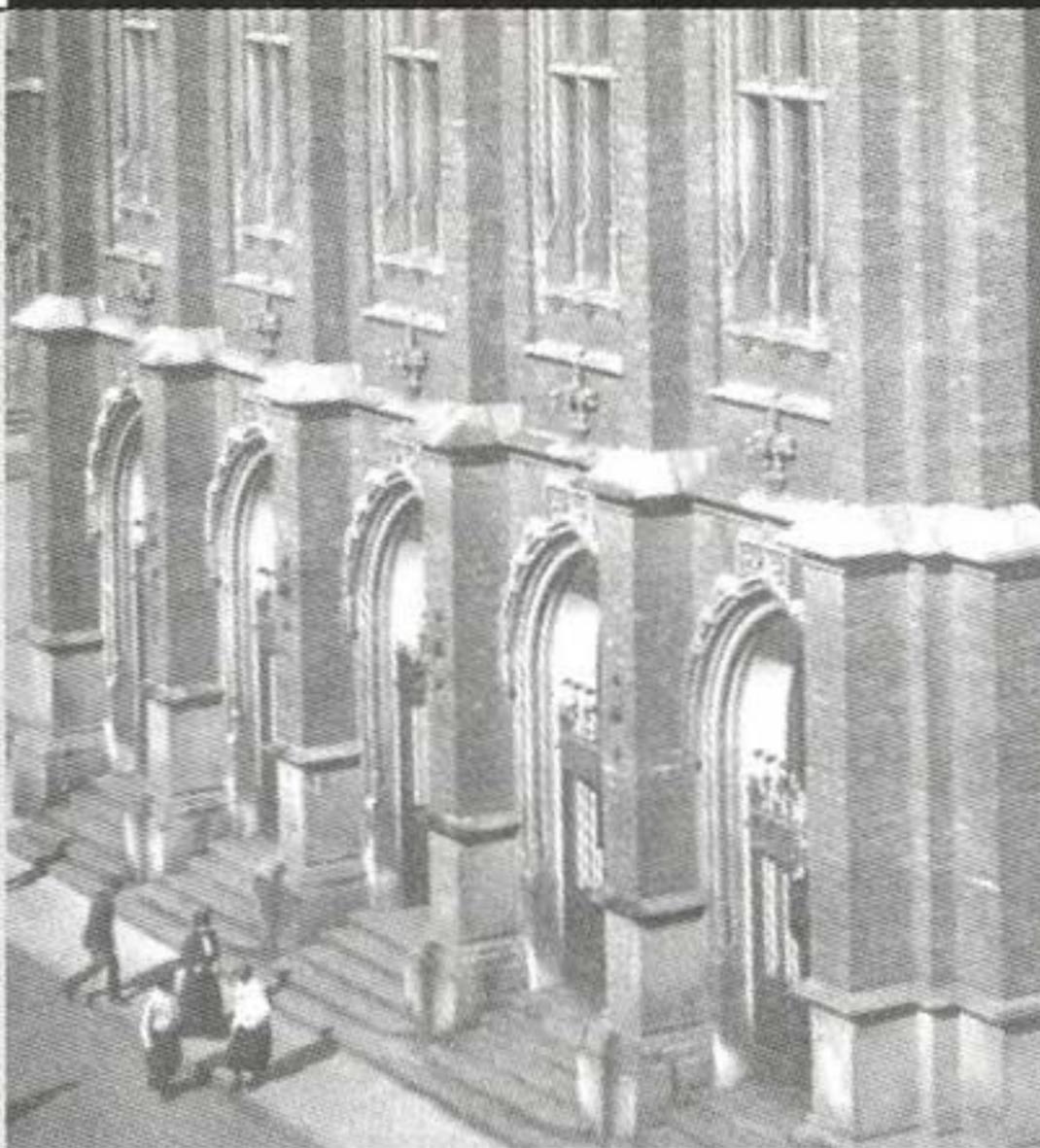
Map 6

JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY

The Research Center on Jewish History and Culture

by Joachim S. Russek
Assistant Director

CHAPTER ONE



THE RESEARCH CENTER ON
JEWISH HISTORY AND CULTURE
ul. Batory 12
31-135 Kraków

Tel: 48/12/337-058
Fax: 48/22/344-593

The Research Center on Jewish History and Culture was established on October 1, 1986, as an interfaculty and interdisciplinary unit of Jagiellonian University. For a number of years, there was both a growing awareness of the need to conduct research in this field and a growing interest in studying the Jewish past in Poland. Professor Józef Gierowski, a historian and rector (president, in U.S. terms) of the university, was one of the Center's strongest supporters. Eventually, he became its first director.

The Center is housed in a restored historic building in Kraków at 12 Batory Street. The Center has three basic goals: to conduct research on the history and culture of Jews in Poland and coordinate similar research at other Polish universities, with the participation of 70 researchers; on-going training of the academic staff; and to offer courses and disseminate knowledge on Jewish history and culture in Poland and on Polish-Jewish relations.

The development of the Center depends primarily on its contacts with foreign scholarly institutions and the ability to have access to relevant literature published abroad as well as technical assistance. The Center library currently has a collection of more than 1,000 books, many of which were donated by friends from abroad.

The Center has published inventories of Judaica and bibliographies of books and articles published in Poland during the years 1900–1939 and 1945–1985 as well as of the main collections of legal documents in Kraków.

The recently opened Center for Jewish Culture at Kazimierz, in the Jewish quarter of Kraków, culminates a lengthy project to provide a central gathering place for the increasing number of Jewish visitors to Kraków as well as the few remaining elderly Jews.

The Center offers a Yiddish-language course and a seminar entitled "Introduction to Jewish History and Culture in Poland." Once a month, the Center offers a lecture on Jewish topics which is open to the public. In addition, the Center organizes and participates in many international events.

The Center cooperates with numerous foreign institutions, including the Hebrew University in Jerusalem; the Institute on Polish-Jewish Relations at Oxford University; Oxford Center for Hebrew Studies; the University of Connecticut at Storrs; the Project Judaica Foundation in Washington, D.C.; and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C.

Several Center projects are ongoing, including the following:

Bibliographical Projects

- A guide to bibliographies, inventories and catalogues of Polish Judaica
- Bibliography of Polish-language Judaica published between 1944 and 1989
- Bibliography of all Judaica published in Poland between 1901 and 1939
- Current bibliography of Judaica published in Poland
- Catalogue of Judaica in the Jagiellonian Library
- Bibliography of Polish Judaica from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries
- Bibliography of the contents of the Polish-language press published in Poland

Archival Inventories

- Inventory of Judaica in the Grodzki and Ziemska court registers, which are the main collections of legal documents in Kraków
- Inventory of Jewish archival materials at the State Archives in Rzeszów
- Archival survey related to the Holocaust period for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Sociological Projects

- A sociological guide to Jewish landmarks in Galicia
- Attitude of Poles toward the Holocaust, based on research conducted in the town of Oświęcim (called "Auschwitz" by the Germans) and vicinity
- The State Museum of Auschwitz-Birkenau—its origin, present and future
- Psychiatric and psychosocial consequences of the persecutions experienced by Jews during World War II
- Stereotypes of Jews among Polish children and teenagers
- Oral history:
 - a. Life stories of Polish Jews
 - b. Life stories of those who saved Jews during the Holocaust and those awarded Righteous Among the Nations medal by Yad Vashem

Joachim S. Russek is president of the Center for Jewish Culture in Kraków and assistant director of The Research Center on Jewish History and Culture.

JUDAICA FOUNDATION OF POLAND

by Mark E. Talisman
Vice-Chairman



JUDAICA FOUNDATION
OF POLAND
ul. Meiselsa 17
31-058 Kraków

Tel: 48/12/565-599
Fax: 48/12/255-034

The B'nai Emunah Prayer House on Meisels Street, in the famed Jewish quarter of Kraków known as Kazimierz, was in ruins when we first saw it in 1986. UNESCO had already designated this Jewish quarter as a world treasure in need of restoration and preservation, encouraging us to consider restoring this once active Jewish site to provide a critical cornerstone for the reconstruction of the entire area.

Preserving the memory of the once huge Jewish community in Poland, which flourished for nearly a thousand years, became an important priority in the restoration of this prayer house. Professor Józef Gierowski, then the distinguished rector (president) of Jagiellonian University, the oldest university in Poland, took the lead in this undertaking in 1986. He had been elected rector under the Communists, but he never lost his voice of truth, notwithstanding the personal risks he faced.

From the early planning stages in 1986, Professor Gierowski's very able executive assistant, Joachim Russek, shared his passion for learning and teaching the truth about the complicated history of the Jews in Poland and the interaction of the Jewish community with the larger Polish community.

In the ensuing years, the original Research Center on Jewish History and Culture at Jagiellonian University (see adjoining article, p. 22) has produced volumes of research on Jewish history in Poland, gathered extensive archival material, preserved priceless historical papers for future academic study

and publication, and recently produced a valuable first volume on Jewish history. Leather-bound copies were formally presented to the U.S. Department of State, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, the U.S. Congress Law Library, the Library of Congress and the White House.

The Center has hosted a unique six-week, college-level educational program since 1990. This extensive and highly regarded college summer institute, in cooperation currently with Brandeis University, assists students in studying the rich Jewish history of Poland, as well as the Holocaust, with the finest faculty that can be assembled. Field visits to historical sites greatly enhance the experience of learning.

The Center offers public programs, readings, lectures, concerts and exhibitions. A recent annual listing of activities organized by Mr. Russek at the Center included the premiere of Gilbert Levine's music composed in the idiom of klezmer, which filled the byways of Kraków for centuries, and lectures by distinguished authors, historians, survivors, journalists and others from the faculty of Jagiellonian and other universities.

Numerous seminars on Jewish history have been presented at the Center in cooperation with other organizations from Europe, the United States and Israel. Newsmaking presentations by Jewish communal leaders from all parts of the world are frequently conducted at the Center. A major series of programs took place at the Center for the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau.

There are important plans yet to be implemented in order to complete the effective utilization of this prime site. Two adjoining parcels of land expected to be developed as an integral part of the Center complex include an office facility for Jewish non-profit organizations working in Kraków and the construction and operation of a fully kosher hotel and restaurant (there are currently no other such facilities in Kraków) to serve the thousands of monthly visitors.

The Center has benefited extensively from foundation grants and from the Joint Commission for Humanitarian Assistance to Poland, which received its income from the sale of agricultural commodities to the Polish government. The Joint Commission is operated by the U.S. and Polish governments.



The interior of the Center for Jewish Culture in Kraków (renovated former B'nai Emunah synagogue)

Mark E. Talisman is president of the Project Judaica Foundation of Washington, D.C.; vice-chairman, Judaica Foundation, Kraków, Poland; and founding vice-chairman, United States Holocaust Memorial Council and Museum.

CHAPTER ONE

Index to Jewish birth records, Jarczów, 1868

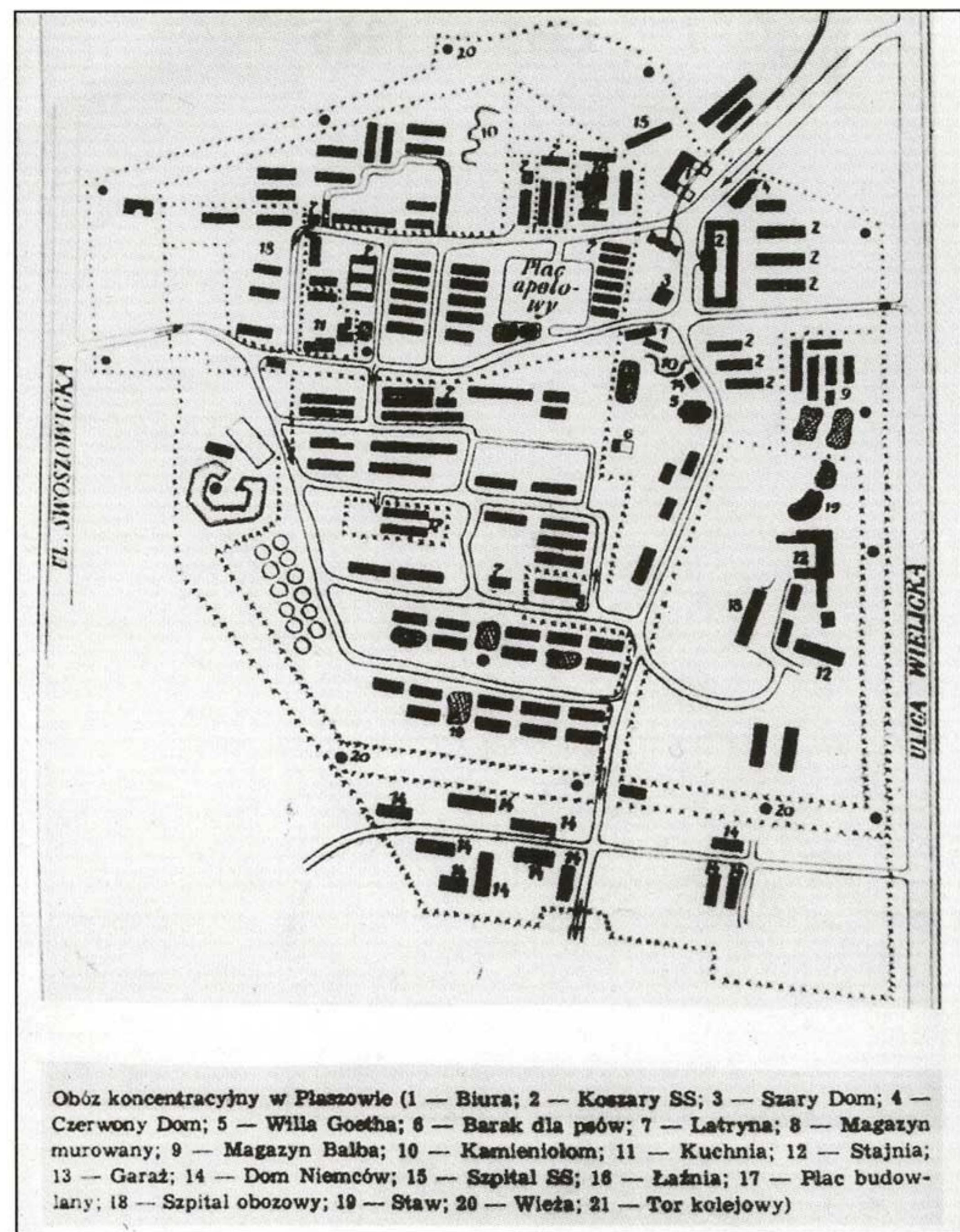
6

S p i s
zmarłych od dnia 20.4.1942 do dnia 1.9.1942 .

L.P.	Nazwisko i imię	Data śmierci	Nr. aktu	U w a g i
1.	/ Blułfarb Menasza	20.4.1942	✓ 1461	z ul. Grodzkiej 23
2.	/ Gladsztein Sura	20.4. " "	✓ 1147	
3.	/ Wajsman Jakub	20.4. " "	✓ 1063	z ul. Lipowej 7
4.	/ Topas Moszek	20.4. " "	✓ 1066	z ul. Zamkowej 9
5.	/ Przysucha Gitla	20.4. " "	✓ 1261	Majdan-Tatarski
6.	/ Korn Judka	20.4. " "	✓ 1062	z ul. Zamkowej 9
7.	/ Kataryniarz Hersz	20.4. " "	✓ 1328	
8.	/ Sztejnberg Szyja	20.4. " "	✓ 1338	z ul. Grodzkiej 20
9.	/ Goldmann Josef	21.4. " "	✓ 1068	z ul. Zamkowej 9
10.	/ Erlich Majer	21.4. " "	✓ 1067	z ul. Lipowej 7
11.	/ Rozensztajn Mendel	21.4. " "	✓ 1071	z ul. Zamkowej 9
12.	/ Grin Sura Szajndla	22.4. " "	✓ 1423	
13.	/ Dorfgajer Małza Liba	22.4. " "	✓ 1390	
14.	/ Herzberg Fajga	22.4. " "	✓ 1185	z ul. Furmańskiej 2
15.	/ Hernhut Moszek	22.4. " "	✓ 1187	
16.	/ Herzman Lewi Icek	22.4. " "	✓ 1188	
17.	/ Tuchman Abuś Dawid	22.4. " "	✓ 1361	
18.	/ Edelsberg Fajga	22.4. " "	✓ 1175	
19.	/ Pajczer Rubin	22.4. " "	✓ 1516	
20.	/ Kaczkes	22.4. " "	✓ 1285	z ul. Szerokiej 41
21.	/ Sieradzki Jakub	24.4. " "	✓ 1069	z ul. Zamkowej 9
22.	/ Rubinson Chana Gitla	24.4. " "	✓ 1248	
23.	/ Blas Golda Cyrla	24.4. " "	✓ 1517	
24.	/ Goldsobel Majer	25.4. " "	✓ 1493	
25.	/ Kornsztajn Chaim	25.4. " "	✓ 1070	z ul. Zamkowej 9
26.	/ Rozen Szmul	26.4. " "	✓ 1072	" " " "
27.	/ Jachimowicz Moszek	27.4. " "	✓ 1056	" " " "
28.	/ Ullman Ber	29.4. " "	✓ 1520	
29.	/ Holzheker Majer	29.4. " "	✓ 1519	z ul. Lipowej 7
30.	/ Szlakman Chana Elka	30.4. " "	✓ 1521	
31.	/ Waserman Haszel	30.4. " "	✓ 1522	
32.	/ Kerszenblat Jakub	1.5. " "	✓ 1524	z ul. Zamkowej 9
33.	/ Rubinsztajn Chaja N.	1.5. " "	✓ 1523	
34.	/ Fernand Moszek	2.5. " "	✓ 1525	
35.	/ Mąciarz Eliasz	2.5. " "	✓ 1564	z ul. Zamkowej 9
36.	/ Zajchhaft Josef Hersz	2.5. " "	✓ 1563	" " " "
37.	/ Sroka Lejb	3.5. " "	✓ 1565	" " " "
38.	/ Fruchtel Aba	3.5. " "	✓ 1566	" " " "
39.	/ Rutman Chaja Ruchla	3.5. " "	✓ 1526	
40.	/ Purzycki Mortek	4.5. " "	✓ 1568	z ul. Zamkowej 9
41.	/ Bersztei Wolf	4.5. " "	✓ 1527	

A partial list of Jews in the Lublin ghetto who died between April 20 and October 1, 1942

7



■ Plan of concentration camp in Płaszów, 1943–1945

8

Auszug aus dem Aufgebotsbuche des Mairenenbezirkes Wyciąg z księgi zapowiedzi okręgu metrykalnego				Seite Stronica	
Des Bräutigams und seiner Elteru Narzeczonego i jego rodziców		Der Braut und ihrer Eltern Narzeczonej i jej rodziców		Ort und Zeit miejscze	
Vor- und Zuname, Geburtsort Stand und Beschäftigung Imię i nazwisko, miejscze urodzenia, stan i zatrudnienie	Wohnort miejscze zamie- szkania	Vor- und Zuname Geburtsort Stand und Beschäftigung Imię i nazwisko, miejscze urodzenia, stan i zatrudnienie	Wohnort miejscze zamie- szkania	1 2 3	Anmerkung UWAGA
<p>Kendall Charles geboren am 25ten Februar 1880 j. in Chorleywood Hertfordshire Charles George Kendall geborener Leopold C. Mack Charles geborener Anton Wolfert und Monastyczka</p> 		<p>aer Kelly geborn am 26 September 1879 in Chorleywood Hertfordshire Kendall Charles Leopold Kelly j. in London Kensington Charles Kelly und Langen j. wohnt in Chorleywood</p> 			<p>Aufgebotes zapowiedzi</p> <p>1900</p> <p>in Chorleywood Hertfordshire Kendall Charles</p>

Dass vorstehender Auszug mit der betreffenden Eintragung des Aufgebotsbuchs vollkommen übereinstimmt, auch dass gegen diese Ehe gar kein Hinderniss obwaltet, wird hiermit bestätigt.

~~że powyższy wyciąg z dotyczącym wpisem księgi zapowiedzi zupełnie się zgadza, także że do tegoż małżeństwa nie zachodzi przeszkoda potwierdzająca się niniejszym.~~

Praeclarus vell T

Marriage announcement (1906) of Bendet Antler, born 1880, son of Leiser and Nesie Antler from Monasterzyska, to Lea Hecht, born 1879, daughter of Isaak Hecht and Henja Ziwie Kestenblatt from Czortków

9



The Partitions of Poland: 1772, 1793, 1795

Map 7



- Towns within the current borders of Poland with a 1939 Jewish population of 10,000 or more

Towns Included in Chapter 2

Map 8