

The
Kielce
Radom
 Special Interest Group
Journal

Volume 2, Number 2
 Spring 1998
 Orlando, Fla., U.S.A.

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

IN THIS ISSUE . . .

- CYRILLIC OCCUPATIONS
by Dolores Lee Ring 3
- CONFIRMING THE ZELINGER-
 KESTENBERG CONNECTION,
 Working with Early 19th Century
 Vital Records
by Robert E. Heyman 9
- SURNAMES FROM THE OPOCZNO
 YIZKOR BOOK
compiled by Gideon Carmi 15
- WACHOCK TOMBSTONE
 PHOTOGRAPHS
*text by Mike Persillin, tombstone
 transcriptions by Rabbi Charles
 Lippman* 17
- LETTERS 19
- BOOK REVIEW: JEWISH ROOTS
 IN POLAND by Miriam Weiner
Reviewed by Warren Blatt 21
- SŁOWNIK HISTORII KIELECKICH
 ŻYDÓW, The Dictionary of the
 Kielce Jews
*by Krzysztof Urbański and
 Rafal Blumenfeld* 25
- REPORT OF RECENT MEETING OF
 THE LAGOWER MUTUAL BENEFIT
 SOCIETY OF TORONTO
by Sid Orfus and Max Katchky 28
- EXTRACT DATA IN THIS ISSUE 30
 Radom deaths, 1827-1841 31
 Daleszyce births, marriages and
 and deaths, 1826-1846 44
- GLOSSARY, PRONUNCIATION GUIDE
 52
- ... but first a word from your coordinator . . 2

The
Kielce-Radom
 Special Interest Group
Journal

ISSN No. 1092-8006

©1998, all material this issue

published quarterly by the
KIELCE-RADOM
Special Interest Group (SIG)

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.

ADVISORY GROUP:

Warren Blatt
Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis
Gene Starn, Coordinator

VISIT OUR WEB PAGE

www.jewishgen.org/krsig

Subscriptions and all administrative
 correspondence should be directed to:

KIELCE-RADOM SIG
Gene Starn, Coordinator
P.O. Box 520583
Longwood, FL 32752 U.S.A.
e-mail: genes@iag.net
Phone: (407) 788-3898

All matters relating to research should
 be directed to:

Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis
P.O. Box 784
Reisterstown, MD 21136-0784
e-mail: merlyn@access.digex.net

1998 dues (U.S. funds) are:
 \$26.00 for U.S., Canada and Mexico
 \$32.00 for all others
 [add \$6.00 for airmail delivery instead
 of surface mail overseas]

... but first a word from our coordinator

Members have asked me if there is going to be a gathering of Kielce-Radom SIG members at the AJGS seminar in Los Angeles, July 12-17. The answer is "YES!" A meeting of those interested has been scheduled for Monday, July 13, from noon to 1:50 p.m. It will be the first time we've been able to get together since we first organized during the closing moments of the summer seminar in Boston two years ago.

Both Warren Blatt and myself will be there. We'll want to know your thinking about the future of the SIG and the Journal. What are you most happy with? What would you like to see more of, or improved, or added? It is your feedback and help that keeps this organization going. So come prepared to give us your input.

Of course, we will also want to know if YOU can help US. You hear us continually calling for more help to extract materials from the LDS microfilms. We can't impress you enough of the importance of these projects. We will also want to know what other specialties you might have to offer our members in allied fields of research ... available books and records, translation capabilities, photographs, first-hand experiences, etc.

Which is a perfect lead-in to an urgent request on my part. I am looking for someone to take over my duties of putting together the Journal each quarter, and eventually someone else to take over as coordinator, keeping track of membership and finances. Neither task is too difficult, but I find that my health and personal matters need more of my time.

In putting out the Journal, you would have to be computer literate in word processing with WordPerfect or MS Word. The style of the Journal has already been established, so you would follow these guidelines. The content of the Journal is supplied virtually camera-ready. All you would have to do is the finishing touches to be ready for the printer. If you think you might be interested in taking over some of these duties, or want to know more details, please send me an e-mail or a call me, collect, evenings (407-788-3898).

We have another information-packed issue, beginning with Dolores Ring's occupations in Cyrillic along with some sound advice for those doing Cyrillic translations. Robert Heyman tells of his experiences in working with vital records in the early 1800s, and Warren Blatt reviews what he calls "the most comprehensive work ever published on Polish-Jewish genealogy." Plus many more interesting articles and extracts from Radom and Daleszyce.

Read on, enjoy, and increase your genealogical knowledge.

Gene Starn

Cyrillic Occupations

Dolores Lee Ring

This list of Cyrillic occupational words was developed from vital records from the Kielce area, and a list of Polish occupations in Occupational Definitions by Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis, with acknowledgements to Warren Blatt, Michael Tobias, Maria Binder Greber and Alexander Beider (I:1). Difficulties in preparing such a list are caused by the change of meanings with time, lack of uniformity in spelling, and determining the correct translation for an occupation consisting of more than one word. The starred words are non-occupational terms, which may be used with general occupations. I want to give special thanks to Alexander Beider, whose suggestions and corrections made this list possible.

<u>РУССКИЙ</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>		
аптекарь	pharmacist	грузчик	loader
арендатор	lease-holder	дворник	street-sweeper
бакалейщик	grocer	дел мастер	master craftsman
банкир	banker	должностной	official
банщик	bath attendant	домовладелец	homeowner
бармен, буфетчик	bartender	домовладелец	landlord
баржа, лодочник	barge, boatman	дровокол	woodchopper
батрак	cottager, farm-laborer	дубильщик	tanner
божницы дозора	of Jewish administration*	жертвователь	alms giver
больница	hospital*	жестяник	tinsmith
бондарь	cooper, barrel-maker	жилец	tenant, lodger
верник, казначей	trustee	жнец	reaper
винодел	wine-maker	заместитель	assistant
винокур	alcohol-distiller	заместитель раввин	assistant rabbi
владелец	proprietor, owner	землевладелец	landowner
возница	coachman	земледелец	peasant, farmer
врач	doctor	знахарь	medicine man
галантерейщик	haberdasher, seller of fancy goods	золотых дел мастер	goldsmith craftsman
гильдия	guild *	известь	lime*
глиняный	clay, earthenware*	извозчик	carrier, drayman
гобелен	tapestry*	изготовитель	manufacturer
гостинодворец	shopkeeper in bazaar	имбирный хлеб	gingerbread
гончар	potter	кабачник	inn, tavern-keeper
гостиница	inn*	каменотёс	stone-cutter
государственный -		каменщик	mason, bricklayer
служащий	civil servant	кантор	cantor
гравёр	engraver	квалифицированный	qualified*
гребень	comb*	кирпич	brick*
		кожевник	tanner (skin to leather)
		колёсник	wheel-maker

колонист	colonist, settler	ножовщик	cutler
кондитер	pastry-cook, confectioner	носильщик	porter
конторщик	clerk, office worker	обойщик	upholsterer
контролёр	controller, supervisor	обрезание	circumcision*
конюх	stable-hand	овсянка, ячмень	groats, barley*
копчёный	smoked (fish, meat)*	опекун	tutor
кочегар	stoker, fireman	парикмахер	barber
красильщик	dyer	пастух	shepherd
краснодеревщик	cabinet-maker	пекарь	baker
крахмал	starch*	перевозчик	ferryman, carrier, boatman
крестьянин	peasant	переплётчик	bookbinder
кузнец	blacksmith	печатник	printer
купец	merchant	пивовар	brewer
кучер	coachman	писатель	writer
лабозник	corn, flour merchant	плотник	carpenter
лавочник	huckster, street trader	повар	cook
ларёчник	stallholder, peddler	повивальная бабка	midwife
лесник	forester	подёнщик	day-laborer
лесоторговец	wood tradesman	подмастерье	apprentice
лодочник	boatman	подрядчик	contractor
лудильщик	tinker, pan-mender	полицейский	policeman
маклер	broker	помощник	assistant*
маляр	painter	портниха	dressmaker
мануфактурой торговец	clothier, dealer	портной	tailor
машинист	wagon-driver	постоялец, постоянно	constant, always*
медник	coppersmith, tinker, brazier	почтальон	postman
мелкий, мелочный	small scale, petty*	поэт	poet
мельник	mill	продащица	shop assistant
мельница	grinding mill*	промышленник	industrialist
металлообработка	metalwork	работник	worker
меховщик, скорняк	furrier	раввин	rabbi
младший кагальный	lesser kahal member	резак	knife*
могильщик	grave-digger	разный	diverse (various work)*
молочник	dairyman	резник	butcher, shochet
мостовщик	paver	ростовщик	money-lender
музыкант	musician	рудокоп	miner of minerals
мукомол	flour-miller	рыбак	fisherman
мыло	soap*	садовник	farmer, gardener
мэр	mayor	сапожник	shoemaker
мясник	butcher	священник	clergyman
надзиратель	overseer, foreman	сельскохозяйственная - работа	agricultural work
неквалифицированный	unskilled*	серебряных дел мастер	silversmith
нищий	beggar	скотовод	cattle-breeder

скотопромышленник	cattle-dealer	ученик	pupil, apprentice
скульптор	sculptor	учёный	scholar
слесарь	locksmith	учитель	teacher, schoolmaster
служитель	servant, attendant	фабрикант	manufacturer
смоляр	pitch-burner	фабрикант сукна	clothier, draper
снаряжение	outfit, equipment	фармацевт	pharmacist
советчик	advisor	фермо владелец	farm-owner
содержатель	landlord	фермер	farmer
солеторговец	salt dealer	фонарщик	lamplighter
солевар	salt worker	харчевник	tavern-keeper
солодовник	maltster	хлебопёк	bread-baker
специалист	specialist scholar	хлопок	cotton*
старший кагальный	senior kahal member	хмеля торговец	hops-peddler
стёганое одеяло	quilt*	хозяин	landlord
стекольщик	glazier	цырюлик	barber-surgeon
столяр	joiner, carpenter	цукерник	confectioner
сторож	watchman, guard	часовой	sentry, guard
строитель	builder	часовщик	watchmaker
студент	college student	часовых дел мастер	watchmaker, repair
телега	cart, wagon	частник	private (trader, etc.)
телохранитель	bodyguard	чернорабочий	unskilled laborer
ткач	weaver	чертежник	draftsman
ткач корзин	basket maker	шапочник	hatter
товары	goods, merchandise	шахтёр	coal miner
токарь	lathe turner	швейцар	door-keeper
торговать	peddler, dealer, huckster	швея, белошвейка	seamstress
торговать	to deal	шинкарь	tavern keeper
торговец	peddler, trader, dealer	школьник	synagogue sextant
трактирщик	innkeeper	школьный	of school*
трубочист	chimney-sweep	шляпник торговец	hat seller
уборщица	laborer, charwoman	шляпник	hat-maker
уксус	vinegar*	шорник, седельник	saddler, harness-maker
уличный торговец	hawker, peddler	экипажный мастер	cart-maker
умелец	skilled craftsman	эконом	steward
управитель	bailiff, land-steward	ювелир	jeweler
учащийся	school student		

This is an example of a multiple-word occupation. In Kielce 1880, B10, the father is Abram Ryng, a master tinsmith.

*Абрам Ринг / Аврам Ринг / Изготовитель оловянных изделий
 занимался одним из самых важных ремесел в городе
 и был в числе первых владельцев фабрики в городе*

The Military Occupation

The occupation of soldier may be accompanied by words that further describe his service. For convenience in use, these words have been grouped together in the following table. In the event that a soldier was stationed elsewhere, his wife might register the birth herself.

армия	army	отставник	retired officer or soldier
батальон	battalion	отставной	retired
без срочность	without urgency	отсутствующий	absent
безграничный	limitless	офицер, командир	officer or commander
военный	soldier	пехотинец	infantryman
военный врач	military surgeon	полк, полковой	regiment, regimental
временный	temporary	полоска	region of land
гвардеец	guard soldier	постоянная армия	regular army
госпиталь	military hospital	рядовой	private (soldier)
действительная -		служба в армии	military service
служба	active service	служивый	soldier
действующая армия	army in field	солдат	soldier
квартирант	quartered, billeted	солдатка	soldier's wife
конник	cavalry man	состоит на службе	in service
новобранец	recruit	срочная	urgency
освободить от -		срочная служба	service for fixed period
военной службы	dismiss from military	увольняться	to become discharged
отпуск	furlough	увольнение в запас	transferred to reserve
отслуживать	serve time in army	унтер офицер	non-commissioned officer
отставка	discharge, dismissal		

In Kielce 1872: B24, the father is Jozek Pik, a retired non-commissioned officer.

Водва нага ідейсудны адымны імяно Жозек Пик (Jozek Pik) отставной Унтер-Офицер. сорок три лет и три дня жий самоствующий водеревни Краево и вышестатвни

To The Cyrillicly Challenged Translator

When I started researching vital statistics in the Cyrillic era of Poland¹, I was happy just to find the names of ancestors. But as I gained in experience, I wanted more and realized that the ability to read the occupations would add immensely to an understanding of the families. Of course, the original meanings of the words may have changed over the years.

These are the problems I encountered and the answers I found! If you have asked the same questions, these suggestions may help you get on the fast track.

Do I Need a Big Dictionary?

A small dictionary is handy if you want it, but it should not be your only one. When you are examining dictionaries, look for the following features:

- the largest number of entries you can find
- obsolete terms, as those are likely to be the words you are trying to decipher
- multiple meanings for words
- a section on grammar and the irregular forms of words

Why Isn't That Word in the Dictionary?

There are several reasons. Some words just aren't in the dictionary (like Polish words that are written in Cyrillic characters), but most are hiding out because you have not correctly interpreted the handwriting. Get and study a copy of the handwriting chart, "The Russian Alphabet (with English, Polish, and German Equivalents)", which

can be found in *A Translation Guide to 19th-Century Polish-Language Civil-Registration Documents*, by Judith A. Frazin. It is very easy to miss the mark that is the difference between the Cyrillic letters и, ѣ, to distinguish between handwritten и, н, п, or to find the hook that is the start of the letters л, м. Consider the possibility that you may not be dividing the letters in the correct place. Try alternate sequences of letters. Remember that some symbols have no equivalent or are no longer used. The clerk may have misspelled the word, so try different vowels or consonants that have a similar sound to plug into your mystery word.

In the end, you might not find an entry for the exact word, but look at the entry that is closest to the word you are translating. Note the root part. Then examine the entry for all the multiple meanings with that root. See if adding a common ending, like ер or ник will make the word you are looking for. Check to see if the difference is a grammatical ending.

Why Am I Getting These Strange Occupations?

Templates have been developed to get you started, but they are not an absolute pattern. See *Anomalies in the Polish Vital Records* (I:4). If you don't examine the style, you may find that you have tried to make an occupation from a non-occupational word. In the space after the person's name, there are many possible combinations of words. Here are some of the variations that you might find in the pattern.

¹ The Cyrillic era is 1868-1918

- **appeared**, given name, surname, **supporting self**, **occupation**, town, age
- **appeared**, given name, surname, **occupation**, age, **residing**, town
- **appeared**, surname, given name, **living**, town, **occupation**, age
- **occupation**, **appeared**, given name, surname, **born**, town, age
- **appeared**, wife's name, surname, age, **native of**, town (look for the usual wife's entry below in the record; the father may be mentioned, with his occupation or the notation deceased)

временный	temporary
житель	resident, inhabitant
заработок	seasonal earnings
зарабатывать на изнь	earning a living
имеющийся	present, available
местный житель	local inhabitant
неизвестный	unknown
постоянный житель	permanent resident
проживающий	residing, living
прожитие	living, livelihood
религиозный	religious
рождаться, родиться	be born
содержаться	supporting self by
урождённая	born (nee)
уроженка, родина	native of

Is It My Imagination, Or Are They All Manufacturers Or Traders?

Watch for two-word occupations, using a common listing, followed by what was sold or traded, such as manufacturer (of) vinegar or trader (of) cotton.

Oops, Why Is My Ancestor Sometimes a Miller and Sometimes a Butcher

It can happen, but you also may have mistaken similarly spelled words, like the words below. Study the word list for other look-alikes.

- Божница (a Polish word written in Cyrillic, meaning synagogue) and возница (coachman)
- купец (merchant), кучер (another word for coachman) and кузнец (blacksmith)
- маклер (broker) and маляр (painter)
- мельник (miller) and мясник (butcher)
- смоляр (pitch-burner) and столяр (joiner, carpenter)
- сапожник (shoemaker), шапочник (hatter), and шорник (saddler)

Is There Time To Do All of This At The Library?

No, there isn't. Assuming you have a microfilm reader that shows the image on a flat table-type surface, put a blank paper down on the image and trace the words you can't read. Magnify if possible. If the rest of the entry is a mystery, record the whole sentence. Clearly mark the akta and year this is for.

Keep a list of the words that can't be translated, because sooner or later you will find a record with the mystery word written plainly enough to decipher the spelling. At your leisure, you can look up such entries in the dictionary

Confirming the Zelinger-Kestenberg Connection

Working with Early 19th Century Vital Records

By Robert E. Heyman

The Zelinger family provided me with three important lessons in doing research in the Polish vital records. First, it is *absolutely vital* to look at the older records, from the Roman Catholic period. It is very wrong to take the attitude of "It can't do any good, since they didn't have surnames." Because of these records, I have been able to push my Kestenberg ancestry back another two generations, and add potentially hundreds of new cousins to my tree. Second is the importance of doing complete extracts of the records, especially for the early period. Simply because the surnames were scarcer, and records not as good, we must look at every clue. Finally, hunt down every record, even when you are sure that there is nothing to be gained. You never know when you might find some additional piece of information.

My search of my Kestenberg ancestry led me to the town of Olkusz ("See Where Did My Kestenbergs Originate," by Robert Heyman, *Avotaynu*, Volume XII, Number 4). By simply checking all of the indices for the name Kestenberg, it was then a simple and quick matter to find all Kestenberg records, with which I was able to trace the family back to my great-great-great-great-grandfather Moyzesz Kestenberg, born around 1793.

This is a very naive approach, for several reasons. The most immediate is that indices are not 100% infallible. Second, Olkusz was not fully indexed by the original clerks. Full indexing did not begin until the mid-1830s. When I started the full extracts for the Olkusz Jewish records, I found a few Kestenberg records in the years that were not indexed. Third, one loses any sense of a complete family picture. For example, it is impossible to pick up on cousin marriages when doing searches of just a surname.

Some weeks later, I took a closer look at the marriage record of my great-great-great-great-grandparents Icyk Wolf Kestenberg and Ester Hawa Eilenberg (Olkusz 1836 marriages, akt 5). The Polish text identified Icyk Wolf's father as "Moska dawnuy Zelinger a nateras Kestenberg."

Translated, this reads, "Mosek, formerly Zelinger, and now Kestenberg."

I was stunned. Was this telling me that the surname used to be Zelinger? Why would anyone just change a surname? Later I found out that name changes were certainly not uncommon in this region (See "Alternate Surnames in Russian Poland," by Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis, *Avotaynu*, Volume XII, Number 2). My later research proved that it was very common in Olkusz to change surnames in the early 1820s. Other examples in my own family include Goldflus to Goldshtein, Eichenwald to Liberman, and Kesler to Reicher. There are many others.

However, unlike the other name changes I found, the name **Zelinger** survived. If this name change was actually true, I had a lot more cousins in Olkusz than I originally thought I did.

My first step was to find more evidence that the surname was originally Zelinger. Akt 4 in the 1841 marriages was the marriage of Zysl Zelinger. The bride is identified as "Zysl Zelinger, nateraz z gonego nazwicka ojca Kestenberg... Zelinger nowym nazwickiem Kestenberg". The first part roughly reads, "Zysl Zelinger temporarily, now the father's surname Kestenberg," and the last part of the phrase translates roughly to "Zelinger new surname Kestenberg." The signature at the bottom said Zysl Kestenberg. I found something similar with a marriage record of a Chana Kestenberg (Olkusz 1842 marriages, akt 4).

This seemed to clinch it. However, I did have one more minor bit of evidence. Once Jewish vital event registrations were entered in a separate record book beginning in 1826, Olkusz went to "standard" witnesses, where the same people were witness to just about every document. For most of the exceptions to the standard witness procedure, I found a relationship between the witness and the person represented in the document. The relationships were not explicitly defined. These relationships could only have been discovered through complete extraction of the documents. *The*

only documents where Moyzesz Kestenberg was a witness involved Zelingers.

The next step was to figure out how Moyzesz Kestenberg fit into the family. This meant going back to the Roman-Catholic period. Because the Jewish records are intermixed with those of other religions and Jews may not have surnames, this can be a difficult and tedious task, but the potential gains can be enormous.

The "Roman-Catholic period" is defined as the years 1808-1825, before the Kingdom of Poland started keeping separate books for each religion. In Olkusz, record keeping begins actually in late 1810, after the Duchy of Warsaw took control of the West Galicia region from Austria-Hungary. (It is inaccurate to say Poland – following 1795, Poland did not exist as a nation until after World War I. See "Kielce and Radom Gubernias – Geographic History," by Warren Blatt, *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, I:1, Winter 1997.)

I realized that confirming more Zelinger relationships in the early records would be very tough, due to the lack of surnames. Earlier, I had met with Lauren Eisenberg Davis, and she showed me her work on complete extractions of the town of Chęciny. At the time, I thought that this would be too much work. But with the Kestenberg-Zelinger problem, I realized that I really didn't have a choice. I even decided to go one step further, and create an "Olkusz family tree," based on all the records I could find at the LDS Family History Library. This tree has proven to be an immensely valuable tool.

One immediate surprise was that there were already many surnames even when records began in 1810. This is in contrast to other towns in the gubernia. (See "Early Surname Usage Survey," by Lauren Eisenberg Davis, *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, I:2, Spring 1997.) Still, this really did not make things easier. Some records had very little information, and others seemed to contradict what other records said. To make things worse, it appeared the clerks decided to use some Polish version of the name at times, especially for women.

Though I had no idea of the name of either parent of Moyzesz, I began with the tentative assumption that any Zelinger born around the same time was a brother.

Among the records, I found the following:

- 1) Evidence of children of Marek Zelinger and Mary z Szmul, Marek born around 1780.
- 2) Evidence of children of Szmul Zelinger and Zysl Macner, Szmul born around 1786.
- 3) 1814 death of Dawid, son of Moyzesz Zelinger, Moyzesz born around 1789.
- 4) 1825 death of an unnamed person, child of Moyzesz Kestenberg, Moyzesz born around 1793.

At this point, I still did not know how Marek and Szmul fit in with Moyzesz. I choose to include them in this list, because I know most about them, and there is little confusion as to whom their wives were. There are several other Zelingers in the early records, which are still causing me confusion, but that is the subject for another story. Curiously, the name Zelinger disappeared from the Olkusz records in the beginning of the Jewish registration period, only to reappear some years later. Some records indicated that Zelingers moved to Olkusz from Wolbrom¹.

The object now is twofold – is the Moyzesz Zelinger in document 3 above the same as Moyzesz Kestenberg in document 4, and assuming Moyzesz, Marek, and Szmul are brothers, who are the parents? We need to take a closer look at the records. In document 3, Moyzesz's occupation was *arendarz*, and he lived in house number 24, in the village of Gorunici. In document 4, the occupation was *arendarz*, and he lived at house number 11.

Interestingly, almost all the Zelingers listed in these records had an occupation of *arendarz*. This could be a family trade, or it could be some kind of default occupation. Through my complete extracts of Olkusz records, I was able to compute some statistics, and derive a hypothesis. First, *arendarz* appears as an occupation only for those born before 1795. This is curious, and leads me to believe that it was some kind of early default occupation. However, I had occupations for 94 individuals born before 1795, and only 17 of them indicated *arendarz*. This leads me to believe that it was, indeed, a family trade².

¹ See Wolbrom birth extracts *K-R SIG Journal* (II:1).

² Editor's note: *arendarz* is a very specific occupation. From the book *Autumn Leaves* (Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis, Reisterstown, Maryland, 1997):

arędarz: This occupation is defined as either an innkeeper or a tenant/leaseholder. In Turobin [Lublin gubernia], the term is used interchangeably with *szynkarz*, which is an innkeeper, while in other towns,

In the 1819 birth of Solomon Zeligér, son of Marek Zeligér and Mary z Szmul, Moyzesz Zeligér was a witness, and the Hebrew signature said quite clearly "Moshe ben Kaharar Yaakov". Kaharar (קהרר) is an acronym for "kavod harav, rabeinu". Translated, the signature reads, "Moshe, the son of the honorable Rev, our teacher Jakob". (Jakob, or alternatively, the diminutive Jankiel, is what we usually see in the records – the Hebrew is Yaakov. Additionally, for Moshe, we normally see something like Moyzesz, or Mosiek, in the records.) As an aside, I do not believe that this indicates a Rabbi, because I have seen the signature on other records, where I had a record of the father, and the father was not a Rabbi. This signature is the *only* clue in the Olkusz records as who the progenitor of the Zeligér family may be.

This Moyzesz Zeligér was born around 1796 and lived in Gorunici, with an occupation of *arendarz*. It has been well established how unreliable the ages are in these records. I can conclude that this Moyzesz Zeligér was the same as that mentioned in document 3 above. For those still worried about the age, it is worth noting that I have many records involving Moyzesz Kestenberg in Olkusz, and the calculated year of birth ranges from 1786 to 1796.

But, was this Moyzesz Zeligér indeed my great-great-great-great-great-grandfather? I had to find out what else I knew about him. One item in favor was the fact that the family was limited in size. I thought it was very unlikely that there were two Moyzesz Zeligérs born around the same time. The Moyzesz Kestenberg in document 4 above is certainly my great-great-great-great-great-

they are used as separate occupations. According to Alexander Beider, author of *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Kingdom of Poland* (Teaneck, New Jersey: Avotaynu, 1996): "The term *arędarz* is larger than *szynkarz*. All *szynkarz* were *arędarz* because Jewish innkeepers were tenants of their inns. Jewish tenancy was mostly represented by inn tenancy, and, therefore, most *arędarz* were indeed *szynkarz*. There were, however, other leaseholders than innkeepers: tenants of brewery, of mills, of roads/bridges, etc." In the early 1800s, many men were innkeepers. This was typical of the Jewish population in many areas. However, in 1812 the Duchy of Warsaw issued a decree banning Jews as tavernkeepers. Although this edict was never implemented, hefty fees were imposed for a *consens*, or liquor license, which continually grew steeper. The number of Jewish innkeepers decreased markedly, until nearly all were driven to other means of support, or poverty. - LBD

grandfather. The house number and age are different. Age is unreliable, and he could have moved. More striking, perhaps, is the occupation. It is *arendarz* in both cases. It may have been wishful thinking, but I found this possibly significant.

However, we can do more. What else did I know about Moyzesz Kestenberg? I knew of four children – a son Icyk Wolf, and daughters Chana, Zysl, and Ester. Through a second marriage, he had additional children Sora, Jekiel, and Malka Laia. What disappointed me here?

Eastern European Jews have a tradition of naming children after ancestors that have passed away. There are no children named Jakob! Analysis of the early Olkusz records showed that if Moyzesz is a brother of the other Zeligérs mentioned, he had to be the youngest. Not only must he be the youngest, but possibly 20 years or more younger than the oldest child. With the shorter life expectancies of those days, I would have thought that Jakob would have passed away by then.

The next step was to check the grandchildren of Moyzesz. Icyk Wolf named a son Szmul Jakob. Zysl named a son Jakob Hersz. Ester married a Jakob, so no chance there. Chana left town, and I did not have records of births for her children. This was not a lot to go on – Jakob is a very common name in its own right. But, the children that could have named their children Jakob, did.

This was good to know, but then I had another problem. Notice this leads to the assumption that Jakob was still alive when Icyk Wolf was born, around 1816. Icyk Wolf would not have been named after his maternal grandfather, since Moyzesz's father-in-law was named Herszel z Lew. I had no death record for Jakob. Sure, these are early records, and not everything was registered, but Olkusz appeared to me to be fairly complete. This leads to the assumption that Jakob did not die in Olkusz. If he did not die in Olkusz, then where? The logical choice is the town indicated on later Zeligér records – Wolbrom. I expected to find in the Wolbrom records, the death of a Jakob Zeligér, at a fairly advanced age, and occurring after 1816.

I ordered the early films for Wolbrom. With the exception of the family of Naftali Narcys and Tecl Zeligér, I was disappointed in the lack of Zeligérs in these records. It was easy to fit Tecl

in the family. Some records said Tecl Zelinger. Others said Tecl z Jakob. This was more evidence of the name of the father.

Then I found what shocked me. *Akt 10 in 1825 was the death of Jakob Zelinger, age 83, son of Faybus and Bracha, survived by a wife Malka z Szaja.* His son Szaja witnessed the document. Note that Moyzesz had a daughter Malka. Further, Icyk Wolf, Zysl, and Ester all named children Malka. I also noticed that Icyk Wolf named a son Szaja. I had no more doubts that Moyzesz Kestenberga was the son of Jakob Zelinger and Malka z Szaja.

Let us now return to items 1) and 2) in the above list. Children I had identified for Marek Zelinger were Bracha, Ester, Zofia, Szlomo, Faybus, Mosiek, Jakob, Melech, Malka Faygl, and Cypra. For Szmula Zelinger, I had Szymon, Faybl, Bracha, Jakob, Pesl, and Szaja Herszl. Both Jakobs were born after the death of the elder Jakob Zelinger. Pesl, youngest daughter of Szmula, was born in 1828. Malka Faygl, daughter of Marek, was born in 1834.

Are Marek and Szmula also sons of Jakob? We cannot know for sure, but we can advance some strong statistical arguments. The study of given names is something that hasn't received a lot of attention, but can be significant nonetheless. By going beyond extracts and making a complete family tree of a town, one can gain a more complete understanding of family groups. Experience has shown that when siblings give children the same name, there is a reason.

As a starting point, let us assume that Marek and Szmula are both grandsons of Faybus and Bracha. This is not unreasonable. Usually, families from the same shtetl at this time period (when surname usage began) that have the same surname are related. In addition, it shouldn't be overlooked that both Marek and Szmula named children Faybus and Bracha.

Surname usage in this area can be assumed to have begun around 1805, the time of the Austrian surname mandate in West Galicia. Faybus and Bracha lived before this period, but they could have had more than one child take the name Zelinger. I would like to show with the naming of their children, that Marek and Szmula are also both sons of Jakob and Malka. Given names that mean something here are Faybus, Bracha, Jakob, Malka, and Szaja, Malka's father.

I counted 106 Jakobs out of 2019 male names in Olkusz. This count of 106 includes all variant spellings, such as Jakub, Jankel, and even Kopel. This is about 5%, so we can conclude that there is a 5% chance that a male child will be named Jakob. This is of course not quite true – because of Eastern European customs of naming children after ancestors that have passed away, this percentage would be somewhat less if there are no Jakobs in the ancestry, and somewhat greater if there were Jakobs in the ancestry. However, it is a reasonable approximation. Similarly, I counted 62 Malkas out of a total of 1882 females, or about 3%. It should also be noted that the population is probably somewhat overstated. Many people in the earlier records are identified simply by patronymic, and it is undoubtedly true that some of the “z Jakob” or “z Moyzesz” patronymics refer to the same person. However, the percentages should be about the same.

We have previously noted that the names Faybus and Bracha are meaningful, in the sense that we know for whom those children were named. Since we are assuming that Marek and Szmula are already descended from Faybus and Bracha, we do not include calculations for chances that a child would be given one of those names. Further, we also need to exclude that child from the chances of being given another name. Putting it another way, Marek had five male children, but one was named Faybus. Therefore there are only four chances left that another would be named Jakob. Similarly, Marek gave out five female names other than Bracha (one daughter was given a double name), and Szmula gave out four male names other than Faybus.

The first question is, at random, what is the probability that exactly one of Marek's four other male children would be named Jakob? Out of five children, we want three of them not to have the name Jakob (.95 chance each), and one to have the name Jakob (.05 chance). Further, the name Jakob can occur in one of four places (the eldest male, second eldest, etc.). Hence we have to multiply the probability that one child is not Jakob, times the probability that a second child is not Jakob, times the probability that a third child is not Jakob, times the probability that a fourth child is Jakob, times the number of places that Jakob can appear in birth order. This works out to $.95 \times .95 \times .95 \times .05 \times 4$, or about .128, or 12.8%. (Here, and for later calculations, I use * to represent multiplication.)

I made similar calculations regarding Marek's child Malka. About 3% of the female names in Olkusz were Malka. Working out a similar calculation as above, we find about a 13.2% chance that one of Marek's daughters was named Malka.

For Szmul's children, we must consider that among four possibilities, one was named Jakob, and one named Szaja. Szaja is very rare in Olkusz. There are only 17 altogether (this works out to .9%, or .009 of the population), and nearly half are Zelingers. Out of four names, there are 12 ways to arrange Jakob and Szaja:

- eldest is Jakob, second is Szaja
- eldest is Jakob, third is Szaja
- eldest is Jakob, fourth is Szaja
- second is Jakob, third is Szaja
- second is Jakob, fourth is Szaja
- second is Jakob, first is Szaja
- third is Jakob, first is Szaja
- third is Jakob, second is Szaja
- third is Jakob, fourth is Szaja
- fourth is Jakob, first is Szaja
- fourth is Jakob, second is Szaja
- fourth is Jakob, third is Szaja

Note that one child was given a double name, and this counts the chance that the name was Jakob Szaja, as well as Szaja Jakob. Those two choices must be considered equivalent, so there are really only 11 possibilities.

Again, we have to multiply probability that one child is not Jakob or Szaja, times the probability that a second child is not Jakob or Szaja, times the probability that a third child is Jakob, times the probability that a fourth child is Szaja, times the number of combinations by which we could arrange Jakob and Szaja. The probability that a child is named neither Jakob nor Szaja is calculated by subtracting the probability of the name Jakob and the probability of the name Szaja from the number 1: $1 - .05 - .009 = .941$. So the probability of finding Jakob and Szaja among four names is $.941 * .941 * .05 * .009 * 11 = .004$.

All these namings are independent events, so we multiply the probabilities, $.128 * .132 * .004 = .000068$, or just over 7 chances in 100,000. However, to decide how many occurrences of this type we expect, we must multiply by the number of chances of having this happen. That is, note first that we originally chose two people who had the same grandparents. How many sets of grandparents did we have at this time?

This is very difficult to answer. We are really only concerned with the period of Austrian rule and before. For anyone born later, there is no chance that we will see names of great-grandchildren in the Olkusz records on the LDS microfilms, which end in 1870. Our best guide is the statement from the Olkusz Yizkor Book that the Jewish population of Olkusz was 723 in 1765, and went down during the period of Austrian rule, which was from 1795-1809. (*Olkusz, Memorial Book to a Community that was Exterminated During the Holocaust*, edited by Zvi Yashiv, published by the Olkusz society in Tel Aviv in 1971, page 17).

Certainly there are no more than 740 such possibilities. Why do I pick the number 740? Because $740 * .000068$ is about .05, which means that there is a 5% chance of this event occurring. Putting it another way, there is a 95% chance that this event did not occur at random. It is up to the individual reading this whether he or she wants to accept this, but it is worth noting that statisticians accept something to be true when they are 95% sure that it did not occur by chance.

There are other considerations that we did not take into account. Namely, the chance that Marek did *not* name a child Szaja, or that Szmul did *not* name a child Malka. This would not have affected the calculations much. However, we also should note that both children named Jakob were born after the death of the elder Jakob Zelinger in 1825. Not only that, but for both Marek and Szmul, it was the first male child born after the death of Jakob Zelinger that was given the name Jakob. Malka was still alive then, and Szmul had his last daughter in 1828. These are things that, if they were taken into account, would lower the probabilities still further.

As stated above, the reader should draw his own conclusion. My conclusion is that Marek and Szmul are indeed sons of Jakob Zelinger, and are brothers of my ancestor, Moyzesz Kestenberg.³

The punch line is yet to come, however. Recall that Moyzesz Kestenberg had a second marriage. It seemed like that it was no longer necessary to find that second marriage record. What more could it tell me? Well, I was in for another surprise. When I found the record, it

³ Editor's note: Marek, Szmul and Jakob could be cousins rather than brothers. It is quite common to see babies named for their parents' aunts and uncles.

identified the groom as Moyzesz Kestenberg-Zelinger, son of Jakob Zelinger and Malka Mermer. It further indicated that Malka had passed away in the town of Szczekociny. This was an entirely new ancestral surname!

Why did I go through all this analysis when I could have gained the same information, and more, just by finding this second marriage record? The reason is that I could not be sure of finding this information. It is not guaranteed that marriage records give the names of parents. Indeed, Olkusz is absolutely notorious for giving no information beyond the names of the bride and groom if the marriage is a second marriage for either one. Further, this record in no way confirms the existence of siblings for Moyzesz Kestenberg. That information could only have been gained by analysis of the early vital records.

Mermer is a name that appeared briefly in the Olkusz records. Based on my extracts, I could tentatively place those Mermers in my tree. A later Mermer record indicated the town of Pilica. Clearly, my next step is to research the early records for Pilica and Szczekociny.

I hope with this article, I have shown the importance of doing complete extracts, especially of older records. We have seen that one needs to look at every bit of information on the records. The only information in the Olkusz vital records giving the name of the progenitor of the family was the signature of one of his sons. We have seen how occupation analysis can serve to show that people are, indeed, members of the same family. We have seen how given name analysis can serve to give a guide as to when ancestors passed away, and how to place people in the family when there is no other direct evidence. Finally, we have seen how important it is to check neighboring towns.

Robert E. Heyman has been researching his family tree for several years, and has discovered deep roots in the town of Olkusz. He is a member of the Jewish Genealogical Societies of Greater Washington, Maryland and New York, and currently serves as editor for Latvia SIG. In his spare time, he works as a mathematician for the U.S. Department of Defense.

We sure could use your help!

From the time we began publishing, you have heard us *pleading* for your help with the Journal. Because this is strictly a volunteer organization, it was hoped that people would freely offer to help. But sadly, it has been just a handful of members who have come forward to assist with the extracts or by contributing their own personal research..

Now, your Coordinator needs help. He has been carrying the administrative and publishing load himself and now finds he needs someone to take over the job of putting the Journal together.

Virtually all of the material comes in camera-ready. Most of what is needed is adding the dateline and page numbers to each page and occasionally some reformatting and typesetting.

It does take someone with a computer and knowledge of a word processing program to do the job. Depending on experience, it can be done in just few hours per issue.

If you think you might be willing to try, please let Gene Starn know as soon as possible. He'll go over the details, lead you through the entire process and answer any questions you might have.

He can be reached by e-mail at <genes@iag.net> or by phone at 407-788-3898. Only members from the U.S. or Canada should volunteer.

Of course, we still need people to help with our research and extracting information from the Mormon Family History Library microfilms. And to contribute some of the information they have obtained that could be of interest to our other members. Extracting is fairly easy to learn, even without any knowledge of Polish or Cyrillic.

For this, contact Lauren Davis. Her e-mail address is <merlyn@access.digex.net> or P.O. Box 784, Reisterstown, MD 21136-0784.

Won't you please help us out?

Surnames From the Opoczno Yizkor Book

Gideon Carmi

Following is a list of 95 surnames of Jewish residents of Opoczno who perished in the Holocaust, from the Opoczno Yizkor Book. The Opoczno Yizkor Book is a thick hardcover volume, mostly in Hebrew, with some articles in Yiddish and a short preface, only a few pages, in English. The book contains detailed lists of both Opoczno residents who perished in the Sho'ah and those who survived and reached Israel and joined the Irgun. Also included are several private memorial pages, donated and edited by several survivors in memory of their beloved ones who perished in the Sho'ah. Many pictures, photos, maps, etc. One family tree (Rozenblum).

Sefer Opoczno (Book of Opoczno)

Yad Vashem Le-Kehila she-Kharva (A memorial to a community that perished)

Subtitle - *Toldot Yehudei Opoczno (History of the Jews of Opoczno)*

Publisher : Irgun Yots'ey Opoczno be Israel (The Opoczno Israeli Landsmanshaft)

Published in 1989, Tel Aviv, Israel.

Editor : Dr. Yitskhak Elfassi (Icek Alfus)

Editorial board : Zeev Carmi, Aharon Carmi and Khayim Parush (Chaim Porusz).

394 pages in Hebrew and Yiddish, 4 pages in Polish, 16 pages in English.

The Opoczno Yizkor Book includes these lists, all in Hebrew:

- Opoczno inhabitants and survivors who died in Israel between 1946-1989, pages 339-340.
- The organization council in Israel, some of them already deceased, page 314.
- Opoczno Holocaust victims, pages 343-361. Most of them were given by the survivors, in Israel. Most include both surnames and first names.

There are several hundred given names throughout the Yizkor book as well. These surnames do not appear in Alexander Beider's list of Jewish surnames from the Opoczno

district as printed in the recent *K-R SIG Journal* (1:2, page 17). Many other surnames do appear in the book, but were already covered in Beider's lists. I used the list of Opoczno Holocaust victims for this small piece, transliterated into Polish, according to common rules and based also on Beider's lists in cases of doubt as per correct Polish spelling of the names.

Dr. Beider's lists are based on various early 20th century voter lists. My list is based on the Yizkor book and is updated for 1939-1943 so it contains surnames of families who moved to Opoczno from areas nearby or faraway, surnames through marriages, or of those who were not included in the various voter lists, etc.

Most residents listed here and in Beider's list, and others yet unknown, had been transported to Treblinka in two transports. The first transport was exactly on 21 September 1942, and included about 5500 "non-essential" Jews of Opoczno, who were sent to their deaths. The second and final transport was on 5 January 1943, and included all remaining 500 Jews of the Opoczno ghetto. Many Jews had been murdered, mostly brutally tortured and afterwards (or immediately) shot to death, even before the first transport and in between the two transports, both by Nazi troops and by local Polish militiamen.

Most of my paternal family was in the second transport. Only one survived this second transport - my cousin Aron Chmielnicki, jumping off the train, making his way using faked documents to Warszawa, where he joined the Jewish Defense Organization there, and fought the Nazis in the famous rebellion of April 1943. He even survived that, was one of the few survivors of this rebellion and the ghetto, making his way out the day the Warsaw ghetto finally burnt down, through the sewer tunnels, to the nearby woods. He joined a partisan group and made it through the war, killing many Nazis and Polish collaborators, revenging. He made legal

Aliya to Palestine in 1946 and is still living with us here with his wife Mirjam and descendants. He wrote a book about the shtetl and his wartime experience.

Min Ha-Dleika Ha-Hee (From That Firestorm).

Published by : Beit Lokhamei Ha-Geta'ot (Ghetto Fighters Memorial Museum), located in Kibbutz Lokhamei Ha-Geta'ot, 1961, 1973.

It is a description of his life, experience and survival through the Holocaust, his childhood, life in the ghetto of Opoczno, later the Warszawa ghetto uprising and with the partisans in the woods and until his arrival in Palestine, in early November, 1945. It is the testimony and the story of my cousin, who fought in the Tebens-Schultz part of the Warszawa Ghetto, and Prymer, who fought in the central ghetto in Warsaw. The book is out of print.

Two of my cousins, Aharon (Aron Chmielnicki) Carmi and Zeev (Welwel Chmielnicki) Carmi were on the editorial committee that published the Opoczno Yizkor Book; both wrote some articles in it, and a third cousin, brother of the former two, Yosef (Josef Chmielnicki) Carmi also wrote in the book. Their father, Lejzer Chmielnicki,

murdered in Treblinka in January 1943 together with a large part of the family, was an older brother of my father Zvi (Heszla Chmielnicki) Carmi. Zeev was the secretary and chairman of the Israeli Opoczno organization and was the main pusher to publish the book, commemorating the family and shtetl. Zeev made Aliya in 1934, coming as a football player of the Opoczno Maccabee team for the Maccabee games of that year, and stayed, illegally, afterwards. Yosef was a soldier in the Red Army during WWII and also fought the Nazis. My own father, youngest son of his parents, who had a total of eleven children, was born 1909, and is still going strong. He was a Khalutz, a pioneer, and migrated to Palestine in 1929, after spending two years in four different Kibbutz Hakhshara (Aliya preparation training camps). He left home when only sixteen, and came here when twenty.

Gideon Carmi's parents were both born in the Kielce-Radom region. He is the technical manager of a large modern computer controlled vehicle automatic transmissions workshop of Kibbutz Machanaim. Gideon is a member of the Galil Genealogical Society of Israel, and the Gombin SIG in addition to K-R SIG. He lives in Israel with his wife, and has four daughters.

Surname List:

Opoczno residents who perished in the Holocaust, from the Opoczno Yizkor Book

Ajzman	Fogel	Idelsztajn	Lejzorowicz	Rodal	Tarko
Albert	Frajlich	Interligtor	Lesz	Rolniecki	Tenenbaum
Balzam	Frajtak	Janoszewicz	Lewkowicz	Rotenberg	Wajnman
Bandmacher	Frydlewski	Kac	Lichtenfeld	Rozenkranc	Wajsman
Barnet	Gedalja	Kacnelbogien	Majer	Rynaldo	Walersztajn
Blajsztift	Gelbard	Kielmedowicz	Malc	Staszewski	Wazieski
Blat	Gladzman	Kirszbaum	Mandiszewski	Susnowski	Werwer
Bomoder	Glogowski	Klajnerman	Milecki	Szajewski	Winkler
Braun	Goldszlag	Klajnert	Mintkiewicz	Szmide	Winograd
Buksner	Goldwasser	Korman	Nirenberg	Szmulewicz	Wygodorowicz
Chody	Gordon	Krolik	Ojobach	Szpic	Zojer
Chojonowski	Gotesman	Kronenberg	Plachta	Sztrasberg	Zylberberg
Cukier	Granat	Kuperman	Porusz	Szulman	Zylberszpic
Cymer	Guterman	Landsberg	Rabe	Szwarc	Zymler
Dobroszkanka	Helman	Laufer	Rajter	Szwarcberg	Zytler
Fluderblum	Hercog	Lebendygier	Rochberg	Szyniecki	

Wąchock Tombstone Photographs

Text by Mike Persillin

Tombstone Transcriptions by Rabbi Charles Lippman



Wąchock Cemetery

The story of the photos is as follows. My father's mother was born in Wąchock, as was most of her large family. The family name was Hochman, changed to Hoffman in America. Her mother, also from Wąchock, was named Gershonivitz or Gershonivicz [probably Gerszonowicz in Poland – ed.], changed to Geller in America. As far I as currently am aware, all my relations emigrated; though that does not seem possible. I was in Wąchock for part of one day in September of 1990, along with my wife and my cousin Hy Hoffman and his wife. We had no guide. My cousin's wife is Dutch and speaks German. We stopped in Kielce on the way up from Kraków and found the provincial office. They were quite helpful, though communication was rudimentary. They called ahead to Wąchock for us and we were met there by the mayor or whatever the town's head administrator was called. We were interested in bakeries because my great-great-grandfather was a baker, and the mayor showed us a bakery on the town square that he said had always been a bakery. (I later figured out that my ancestor probably baked out of his house and sold from his wagon anyway.) The mayor showed us what he said was the former synagogue, now being lived in by a farmhouse. We did not ask to go in. Then he took us to the cemetery, which was outside of town - I believe to the northeast - across railroad tracks. I was struck by how few stones, by some evident vandalism, by

footpaths criss-crossing it, and by how it stood on the verge of the railroad cut.

Later, we connected with some English-speaking bourgeois - family of a retired chief engineer from the Star Truck factory in Starachowice. They were building a new house which you can see in one of the photos. Their adult son, a sailor who got around the world, was home. They gave us some minimal history: the town was bombed in the first few days of the war. Of all the Jews who were deported, only one - a woman - came back, and she married a gentile and converted.

We were in the town for only a few hours. We stayed that night at the Hotel Centralny in Kielce, which I later read is the town hangout for prostitutes and drunken Russians and given our experiences, this is accurate. We drove to Auschwitz the next morning (my cousin was stopped for speeding and I made a bad joke about being the first Jews picked up for speeding to Auschwitz), and that night I put my cousin and his wife on the Prague-bound train in Katowice. Eleanor and I went down into the Slovakian High Tatry (wonderful place) and later into Hungary. One month later, while in northern France, our car was broken into and my photo negatives were stolen along with our luggage. A friend of mine in

Minneapolis was studying Polish with a tutor. The tutor indicated he had a friend in Kraków, either a clergyman or a missionary, who was interested in Jewish sites and would be willing to travel to

Wąchock and take some photos. I was skeptical, but agreed. I think I sent a cheap camera to Poland and some film. He was quite diligent and then some.

Tombstones

The several lengthy inscriptions are statements about piety, youth, etc. and have little to do with statistics other than age (which I indicated when possible). I did my best, but wish I could have uncovered more. You may contact Mike Persillin if any of these look important to you: Box 22513, Robbinsdale, MN 55422. Tel. 612/535-2226. E-mail: <mperse@spacestar.com>.

1. L to r front row - Dov (33) , Ben Zion (11), Chaim (10)
2. L to r - Sheindel (36), Zlata Weinstein? (35)
3. Mordechai Motl ben Yehudah haLevi
4. Chaim Eliyahu ben Avraham Yehuda 5668 (1908)
5. Devora bat Moshe Yehuda / Devora Marmarek - died 5669 between Pesach & Shavout
6. a dear woman
7. a modest woman
8. Hinde Tzirel Binstock
9. candles - indicate this is a woman
10. Chaim Yehoshua ben Yaakov Yitzhak
11. Ben Zion ben Meir
12. - ben Avraham
13. Yehezkel ben Yitzhak haKohen / Yehezkel Kristall. An old man. Died 11 Nisan 5694
14. Yosef Wargan (?)
15. Yaakov
16. Avraham Starkman haLevi - an old man. came to the area and went
17. Yehezkel ben Issachar
18. Breindl Starkman
19. Raizl Minke (?) Zimmerman
20. Benjamin ben Moshe haLevi
21. Nathan haKohen
22. a young person (a chopped down tree)
23. Yota Starkman (female), husband Ruban, Marta?
24. Amelda (?) ben Yehuda Yosef
25. Hende Frimmet bat Yoel haLevi
26. Malka bat Pinchas - Nisan 5669
27. Dina bat Yisrael haKohen (?)
28. ?
29. Meir Yaakov ben Moshe Yosef Waltman - 68 years old? 12 Heshvan 5629
30. Avraham Zelig _erlaw (?) haLevi
31. ?
32. Shlomo ben Baruch _erlaw(?) haKohen - died Erev Rosh Hashana 5677
33. Dov Berel ben Yitzhak - 3 Tevet 566_
34. Yaakov Asher Binshock
35. Zlata Weinstein (?)
36. Sheindl bat Moshe Yitzhak/Sheindl Weinstein
37. Yitzhak ben Meir Rosenthal - a very young man - 26 Adar 5661
38. Tsharnirashi (or Tsararashi) (first name) (female) (??) - Nisan
39. Moshe Binstock
40. Shmuel Zvi Feigenbaum
41. Shlomo ben Baruch haKohen (same as 32)
42. Yehuda ben Shmuel David haKohen
43. Shmuel ben Yisrael - died young

Tombstone #13



Letters

Fate of Wolbrom Jews

About Wolbrom I can tell you one day, Saturday morning, in a period of two hours, they made the city clean of Jews. About 4000 were led to the railroad station. About 500 were shot near the Jewish cemetery. They were stripped naked and stuck into a ditch. Afterwards, the Poles went down and cut them in pieces to find gold and other valuables.

The people by the station were sent to Belzec for extermination and the younger people were sent to various camps to work, like me and my family. 401 people were sent to Rozwadow-Statara Wola (?) where almost 85 percent were killed.

Joseph Wellner
President of Zaglembe/Wolbrom
Farband, the survivor's group from
Wolbrom

Book Recommendation - Wierzbnik

Do your members know about a book published this year by Harper Collins in its Flamingo imprint? By Mark Raphael Baker, it is called *The Fiftieth Gate, a Journey Through Memory* and is a magnificent account of the author's discovering the history of his parents, one of whom came from Wierzbnik which was in the K-R district I believe. The book is not only the history of the parents (from their towns, Auschwitz, finally Australia) but also of himself and his brother. It has won prizes and is a splendid piece of work.

Amirah Inglis of Australia
<amirah@pcug.org.au>

"The Fiftieth Gate" by Mark Raphael Baker, published by HarperCollins, \$16.95.

Methodology Questions

Editor's note: This post from JewishGen addresses research in Lomza, not Kielce/Radom, but the questions were so universal to Kingdom of Poland research that we felt it was appropriate to include it here. Harriet Brown graciously gave her permission for the reprint. - LBD/WB.

I'm wondering if there's anyone out there who can help me with a couple of problems I've discovered doing

Polish research. I ordered some films from the FHC, birth/marriage/death records for Lomza for various years, hoping to find some trace of the SANDROVICH or INWERTZ/EVENTASH families. I was naive enough to be horrified at the hundreds of pages of cursive Polish that arrived, but plunged in anyway and managed with the help of a Polish-speaking seatmate to pick out the name Shmuel Sandrovich Chuyka. This name appeared over and over in the witness line of birth/marriage/death records from 1830 to 1862! Beside each Polish writing of his name, Shmuel signed in Hebrew. According to my seatmate, Shmuel was 50 years old in 1830, so he was 80 by the time his name stopped appearing--which I believe because of the deterioration in his signature.

1) *His name was probably spelled something like Szmul Sandrowicz in Polish.*

2) *Be careful about taking ages too literally. They were often approximations at best.*

My questions are these:

1. Does anyone know anything about the practice of witnessing? My Polish speaker suggested that people like Shmuel were professional witnesses who signed their name for a drink or a token payment. He also said it was unusual for a Jewish man at that time in that place to be literate. Does this ring a bell for anyone?

Yes, at that period of time it was common to have "standard witnesses" - the same witnesses on record after record. It was unusual for a Jewish man to be secularly literate (in Polish language) but not odd at all to be literate in Hebrew/Yiddish.

2. I'm wondering about the fact that my family's name is SANDROVICH and this person apparently had a last name of CHUYKA added on. Sometimes he signed only Shmuel Sandrovich in Hebrew, other times he added the last part of the name. Again, my source was surprised at this because he said that CHUYKA was a Gentile name. Other witnesses in the same book also had Jewish first and middle names and what he felt were Gentile last names. Does anyone have an explanation for this? I'm sure Shmuel was Jewish, as he signed his name in Hebrew.

Sandrowicz would be not the surname, but the patronymic: Szmul, son of Sender. CHUYKA would be the surname in this case. Many families had patronymic style surnames, but typically if you see a patronymic PLUS the surname, the patronymic is the father's given name.

There is really no such thing as a "Gentile" surname. Many Polish Jews had the same surnames as their Christian counterparts . . . surnames such as DZIADEK (Polish word for "Grandfather"), UBOGI (Polish for "poor"), ZAIAC (Polish for "hare"), just as a few examples.

The easiest way to identify Jews in mixed registers (1810-1825 Roman Catholic civil registers included people of all religions) was by given name. Gentiles did NOT have names like Szmul. Additionally, for the years you searched, there are separate registers for Jewish registrations.

Also, be careful in your use of the terms first and middle names. Often this was problematic: A man named Hersz Lejzor might sometimes be called that, sometimes just Hersz, sometimes Lejzor, and sometimes Lejzor Hersz. Worse, clerical errors might cause him to be called Lejbus!

3. How likely would it have been that the family would have dropped that last name and been known as Sandrovich, either before or after emigrating?

Throughout time, the family may have intermittently used the patronymic and the proper surname. Note that if a true patronymic, Szmul's son's would list not Sandrowicz, but Szmulowicz.

4. Finally--have any of these records been indexed or translated into English?

Many vital records for the city of Łomża are indexed through the Jewish Records Indexing – Poland project. You can access them at <<http://www.jewishgen.org/JRI-PL>>. Also, there is a Suwałk-Łomża Special Interest Group(SIG) <<http://www.jewishgen.org/SuwalkLomza>> or via mail at: Box 228, 3701 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20008). However, I must caution that there is no substitute for looking at records yourself. Other sources, such as JRI-PL and the SIG are secondary and tertiary sources, which can compound errors, either in the original record to index process, or just due to interpretation of poor handwriting, decaying record books, etc. Using these tools is a great start, but once you identify important records, you need to look at them directly. Also you must recognize that a record (or more than one!) important to you might be overlooked or unrecognizable in these tools.

There's no way I can learn much from hundreds of pages of cursive Polish records as I don't speak any Polish. Any suggestions?

There certainly ARE ways you can learn much from hundreds of pages of cursive Polish records. Less than three years ago, I was in your exact position. However, I was determined to conquer the records, and I have my family traced back to circa 1700 on many branches, all in the Kingdom of Poland. Get a good Polish - English dictionary. Look at Judith Frazin's book on Polish records - your LDS probably has it. Read Warren Blatt's FAQ (<<http://www.jewishgen.org/infofiles/faq.html>> and also available as a softcover book through Avotaynu), Vital Records in Poland InfoFile <<http://www.jewishgen.org/infofiles/polandv.html>> and Eastern Europe FAQ <<http://www.jewishgen.org/infofiles/eefaq.txt>>. Look into subscribing to "Landsmen", the journal for the Suwałk-Łomża SIG, and also look into the Kielce-Radom SIG <<http://www.jewishgen.org/krsig>> - while this SIG does not deal with the Łomża region, there are many methodology articles that will help you learn to use the Polish records to your advantage. This year, K-R SIG will also run a couple of features on Russian language help, for use with the later years of the Kingdom of Poland's records (1868 - 1917 were kept in Russian - Cyrillic alphabet). – LBD/WSB.

Harriet Brown
<Hnbrown@aol.com>

Radom Film

*My uncle, Jacob Diamond, traveled back to Radom in 1936, before the death camp deportation. He made a film of his trip, ostensibly for fundraising purposes. I have never seen the film; my uncle donated it to the Yirgun Yotzei Radom in Tel Aviv. I do not know who Yirgun Rotzei Radom is; I thought you might know. I assumed they were the Israeli Radomer group. The entry in the *Book Of Radom* [Sefer Radom, Yitzhak Perlow, Tel Aviv: Former Residents of Radom in Israel and the USA, 1961] was 60 years ago. If the film exists it would be amazing. Would the Journal help me obtain a copy of this film? I learned of it by reading the *Book of Radom*.*

I have seen names Rutman, Rutmanowicz and "Ruthman" in Radom. The names are all connected?

Jim Diamond

Yes, the names are most probably all connected. It is common to see the same family denoted as Rutman, Rotman, Ruthman, and Ratman. Rutmanowicz contains the suffix -wicz, which means "son of."

Any SIG members who have information on the Yirgun Yotzei Radom, please let us know. – LBD

Book Review: *Jewish Roots in Poland*, by Miriam Weiner

Reviewed by Warren Blatt

Jewish Roots in Poland: Pages from the Past and Archival Inventories. By Miriam Weiner. In cooperation with the Polish State Archives. (The Miriam Weiner Routes to Roots Foundation and YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 1997). 446 + xx pages. ISBN 0-9656508-0-4. \$50.00 from The Miriam Weiner Routes to Roots Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 2879, Clifton, NJ 07015-2879. (800) 742-5403. <<http://www.rtrfoundation.org>>.

Miriam Weiner's *Jewish Roots in Poland* is a tour-de-force. This magnum opus is the most comprehensive work ever published on Polish-Jewish genealogy. It is a work of great interest for genealogists, historians, travelers, or anyone interested in Polish-Jewish culture. A lavishly illustrated volume, you'll want to proudly display it as a coffee-table book, as well as mine the incredible depth of its comprehensive inventories and fantastic reference material for genealogical research.

The unique value of this book is that it disproves once and for all the commonly-held *bubba-meisa* that "all the records were destroyed" in Poland. This book shows that millions of records *do* exist — Here is an inventory, in black and white.

The book is in seven chapters, plus several appendices. An eager genealogist is tempted to jump right to the "Archival Inventories" chapter — but the other sections contain fascinating and valuable information.

Chapter One is a general introduction to Polish-Jewish genealogical research, by Jeffrey K. Cymbler. Briefly covered on pages 9-19 are Polish history and geography; the history of civil vital registration in Poland; locating ancestral towns; and other sources of genealogical value which are not covered elsewhere in the book: pinkassim, yizkor books, business and telephone directories, newspapers, and the internet. However, this section is often weak in its history and geography; there are several historical non-sequiturs ("Russian portion of the Duchy of Warsaw", page 9), and errors in the surname mandate dates (page 11). Jewish surnames were mandated in West Galicia 1805, and in the Russian Kingdom of Poland in 1821.



Not enough attention is given to the differences in record-keeping between the various Polish regions during the 19th century. The situation in the area occupied by Austria was very different from that in areas ruled by Prussia, etc. For example, on both pages 152 and 187 there is an author's note stating that "Jewish vital records are also interspersed with the Roman Catholic vital records for the period 1810-1825 (separate records by religious community began in 1826)". This statement is true *only* for the localities that were within the Kingdom of Poland (Congress Poland), the semi-autonomous region under Russian rule. The area that was the Kingdom of Poland comprises less than half of today's Poland. The above statement is *not* true for areas now in Poland that were ruled by Austria (Galicia), Prussia (Posen, East and West Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, Silesia), and those areas in the Russian Pale of Settlement (the Białystok area). The statement should be further qualified to note that in that area and time period, Jewish registrations occur only in the Roman Catholic vital record *civil* transcripts, *not* in parish registers. Furthermore, the beginning date for civil registration in the Duchy of Warsaw is 1808; it began in 1810 in those areas Napoleon conquered from Austria in 1809 (former West Galicia; later Kielce, Radom, Siedlce and Lublin gubernias). See "Vital Records in Poland - A Primer" in *K-R SIG Journal*, 1:2, pages 3-7.

Chapter Two (pages 27-136) is entitled "Cities and Towns in Poland: Pages from the Past and Present". It contains several pages on each town now in Poland with a pre-Holocaust Jewish population of over 10,000. Each of these twenty-eight towns is depicted in a two to ten page spread, featuring a brief historical sketch, information on synagogues and Jewish cemeteries (location, current status), Holocaust monuments, and a bibliography. The photographs in this section are striking. There are up to a dozen photographs for each town, many in full color: city views of today and yesterday, old postcards depicting synagogues and market squares, modern images of cemeteries, synagogues, and monuments.

Chapters Three through Six are introductions to the major repositories of records Jewish genealogical interest in Poland: The Polish State Archives, The Urząd Stanu Cywilnego (Civil Registration) Offices, the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw, and various Concentration Camp Archives.

Chapter Three (pages 137-152) introduces Jewish genealogical research at the Polish State Archives. Written by Professor Jerzy Skowronek, the late State Archivist of Poland, this chapter covers the procedures for accessing data in the Archives, via either on-site visits or mail. Included in this section are over two dozen sample documents — crystal-clear photographs of actual archival documents: wills, tax lists, birth marriage and death records and registers, books of residents, land records, house plans, notary records, ghetto prisoner and transport lists. The sample documents are in a variety of languages: Polish, Russian, Hebrew, Latin and German. A citation of the archival source of each document would have been a nice addition.

Chapter Four (pages 153-162) discusses the Urząd Stanu Cywilnego (USC) offices, the Civil Registration offices located in each town in Poland. Generally located in the town hall, the USC is where civil vital records less than 100 years old are supposed to be kept. This section also contains over a dozen wonderful photographs of sample documents from USC offices.

Chapter Five (pages 163-168) describes the Żydowski Instytut Historyczny (Jewish Historical Institute) in Warsaw. Again, nearly a dozen photographs of their archival documents illustrate this chapter, several in color: Passports, ghetto and Holocaust survivor registrations, and POW records, each containing photographs of the registrant.

Chapter Six (pages 169-186) describes the holdings of two major concentration camp archives in Poland: the Majdanek Museum Archives, and the State Museum of Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Chapter Seven (pages 187-390) is the heart of the book, the mother lode for genealogists — the Archival Inventories. It is arranged in two large sections, each in a different arrangement: "By Town" and "By Repository".

The first arrangement (pages 192-293) is alphabetical by town. For towns currently in Poland, this section lists what types of archival documents are available, what years they cover, what repository they are located in, and the archival source citation. Over a thousand towns are represented here, with over five thousand record entries: documents from the 75 branches of the Polish State Archives, the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw, and over 400 USC offices.

More than twenty different types of documents are listed, ranging from the familiar birth marriage and death records, to army and draft registrations, election and voter lists, land and property records, tax lists, notary records and hospital records. Each type of record is identified by a unique one-letter code. The records are listed in a well-designed and easy-to-use format — there are reminders of what the letters stand for in a key at the bottom of every page. Genealogists will marvel at the depth and breadth of information that is available.

For example, for the town of Radom, there are army recruit lists, birth marriage and death records, voter lists, immigration records, Holocaust records, land records, name change records, school records, tax lists, occupation lists, Jewish hospital records, and notary records at the Polish State Archives in Radom; birth marriage and death records at the Radom USC; and kahal records at the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw.

For smaller towns, typically only birth marriage and death registers are listed, with perhaps one or two other types of records. The amount of data available for any particular town varies greatly.

The second part of the Archival Inventories section (pages 294-390) lists much of the same data, but arranged by Archival Repository, rather than alphabetically by town. This arrangement includes separate sections for 75 branches of the Polish State

Archives; the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw; and the USC Warszawa Śródomieście, which holds material for many Galician towns now in Ukraine. It does not contain sections on other USC offices. This arrangement is useful if you are planning a research trip to Poland; you'll know what you can access at each archival location. But researchers should note that some archival material is moving (see page 430).

Comparing these inventories with those previously published in the *K-R SIG Journal*, one finds many additions. For instance, in I:2, page 6, we published summaries from the 1993 Kielce Archives catalog, which covered the Kielce Archives and three of its four branches. For the main Kielce Archives, the town list is identical, but whereas our listings for most towns stopped in the 1870s, in this book most towns have their vital records extending until the mid-1890s. The Jędrzejów branch archives now has vital records for Jędrzejów and Miechów. The Pińczów branch archives now has vital records for Busko-Zdrój, Chmielnik, Nowy Korczyn, Pacanów and Szydłów. The Starachowice archives' listings all check, except now their Tarłów records extend until 1887, and they reportedly have Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski vital records for 1826-1893!

The Sandomierz archives, the one branch of the Kielce Archives not contained within their 1993 catalog, last published an inventory in 1979. This archives possesses Jewish vital records for the following former Radom gubernia towns: Bogoria, Klimontów, Koprzywnica, Kurozwęki, Opatów, Osiek, Ożarów, Połaniec, Sandomierz, Staszów, Tarłów and Zawichost. The listings generally extend to the mid-1890s.

The Radom Archives published a catalog in 1996, which we excerpted in I:4, page 24. In that catalog, listings of Jewish vital records for 21 towns extended through 1886. In the current volume, these listings are generally extended until 1894, with five towns' records extending up to 1939: Białobrzegi, Gowarczów, Kozienice, Magnuszew and Przytyk. Usually, 20th-century records remain at the local USCs; knowledge of these exceptions is valuable information for researchers.

Appendices:

Appendix One (pages 391-421) is an extensive bibliography of hundreds of books and articles on Polish Jewry, in various languages. The bibliography is arranged topically: General, Pre-World War I, Between the Wars, Holocaust, Post-World War II, Bibliographies, Cemeteries, Synagogues, Genealogy,

Periodicals, Collected Biographies, Films, and Gazetteers; and thereunder alphabetically by author. Accompanying the bibliography are over one hundred evocative photographs of synagogues and cemeteries in towns all over Poland.

The bibliography lists many articles on towns in the Kielce-Radom region, most from the journal *Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego w Polsce (BŻIH)*, including Pilica (p. 404), Ożarów, Przytyk (p. 407), Chmielnik (p. 408), Pińczów, Sandomierz (p. 412), Szydłów, Klimontów, Ciepiałów and Tarłów (p. 414),

Appendix Two is a list of addresses of all Polish State Archives: the Archiwum Państwowe (District Archives) and the Oddział (Branch Archives). The list includes telephone and fax numbers, where available. This section is accompanied by twenty photographs of the exteriors and interiors of various archives; an index to archives by district; and map.

Appendix Three concerns Galicia, the pre-WWI province of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, an area which today is southern Poland and western Ukraine. It lists place-name variants in Polish, Russian and Ukrainian, and contains a map showing pre-WWI administrative districts.

Appendix Four contains a glossary of Polish, Hebrew, Yiddish and German terms; and guides to the Polish, Russian and German alphabets. Appendix Five is a geographic index of photographs, and Appendix Six contains the photo and illustration credits.

The book's only real shortcoming is the lack of a comprehensive town index. While the Archival Inventories "By Town" section (pages 192-293) lists all towns currently in Poland with known archival records alphabetically, there are other town references that a casual reader might overlook. For example, the archival records of the town of Chmielnik are listed on page 203, but there is also a photograph of the Chmielnik synagogue on page 418, and a bibliographic citation of a *BŻIH* article about the Chmielnik synagogue on page 408. While there is a separate geographic index of photographs on page 441, there is no index to the bibliography, nor to the document illustrations.

Readers should also be aware that towns no longer in Poland (towns now in Ukraine, Lithuania or Belarus) are not listed in the "By Town" section, but are listed in the "By Repository" section.

Ms. Weiner must be congratulated for this incredible effort, which required the input and cooperation of hundreds of sources. In any work of this magnitude, especially a ground-breaking one such as this, which compiles its information from hundreds of sources, errors and omissions are inevitable.

For example, I have received from both the Polish State Archives and USC offices various records for the towns of Łosice and Nowogród, for years which are not listed in the inventories. The author encourages input from all readers who discover additions or corrections.

There are other minor errors: The town of Szydłowiec is misspelled as "Szdlowiec" throughout. The main entry for the town of Opatów (page 248) places it in the wrong province: entries for two towns with the same name were erroneously merged. "Our" Opatów (formerly in Radom gubernia) is currently in the province of Tarnobrzeg; there is another town with the same name in Kalisz province.

It should also be noted that some of the entries are unverified, having been compiled from secondary and tertiary sources. For example, on page 249 the book references Jewish community records for the town of Ostrołęka, supposedly held by archives in Grodno. This citation was copied from an unverified tertiary source; these records do not exist in the Grodno archives. See *Landsmen* VIII:1 (Summer 1997), pages 13-20 for details.

Creating a completely up-to-date inventory is an impossible task, firstly because of sheer number of repositories involved, some of whom lack interest in their own holdings in this regard. Secondly, material is constantly moving, not only between branches of the Polish State Archives, but also that by Polish law there are regular movements of vital records from the USCs to the nearby PSA branches.

The author will produce an update supplement in about 18 months. This update will provide corrections and additions. Hopefully those regional archives who did not participate in the initial survey will be more inclined to do so now.

If you don't find your town listed in the "By Town" section, don't give up all hope. There are still other sources of information. Records of some towns, especially smaller towns, were recorded in nearby towns during certain periods (e.g. Łagów in Opatów) — see *K-R SIG Journal* II:1 (Winter 1998), page 21. Use the JewishGen ShtetlSeeker and LDS Microfilm Master programs (see I:2, page 9) to locate nearby

towns. The State Archives of Belarus in Grodno, which holds some records of the Białystok area of Poland, have been uncooperative and hence are not comprehensively catalogued here; I know that they have records for the town of Kuźnica, which are not listed in this work. There are thousands of other archival collections at the Polish State Archives, that while not specifically Jewish, do contain information about Jewish residents: Municipal records, court records, notary records, mortgage records, residency lists, tax records, obscure government fonds, etc., which are not listed in this volume. There are also some collections outside of Poland, at repositories such as YIVO in New York, and the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People in Jerusalem. And more and more records are always coming to light.

One disappointment is that only a brief reference is made to the 2,000+ microfilms of Polish-Jewish vital records filmed by the LDS, and no references to the hundreds of thousands of records extracted or indexed in *Landsmen*, *The Kielce-Radom SIG Journal* and Jewish Records Indexing - Poland (JRI-PL) project. While these cover only a fraction of the millions of archival records available in Poland, knowing of their existence could save a researcher hundreds of hours.

The author has focused solely on primary source material in Poland. But the omission of references to the growing number of extracts and rapidly expanding database of indexes is a disservice to the Jewish genealogical community. Inexperienced genealogists can easily go down the wrong track, if they are not actively connected to JewishGen or unaffiliated with a JGS, and are therefore unaware of these various initiatives. A new book designed to open people's eyes to research possibilities should, by its very nature, include full details about these important sources. These SIGs are the most significant activities relating to Polish-Jewish genealogical research today.

Future volumes in this series will cover "Jewish Roots in Ukraine and Moldova" and "Jewish Roots in Belarus and Lithuania". We sincerely wish the author the best of luck in this ambitious endeavor, and can only hope that she will receive the same level of cooperation from the archival authorities there that she received in Poland.

I love this book. I have enjoyed many hours with this indispensable volume, using it every day. Despite my nitpicking above, it is truly a unique and timely masterpiece. This magnificent book belongs in the library of every serious Jewish genealogist. ■

Słownik Historii Kieleckich Żydów
[The Dictionary of the Kielce Jews]
 book by Krzysztof Urbański and Rafał Blumenfeld
 {Kielce: Kieleckie Towarzystwo Naukowe, 1995}

The following exciting letter came in recently, from Raphael Blumenfeld, one of the authors of *Słownik Historii Kieleckich Żydów: The Dictionary of the Kielce Jews* {Krzysztof Urbański/Rafał Blumenfeld, Kielce, Kieleckie Towarzystwo Naukowe, 1995}, which was mentioned in the Coordinator's Column in issue II:1. The *Dictionary* contains entries on prominent people, institutions and events in Kielce Jewish history. Please note that we need translators – Hebrew, Yiddish and Polish – in order to bring this material to our readers.

I wish to ask forgiveness for my late answer of your letter from 23 June 1997, and for the mistakes that you will find in my writing, my English is not well. I can write to you in the Hebrew or in Yiddish or in the Polish languages, if you can translate that and the materials [I can supply] can be useful for you. By this occasion I will express to you my deepest thanks for the sending me the 4 publications of your very important quarterly Kielce-Radom and I wish to be a subscriber of your publication.

A few words about myself: My name is Raphael Blumenfeld, a retired educator and former director of a big youth village, the Kfar Honoar Nitzanim youth village, where [were educated] since the year 1949 more than 400 youngsters, boys and girls, new immigrants in the framework of the youth aliya, and helped by the Z.W.O. Hadassa. I worked as the general director of the village for 35 years. When I became [pensioned] I worked as a volunteer in the archive for Jewish education in Israel and Diaspora, as a bibliography counselor. I am very active in the Society of the Kielce Jews and I work in research in history matters from the Jews in Kielce and the wojewoda towns and shtetlack - villages in this area. I published, together with my colleague Prof. K. Urbanski, lector of history in the pedagogic high school in Kielce and of the University Jagello in Krakow, "A Historical Dictionary of the Kielce Jews"

in 1995. We work now together on a new book about the life of the Holocaust survivors in Kielce and the Kielce Wojewoda area in the first period after the second World War between the years 1945 - 1950. I send to you a part of my publications in Hebrew and in Polish and I want to cooperate with you if I can send you my publications in the languages that I mention.

I work also in seeking genealogical issues. I find in one of your very important quarterly Kielce Radom Journal, the list of marriages in Kielce in the 19th century. I am sending you also the Kielce [annual] bulletin #3 in Hebrew about the activities of the Kielcer society in Israel. And I hope for a good cooperation between us. I publish also a Yiddish supplement in a Hebrew weekly journal in the city of Ashkelon, and I serve the Yiddish culture and language as the chairman of the Israeli council for Yiddish language and culture in Israel.

We finish our letter with the best regards and wishes for a big success in your very important Jewish Historical research. And we will be glad to cooperate with you.

*Yours with friendship,
 Raphael Blumenfeld
 Council Chairman of the Yiddish Culture
 Clubs in Israel*

Raphael Blumenfeld has graciously granted us permission to include portions of the work in our journal. Following is the English version of the book's introduction, and an excerpt from of *Słownik Historii Kieleckich Żydów: The Dictionary of the Kielce Jews* with a translation provided by SIG member Fran Bakowska. This illustrates the treasures that can be found in this book. We hope to be able to publish an English translation of the index in a future issue. Anyone interested in performing the translation, please contact a member of the SIG advisory group.

Słownik Historii Kieleckich Żydów: Introduction

Lack of a dictionary which would contain a list of Jewish institutions and social organisations creates many theoretical and practical problems, particularly when one intends to write a paper on this subject. However, studies on the history of Jews in Poland are more and more extensive. After years, not only differences but also [similarities] between the Jews and the Poles are noticeable. Therefore, it seems that the publication of this *Dictionary* has a deep significance.

The Dictionary comprises the most important entries relating to the history of the Jewish population in Kielce from the 1830s, i.e. from the time when they applied for the right of settlement in the town.

Rich Polish townspeople were reluctant to accept Jews in their towns because they were afraid of competition in crafts and trade. Those fears were justified. On the eve of World War I, i.e. 50 years after the reform of Aleksander Wielopolski¹, about 50% of businesses and craft workshops belonged to the Jewish population. Many Poles were envious of the richest Ehrlichs, Zagajskis, Nowaks, but they did not notice dozens of poor cobblers, tailors, leather stitchers, glaziers, tinsmiths and hucksters. Jewish trade in Kielce was mostly petty and poor, but in each case customers were well cared for. This led, amongst others, to the failure of the famous action "Poles Do Business with Poles" which was propagated by the National Democracy. The interwar period contributed to the unquestionable development of the Jewish community in Kielce. Jewish parties, social institutions, schools and sports clubs were organised.

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.

The war and occupation deteriorated the situation of the Jews in Kielce dramatically. In April 1941, the Nazis created a ghetto in the most backward quarter of the town where 27,000 persons from Kielce and neighbouring little towns as well as from Warsaw, Cracow, Łódź, Prague, [and] Vienna were concentrated.

Many Kielce residents, including those who grumbled about Jewish competition, then helped the Jews, providing them with food, medicine or "Aryan" document. August 1942 brought the Holocaust. In three large deportations on August 20-24, the Germans sent 21,000 Jews to gas chambers at Treblinka and murdered some 1500 during selection. Only some 200 native Jewish residents of Kielce and over 500 other persons in the ghetto survived the Holocaust. Kielce Jews were murdered at Auschwitz, Majdanek, Gliwice, Ravensbrück and in the gulags of Siberia.

The Kielce Jewish community, recovering after the war, was destroyed by the pogrom of July 4, 1946. Those who survived left the town for other towns or left Poland.

Much of the data presented here was unknown to the younger generation because for years the subject of the Jewish community in Kielce was deliberately silenced.

The Dictionary made use of sources from the Archiwum Akt Dawnych (Archives of Old Acts), Archiwum Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego (Archives of the Jewish Historical Institute), the Główniej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu (Chief Commission of the Investigation of Crimes Against the Polish Nation), Archiwum Akt Nowych (Archives of New Acts), Archiwum Państwowym w Kielcach i Radomiu (State Archives in Kielce and Radom), Muzeum Narodowym w Kielcach (National Museum in Kielce), Instytucie Yad Washem w Jerozolimie (Yad Vashem in Jerusalem). [Additionally], the authors used some publications issued in Poland, the USA and Israel.

It was difficult to select entries in order to present the subject in a most comprehensive way. Entries are arranged alphabetically; in the case of associations and unions, and particularly religious congregations, their names are given in Hebrew or Yiddish, as they are most often recorded in archives.

The authors are grateful to Professor Jerzy Tomaszewski from Warsaw and Professor Jerzy Gołębiowski from Cracow for their approval of the concept of the *Dictionary*. We acknowledge the valuable remarks of the reviewers, Professor Regina Renz and Professor J. Gołębiowski.

¹ Hrabia (Count) Aleksander Wielopolski (1803-1877): "Polish statesman who undertook a program of major internal reforms coupled with full submission to Russian domination in order to gain maximum national autonomy." {Britannica Online <<http://www.eb.com>>}.

Excerpt in the original Polish:

Manela Baruch, kupiece, stale zamieszkały w Chęcinach, dzierżawca podatku koszernego w woj. krakowskim w latach 1834-1835, dostawca do garnizonu carskiego w Kielcach nafty i drewna, od 1845 r. miał pozwolenie na prowadzenie sklepu z naftą i składu towarów łokciowych. Współpraca z garnizonem zapewniła mu swobodny pobyt w Kielcach mimooporu niektórych mieszczan. Prekursor walki o prawo boytu Żydów w Kielcach.

APK, RGR, sygn. 2361, 2362, W. Caban, *Spółeczeństwo Kielecczyzny 1832-1864*, Kielce 1993, s. 183-184; Z. Guldon, A. Krzystanek, *Ludność żydowska w miastach lewobrzeżnej części województwa sandomierskiego w XVI-XVIII wieku*, Kielce 1990, s. 69.

The English translation:

Manela Baruch, merchant, permanently residing in Chęciny, "kosher tax" tenant² in the Krakow wojewódstwo 1834-1835, supplier of oil and timber to the Czar's garrison in Kielce. From 1845 he had permission to run a store selling oil and a textile store. Cooperation with the garrison assured him an easy stay in Kielce despite the opposition of some townsmen. Prior to the battle for the right of Jews to reside in Kielce.

Kielcer Society 1832-1864, W. Caban. Kielce 1993, pages 183-184. *Jewish population in the "left-bank" section of the Sandomierz wojewódstwo in the 16th-18th centuries*, by Z. Guldon, A. Krzystanek. Kielce 1990, page 69.

² Kosher meat, wine and candles were taxed - sometimes heavily; and the moneys were forwarded to the Czar's treasury. This put a very heavy burden on the ordinary Jew. - Heshel Teitelbaum.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Sophie Caplan, a member of our SIG and president of the Australian Jewish Genealogical Society, has graciously contributed a copy of the Słownik Historii Kielckich (Dictionary of the Kielce Jews) to the Kielce-Radom SIG. We hope to publish a translated version of the Index in a future issue of the Journal.

Want to research the town of Głowaczów? Scholarship available

This message of interest to Kielce-Radom SIG members was recently posted to JewishGen on the Internet. It could mean something to you.

"I am posting this message on behalf of the landsmanschaft of GLOWACZOW, Poland (near Radom). The chairman of the organization in Israel offers a scholarship to a student or any researcher who is willing to investigate the history of the community, interview the very few

survivors and gather pictures and all information available on the small shtetl of GLOWACZOW in order to publish a memorial booklet before it is too late.

"Any one who is interested in the project is kindly requested to contact me.

"Ada Holtzman

"E-mail: <ada01@netvision.net.il>

לאגיונער הילפס פאריין אף טאראנטא



אפרעכט אהרן
און פרעז.
און גרינדער

משה שטיין
גרינדער

מענדל מאנדל ווייס
פרעז.

יוסף סילבערבערג
און גרינדער

קלמן ווישניצקי
און גרינדער

משה שטיין
גרינדער

יוסף שטיין
גרינדער



Organized
1938
TORONTO

געגרינדעט
חמשה עשר בשבט
תרצ"ח

Report of Recent Meeting of the Lagower Mutual Benefit Society of Toronto

By Sid Orfus and Max Katchky

The latest meeting of the Lagower Mutual Benefit Society of Toronto was held on October 5, 1997 in the rented social hall of Bialik, a local Hebrew Day School. The seasonal meeting attracted about 45 members from a total membership of approximately 100. The Society meets three times a year and the last previous meeting was held in May. It is estimated that of those present, there were only a handful who were actual natives or descendants from Łagów, Poland. The Society is very healthy financially because of the previous sale of a society-owned property. The money is held in income-bearing term deposits, the proceeds of which are used for various local and Israeli charities. A total of \$10,000.00 was donated during the past fiscal year.

A decision for a dinner banquet to be held at a later date was not finalized. There were no plans for any other social activities. The annual \$24 dues guarantees a member a burial plot in the Society's cemetery, and this seems to be the major attraction for the current members. The Society feels responsible for any neglected burial plots in its local cemetery and has a committee that deals with this ongoing predicament.

We are sorry to report that no past records of the Lagower Mutual Benefit Society of Toronto were in evidence or seem available.

There are records available through the Ontario Jewish Archives. See 'Kielce-Radom Landsmanshaftn' in Kielce-Radom SIG Journal, Summer 1997 (1:3), page 9. – WB.

The Lagower Hilfs Farein Of Toronto **Toronto 1938 - Organized January 30, 1931**

These names correspond to the photos on the opposite page. The fourth, fifth and sixth rows curve up and then down in a chevron pattern.

First row: Yuna VINECLAIR, Mordechai MANDEL

Second row: Joseph TROISTER, Noosan Noota STERN, Moishe STERN, Aaron APPLEBAUM, Mendel MANDEL,
Joseph SILVERBERG, Kalmen WISLESKI

Third row: Joseph Bar KLEIN, Zeesman MANDEL, Moishe GREENBAUM, Joseph HERSH, Laibish Nuta CUTLER,
Yechaskel TROISTER, Mordechai FREEDMAN, Nathan HERSHENHON, Kalman GREENBAUM,
Mordechai WINEGAST

Fourth row: Nathan KLEIN, Mordechai ONROT, Moishe SILVERBERG, Molly KADETZKY, Malka
REICHTZEIG, Brocha APPLEBY, Shaindel Leah STARKMAN, Sara Gitel SALSBERG, Joseph
SALSBERG, Avrohom SALSBERG, Yankel KLEIN

Fifth row: Shmuel PEARL, Chaskel DRUKARSH, Jacob KLEIN, Jacob PEARL, Hersh HIMEL, Bayle Chava
HIMEL, Shabti PEARL, Mendel MANDEL, Aaron KALAFNIK, Noota GOLDMINTZ, Yosel
GOLDMINTZ

Sixth row: Mordechai GOLDMINTZ, Sam PEARL, Benny WISLESKI, Meyer PEARL, Joseph WISEMAN,
Nathan TROISTER, Shmuel MANDEL

Seventh row: Laibish PEARL, Gabriel PEARL

Extract Data in this Issue

Radom

Deaths 1827-1841

Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis

Daleszyce

Births, Marriages, Deaths 1826-1846

Dolores Lee Ring

The vital record extracts for this issue are 1827-1841 Radom deaths, prepared by Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis, and the 1826-1846 Daleszyce births, marriages, and deaths, prepared by Dolores Lee Ring. This data has been extracted from the civil registration records in possession of the Polish State Archives, and microfilmed by the Church of Jesus Christ Latter-day Saints (LDS). These extractions include information derived directly from the original registrations on the following LDS microfilms:

#0,716,127 Radom 1827-1841
#0,729,025 Daleszyce 1826-1846

Additional microfilms are available for further years for each town.

Spelling varies from record to record. All conjectured information is enclosed in square brackets. Conjectured surnames were derived from an analysis of all the data, tracking families over an extended period of time. Conjectured information does not appear in the original record.

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

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

Daleszyce

No indexes were filmed by the LDS for Daleszyce 1826-1846. Some years/events are

missing from the microfilms. Abbreviations used in the Daleszyce extracts are (d) for deceased, (mn) for maiden name, and (wid.) for widows and widowers.

Radom

No indexes were filmed by the LDS for Radom 1827-1841 birth, marriage and death records. The record set includes registrations from surrounding villages, but the villages are not identified on the extracts.

The Radom deaths are an inconsistent set of records, often missing crucial bits of information. You may wonder, then, what the value of the set is to genealogical researchers. Some of the records are fairly complete, and speak for themselves. Most of the death records for adults do not identify the parents. However, they do typically identify the surviving children.

The Radom death extracts show a cross-reference to birth records located for the same individual. This is not comprehensive. Many of the death records do not include surnames and/or parents' names. In those cases, it is not possible to determine the full identity of the decedent, and link it conclusively with a birth record.

Several of the women's death records identify occupations. With the exception of *wyrobnica*, these are the occupations of their husbands (including *wyrobnika*). [As per Maria Binder Greber, a Polish resident.]

The notation for parents and survivors is as follows: f=father, m=mother, h=husband, w=wife, b=brother, s=son, d=daughter.

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

Radom Deaths 1827-1841

Akt	Surname	Given Name	Age	Parents and Survivors	Birth Record
1826	No death records filmed				
1827					
1	WAYNTRAUB	Gitla	¼	f: Aron, m: Ruchla	
2	MAIORKOWICZ	Małka	2	f: Icek, m: Fayga	
3	GOLDBERG	Rubin	2	f: Icek, m: Estera	
4	WAYNBOIM	Gierszon (bakalarz)	40	f: Moszek, m: Małka, w: Małka	
5	-	Haia	40	f: Dawid, m: Mindla, h: Szmul	
6	MILSZTAYN	Hana	2	f: Szymon, m: Sora	
7	KIERSZMAN	Gela	55	f: Leybus, m: Sora, h: Herszek	
8	BLAT	Jankiel	86	-	
9	MORTKOWICZ	Frayda	5	f: Leybus, m: Gitla	
10	ROZENBLIT	Mayniche	1	f: Kadys, m: Perla	
11	TOUDMAN	Baynas (żebak)	55	f: Abram, m: Sora	
12	SZWARZCIER	Herszek	7 ½	f: Leybus, m: Estera	
13	SZYCHTMAN	Berek (rzcak)	50	f: Icek, m: Ryfka	
14	NAYSZTEPEL	Dawid	¾	f: Szmerka, m: Cyna	
15	MOTEK	Hinda	5	f: Feldman, m: Fayga	
16	WAYCMAN	Jankiel	3	f: Herszek, m: Maryanka	
17	FRIDMAN	Icek	2	f: Abram, m: Laia	
18	MICENMACHER	Icek	1	f: Mosck, m: Haia	
19	SILBERSZPITZ	Laia	1 ½	f: Fiszel, m: Sora	
20	GOLDRAT	Sora	2	f: Dawid, m: Ruchla	
21	PREMYSLAN	Bina	1 ½	f: Josck, m: Eta	
22	BLAT	Laia	3	f: Szmul, m: Szayndla	
23	METMAN	Samson	4	f: Jankiel, m: Haia	
24	BLAYWAS	Zacharias	38	f: Oronca, m: Sifra	
25	DYDOWICZ	Herszel	5	f: Josck, m: Blima	
26	KIERSZENBAUM	Abus (wytobnik)	55	f: Fałck, m: Hana, w: Toubia	
27	WAYCMAN	Reyla	3	f: Mosck, m: Bayla	
28	CHOMENT	Esterka	-	f: Jankiel, m: Fayga, h: Josef	
29	LIPSZTAYN	Hil	1	f: Szlama (kramarz), m: Ryfka	
30	BLAT	Dawid Mates	5	f: Chaim (wytobnik), m: Malka	
31	LAYWANER	Bajes	6	f: Szymen, m: Laia	
32	GOLDSZTAYN	Jonas	½	f: Sender, m: Mindla	[1827 B#1]
33	WAYNTRAUB	Ruchla	9	f: Lewek, m: Złota	
34	SZWARTZONAS	Izrael	2	f: Mortka, m: Gitla	
35	FRIDMAN	Ruchla (w)	90	-	
36	GOTTNE & WACYNA	Abram	4	f: Kaufman GOTTNE, m: Golda	
37	WAYSMAN	Sifra	6	f: Josck (krawiec), m: Gitla	
38	CEDERBAUM	Esterka	2m	f: Mortka, m: Baila	[1827 B#19]
39	DZYKIER	Herszek	8	f: Leyzer (wytobnik), m: Hena	
40	FELDMAN	Ruchla	3	f: Mosck, m: Fayga	
41	DAWIDOWICZ	Izrael	9	f: Abram, m: Gitla	
42	BLAT	Hana (w)	56	-	
43	GACŁOWICZ	Aydla	1	f: Kalman, m: Sora	
44	KORSZBAUM	Szayndla	40	f: Herszek Majorkowicz, m: Minka	
45	ROYZENBLIT	Dawid	16	f: Wigdor, m: Toba	
46	LEDERMAN	Haim	61	f: Siapsiccha, m: Czarnca	
47	WEITZMAN	Bayla	2	f: Mendel, m: Ryfka	
48	WERBER	Perla	2	f: Lewek, m: Fayga	
49	SZASTERMAN	Jankiel (wytobnik)	36	w: Sora	
50	LINGA	Fayga	32	f: Szmul TUCHMAN, m: Hana	
51	GUTERMAN	Jokiel (wytobnik)	50	f: Abus	
52	RUBINSZTAJN	Blima	40	f: Mortka, m: Brandla, h: Icek	
53	BOM	Szlama Zelik	5	f: Icek (wytobnik), m: Cerka	
54	KROMAN	Cywia	-	f: Don, m: Minka	
55	ZAYDENWEBER	Peysak (szmuklerz)	64	f: Leybus, m: Laia Leybusów	

1828

1	KIRSZENBAUM	Sara	2	f: Kopel, m: Bina
2	SZLAFMAN	Ita	-	f: Leyzor, m: Ryfka
3	FLAISZMAN	Judka (wyrobnik)	34	-
4	GOTKIWICZ	Oren	40	-
5	KORMAN	Ruchla	70	-
6	KIERSZENBAUM	Borucha	19	-
7	WARMAN	Paia	4	f: Haim, m: Baila
8	EYZEMBERG	Izrael	5	f: Leyzer, m: Gitla
9	GRYNBERG	Dawid	55	-
10	SZTYNBAUM	Ruchla	5	f: Mendel, m: Rayszle
11	KORMAN	Gitla	36	f: Szlama, m: Maryanka
12	RAYZMAN	Szmul	50	-
13	FIRMAN	Perla	3	f: Jakob, m: Laia
14	PROWKŁ?	Leybus	55	-
15	KLINGIER	Haim	25	-
16	WAYMAN	Herszek	12	f: Abram, m: Frymen
17	WAYMAN	Esterka	3	f: Abram, m: Frimet
18	WAINTRAB	Baila	70	-
19	PERLMAN	Szmul (wyrobnik)	50	w: Ruchla Dawidowiczów
20	TATELBAUM	Izrael (kramarz)	40	-
21	-	Haja	90	h: Major
22	RAYMAN	Maika (w)	45	-
23	KAIFMAN	Leybus (wyrobnik)	75	-
24	-	Bayla (w)	50	h: Major
25	ALTMAN	Icek Zymanowicz	3	f: Mendel, m: Ruchla
26	STAYLER	Izrael	3	f: Mosek, m: Licza
27	SZPAIMAN	Dawid	3	f: Heler (wyrobnik), m: Blima
28	KIRSZBAUM	Mosiek	7	f: Fiszel, m: Memla
29	EYLENDER	Abram	11	f: Michel, m: Ryfka
30	GETMAN	Haja Sora	-	f: Haim, m: Gitla
31	BLAT	Cywa	3	f: Moszek, m: Sleyma?
32	BLAT	Abram (wyrobnik)	71	-
33	RAYMAN	Ruchla	9	f: Leybus, m: Blima
34	TOCHMAN	Mosiek (wyrobnik)	40	w: Sora
35	ROYZENRAT	Perla	34	f: Szmul KORMAN, m: Ruchla, h: Kadys
36	PAHAH	Herszek	-	f: Dawid (wyrobnik), m: Hindla
37	-	Fayga	40	f: Kadys
38	BLAT	Izrael	6	f: Mosek, m: Seywa Berków
39	ROZENBAUM	Suyma	25	f: Maior, m: Hana
40	FINKIELSZTEIN	Haszkiel	5	f: Mendel, m: Tauba
41	ROYZENBLIT	Majorek	¾	f: Kadys, m: Perla [Szmulów KORMAN] [1827 B#27]
42	GUTMAN	Maryanka	5	f: Josek, m: Ryfka
43	KORFMAN	Cyrła	20	f: Rubin, m: Royza
44	GATMAN	Symha	5	f: Janas (wyrobnik), m: Fayga
45	BEKIERMAN	Dawid (pickarz)	32	-
46	CWAYGENBOIM	Leybus (wyrobnik)	25	-
47	-	Sora	36	f: Symka, h: Zaynwel
48	SZWARTZ	Sora	40	-
49	ROYZEMBERG	Ryfka	5	f: Szmul, m: Sora
50	-	Esterka	15	f: Elias (wyrobnik), m: Rochla, h: Boruch
51	GOLDSZLEGER	Bayla	9	f: Josek, m: Cerla
52	GOLDBERG	Sora	52	-

1829

1	ZAYDENWEBER	Munes	4	f: Maior (wyrobnik), m: Cyrła
2	LIPSZYTZ	Fajga Laia	4	f: Moszek (handlarz), m: Haia
3	FRAJDMAN	Maior	8	f: Leybus FREYDMAN, m: Dyna
4	ZYLBERSZPITZ	Wolf	2	f: Herszek, m: Bayla
5	BENCHOLD	Ruchla	-	f: Leybus, m: Sieywa
6	-	Michla (w)	-	h: Mortka
7	-	Laia (w)	82	h: Boruchowicz
8	WAYSBOET	Herszek	25	w: Rachla, s: Abusia, d: Zysla
9	ROYZENBLIT	Estera Brandla	3	f: Moszek (krawiec), m: Cyrła
10	NAYMAN	Borucha	4	f: Leybus, m: Cyrła
11	WIZENBERG	Abuś (wyrobnik)	30	w: Cyrła
12	FRIDMAN	Jakob (wyrobnik)	30	w: Dwojra
13	IZRAEL	Perla	7	f: Moszek, m: Hawa
14	RYCIK	Haja (w)	-	s: Abusia, d: Hana, Cyrła

15	BIRNBAUM	Gerson (wyrobnik)	40	w: Cyrła, s: Szmul	
16	LEYZOROWICZ	Maśa	20	f: Wolf, m: Hynda	
17	-	Majer Chil	14	f: Leyb (wyrobnik), m: Małka	
18	WAYNBART	Szymcha (szynkarz soli)	-	w: Laia	
19	SZACHTER	Bayla (wyrobnica)	60	h: Herszek	
20	KORMAN	Haja	3	f: Szyia, m: Endla	
21	RAYTMAN	Wolf (wyrobnik)	39	w: Cyrka	
22	BENIAMIN	Hinda	7	f: Icek (krawiec, m: Bayla	
23	-	Hana (w)	32	h: Jasck	
24	FIZMAN	Haba	-	f: Treba, m: Mindla	
25	WAYNMAN	Josek (wyrobnik)	70	f: Moszek	
26	RAYCH	Hil	1	f: Dawid (krawiec), m: Mindla	
27	LEWI	Michel (kupiec)	24	-	
28	AYCHENBAUM	Judka	12	f: Mosek, m: Cyrła	
29	BLICH	Herszek	1	f: Dawid (blacharz), m: Łaia	
30	AWERNER	Herszek	¼	f: Benjamin, m: Gołda	
31	TENEBAUM	Herszek	1	f: Dawid, m: Ewa	
32	-	Zelman	1	f: Herszek, m: Baila	
1830					
1	LEWKOWICZ	Herszek (młynarz)	65	-	
2	BLEYWAS	Aron (wyrobnik)	68	-	
3	-	Peręc (wyrobnik)	80	f: Fiszel, w: Frimet	
4	WAYSFORT	Fayga	1	f: Icek (rzezi bydło), m: Gołda	[1829 B#10]
5	MAĆZARZ	Szlama Herszek	5	f: Giela (wyrobnik, m: Sora	
6	TENENBAUM	<newborn>	-	f: Mosek, m: Złota	[1830 B#1]
7	FINKELSZTAIN	Cypra	2	f: German, m: Aidla	
8	ROYZENBLAT	Haja	58	h: Litman (wyrobnik)	
9	GOLDBERG	Dyna (wyrobnica)	40	-	
10	WAYSMAN	Berek (wyrobnik)	50	-	
11	WODKA	Brandla	1	f: Szmul (handlarz), m: Szyfra	[1828 B#13]
12	FISZTAIN	Ryfka	24	h: Josek (wyrobnik)	
13	HEMMEBLIC	Leybuś (belfer)	24	w: Ita	
14	TENEBAUM	Szymcha	4	f: Szmulka (wyrobnik), m: Ryfka	
15	-	Brucha	60	h: Berek Herszkowicz (wyrobnik)	
16	WAYTSMAN	Fayga	8	f: Ela, m: Szprynca	
17	WATYSMAN	Bayla	3	f: Abram (wyrobnik), m: Bina	
18	WAYNTRAUB	Bina	34	h: Andzel (młynarz)	
19	HAFTARCZYK	Abram Leybus	2	f: Szlama (krawiec), m: Sora	[1829 B#21]
20	FINKELSZTAIN	Szaja	12w	f: (deceased), m: Małka (wyrobnica)	[1829 B#27]
21	GROSFELD	Frayda	2	f: Eyzyk (krawiec), m: Hana	[1829 B#7]
22	HAKIERMAN	Cyrła	90	h: Leyzor, 90 (wyrobnik)	
23	BOBER	Jankiel	1 ½	f: Abram (cyrulik), m: Reyzza	[1829 B#7]
24	ZEMIERNYL	Perla	39	h: Szłoma (wyrobnik)	
25	RATMAN	Ita	6	f: Abusia (handlarz), m: Gela	
26	LIPSZTAIN	Sora	4	g: Mendel Moysic (handlarz), m: Ruchla	
27	PAKER	Mosick (pisarz)	85	s: Josek Hersz	
28	PIRLMITTER	Szyia	9	f: Hoim (przemysł), m: Małka	
29	-	Berek (furman)	42	-	
30	BANKIER	Izrael Mosick	1	f: Judka (handlarz), m: Cyrkla	
31	-	Dawid	4	f: Abram (furman), m: Hana	
32	KORMAN	Abram Jdc	13	m: Liba	
33	WAYSFORT	Berek	4	f: Abusia (wyrobnik), m: Sora	
34	GOLDMAN	Mosick	75	w: Jęta, s: Lejzor, Uryn, Hoim	
35	WAYMAN	Abram Izak	4	f: Josek (faktor), m: Szayndla	
36	LIPSZTAIN	Sora	4	f: Mendel (wyrobnik), m: Ruchla	
37	FAYGENBAUM	Kiwa (krawiec)	68	-	
38	MARGULES	Faywel (kupiec)	24	f: Leyzor (kupiec), m: Prywa	
39	-	Izrael Majer	12	m: Blima	
40	BLAT	Szmul	7	f: Haim (wyrobnik), m: Małka	
41	GOLDMAN	Ryfka	36	h: Josek (krawiec)	
42	PRZEMYSLA	Rychama	6	f: Aron, m: Perla	
43	FINKELSZTEIN	Łaja	48	h: Berek (krawiec, age 48), d: Fayga	
44	BORN	Sura	-	f: Icek (wyrobnik), m: Hana	
45	FRYDMAN	Berek (arendarz)	60	w: Ruchla	
46	ROYZENCWEIG	Tyla	30	h: Kalman (pachciarz)	
47	MEYLER	Gerson	15	f: Abram, m: Fayga	
48	-	Gitla	4	f: Abram Leyzorowicz (farbiarz), m: Fayga	

1831

1	MARGULES	Leyzor (kupiec)	58	w Abraham, d Cypra, Malka	
2	GOLDSZTAJN	Cywa	63	d Chaia Etla (w), Bajla BEKIERMAN	
3	MARGULES	Tauba	½	f Abusia	[1830 B#15]
4	RAYS	Mania (krawiec)	60	s Dawid, d Hana	
5	ROZENBERG	Moziek	60	d Szlama, Abram	
6	BLAT	Sana (szkolnik)	36	s Chaym, d Gitla, Rayza	
7	KUPERSZMIDT	Mendel (karczmarz)	65	s Izrael, d Rachla	
8	HOLTZMAN	Heynich (krawiec)	35	s Dawid	
9	ROZENBERG	Zysel	45	-	
10	KNAPEL	Dobra	50	s Abracham, h Chaim	
11	BAJLER	Icek	72	d Marya Hendla	
12	SNOTZ	Ankiel	45	f Leybus	
13	KNAPEL	Chaim (krawiec)	58	s Abracham, [w Dobra]	
14	POTENIOR?	Herszek (frycarz)	18	f (deceased), m Ruchla	
15	SMILWODKA ¹	Ruchla	5	-	
16	HAYSLER	Jakob	2	-	
17	GOLDRAT	Hinda	8	-	
18	GOLDSZTAYN	Haja	2	-	
19	BEKIER	Hudes	50	s Leybus, Sender	
20	BEKIERMAN	Bayla	20	s Chaym)	
21	BLYWAS	Herszek	80	w Haia Gitla, d Hana	
22	LIPSZITZ	Icek (krawiec)	60	d Ruchla, Maryanka	
23	ZEMCYMEL	Szlama (młynarz)	45	d Cyrla, Chana	
24	LANDE	Nuftula	4	-	
25	ZELIKMAN	Szja (kramarz)	36	s Naftula	
26	KOSER	Szaja (blacharz)	60	-	
27	KOSLER	Laja	60	-	
28	KOZIENIC	Szmul	20	-	
29	KOZIENIC	Fayga	18	-	
30	SUNDER	Ayzyk	3	-	
31	SRAGA	Szlama	8	-	
32	-	Rayla Ryfka	60	-	
33	KREJMER	Rachla (kramarka)	50	s Mortka	
34	HAKMAN	Lewek	45	w Laja	
35	LEYZOROWICZ	Hinda	-	-	
36	WAYNBERG	Royza	22	-	
37	WEYNSZTAYN	Ryfka	30	b Icek	
38	TARGOWNIK	Hana	4	-	
39	BANKIER	Certla (kramarka)	50	s Major, d Hana, Gitla	
40	RYCHER	Gierczel	55	-	
41	GRISMAN	Szmul	60	-	
42	KORMAN	Gdela	2	-	
43	DYMAN	Sura	36	-	
44	ROZENBLITZ	Chana	42	-	
45	LEYBUSIOWICZ	Ryfka	40	-	
46	KNAPEL	Dobra	4	-	
47	MOSZKOWICZ	Esterka	60	d Fayga, Hana	
48	SIEDERGERMAN	Faygla	5	-	
49	SZNAYDERMAN	Moszek	1	-	
50	LITMAN	Moszek	8	-	
51	RYTMAN	Fayga	5	-	
52	MAYLER	Ryfka	-	-	
53	SZYLDER	Dawid	2	-	
54	GOLDRAT	Rachel	19	-	
55	MILICHIOR	Sora	4	-	
56	HORWYTZ	Paja	2	-	
57	KORMAN	Dobra	60	-	
58	CYTRON	Wolf	-	-	
59	ANCEL	Hana	20	h Chaim	
60	WAYNEK	Icek	65	-	
61	RUTBORSZPIC	Maryanka	3	-	
62	MEMEL	Henda	60	d Hana	
63	SCHAINER	Aydla	22	h Eyzyk	
64	-	Ryfka	50	h Leybus, s Boruch, d Fayda, Gitla	
65	MILICHINER	Szmul	-	s Ayzyk, d Hendla	

¹ father's name is really Szmul WODKA

66	WAYNER	Dawid	50	b: Szmul
67	ZELIKMAN	Lcybus	60	s: Widgor, Aron, d: Esterka, Dwora
68	BEKERMÁN	Sora	40	b: Ankiel BEKERMÁN
69	SZAUKARMÁN	Haia	65	-
70	PORCYA	Luda?	3	-
71	HEKARMÁN	Leybuś	60	b: Leyzor
72	BAKALARZ	Hinda	3	-
73	MEYLICH	Dawid	2	-
74	ZAYWLICHOR	Cyrła	4	f: Szmul
75	-	Cyrła	25	b: Abracham, d: Fayda, Ida
76	-	Malka	5	f: Leybus
77	FRYDMÁN	Fayga	40	-
78	ZUCHBAUM	Falck	6	-
79	FISZEL	Ankiel (krawiec)	50	b: Josek
80	WAJSMAN	Berck	15	-
81	-	Malka	3	f: Moszek
82	HEKARMÁN	Wolf	43	b: Dawid
83	GLAT	Icek	58	b: Ankiel
84	WAYSBOT	Rajsla	3	-
85	-	Lcyzor Dawidowicz	1	-
86	MICENMACHER	Fayga	70	-
87	BIRNBAUM	Dawid	1	-
88	PORCYA	Leyzor	5	-
89	FINKIELSZTAJN	Chaim	3	-
90	NAYMAN	Leybuś	5	-
91	-	Hinda Abrachamowicz	4	-
92	AZOZAK	Szmul	80	-
93	RAYKELMAN	Cała	65	b: Lcybus
94	-	Abracham	8	-
		Lcybusiowicz		
95	LIPSZYC	Moszek	15	-
96	-	Zacharyasz (rzcza)	45	-
97	WIZMAN	Dawid	3	-
98	ZELIKMAN	Herszek	65	-
99	LEBENDYKIER	Chaim (rabin)	68	d: Laia
100	WAPNER	Ruchla	60	-
101	WACIARZ	Izrael	2	-
102	-	Hcnah	5	f: Lcybus
103	GARBARZ	Judka	3	-
104	GOTFRIED	Major	67	b: Lcybus
105	-	Zelik, Dawidowicz	2	-
106	KUZAN	Motek	40	-
107	-	Dawid Herszkowicz	43	-
108	ZAYWEL	Hinda	16	-
109	MAJER	Hinda	60	-
110	HAYLER	Dawid	5	-
111	-	Haia	11	f: Herszek
112	KORMAN	Hinda	1	-
113	MASER	Fayga	1	-
114	GOLDSZTEYN	Mendel	-	-
115	ROZENBERG	Jakob	5	-
116	-	Dawid Leyzorowicz	35	s: Boruch
117	FISZELOWICZ	Marya	46	s: Szmul FISZELOWICZ
118	-	Faywel Moskowicz	7	-
119	MEYTLACHAYN	Jonas	35	b: Josek
120	WAYNBERG	Nachen	2	-
121	ZYMDEBLAT	Chaja	9	-
122	GROSFELD	Herszek	1	-
123	CAŁA	Malka	3	-
124	-	Lcyzor Herszkowicz	3	-
125	KORMAN	Abracham	3	-
126	MEYNICH	Ruchla	1	-
127	GUTMAN	Szmul	1	-
128	KROREN	Szmul	53	s: Nachym, Jankiel
129	PAIAH	Sora	1	-
130	TARGOWNIK	Berck	56	s: Szlama, d: Fayga

[1830 B#30]

1832

1	HAFTARCZYK	Izrael	6m	-
2	KORNMAN	Blima (w)	60	d: Chana, Szayndla

3	MOSKOWICZ	Chajm (wyrobnik)	36	s: Ankiel, d: Ryfka	
4	-	Leybuś	40	-	
5	HOZEN	Ruchla	2	-	
6	-	Herszek Naftula	59	d: Fayga	
7	ROZENBLIT	Leybuś	6m	f: Oren, m: Jachfet	
8	GOLDBERG	Dawid	5	f: Leyzor, m: Sora	
9	GLUSMAN	Aron (solarz)	26	s: Chaim	
10	MORGULES	Abracham	3	m: Ruchla	
11	HAKERMAN	Dawid	3	f: Szlama, m: Sora	
12	HIMELFERT	Gierszon	3	f: Dawid, m: Hana	
13	GLAT	Dobra	3	f: Ela, m: Fayga	
14	HAKMAN	Hana	3	f: Layzor, m: Frymed	
15	GESLER	Josck (wid, wyrobnik)	73	-	
16	LEBENDYKIER	Chaim	6m	f: Mosck, m: Ruchla	
17	CEDERBAUM	Szmul	3m	f: Simcha, m: Perla	
18	GLUSMAN	Fayga	3	f: Dawid, m: Hana	
19	HAKMAN	Ryfka	15	f: Leyzor, m: Ryfka	
20	KUPFERSZMIT	Mendel	4	f: Izrael, m: Fayga	
21	HAYLER	Mortka	2	f: Mosck, m: Liscia	[1830 B#19]
22	KIERSZENBAUM	Boruch	2	f: Fiszel, m: Maryam	[1830 B#23]
23	-	Mortka Naftula (duchowny)	36	-	
24	-	Kayla	5	f: Mendel, m: Sora	
25	ROZENBLIT	Izrael Icek	2	f: Aron, m: Hana	[1830 B#57]
26	-	Szymcha	6m	f: Leyzor Szymchowicz, m: Ruchla	
27	ROZENBERG	Oryś	3	f: Szmul, m: Fayga	
28	MILWERBER	Małka	28	d: Royza	
29	WEYCMAN	Chajm	-	-	
30	WOLTZMAN	Jankiel	4	f: Ela, m: Ryfka	
31	BERKMAN	Hana	8	f: Mendel, m: Sora	
32	ROZENBAUM	Laja	6m	f: Abraham, m: Fayga	
33	MILSZTEIN	Sora	43	h: Zysman (age 45), s: Josck (age 13); Majer (age 9), d: Raca (age 7)	
34	BIRNBAUM	Abram	9	f: Froym, m: Chaja	
35	WALTZMAN	Chajm	2	f: Jankiel, m: Hinda	
36	NAYMAN	Abraham Josck	6m	f: Boruch, m: Royza	
37	SYNDELMACHER	Mosiek	5	f: Bereck, m: Ruchla	
1833					
1	KUPERSZMIT	Szmul	2	f: Jakub Kopel, m: Łaia	
2	ADLER	Sora	5	f: Zelik, m: Gitla	
3	TAYTELBAUM	Wólf	2	f: Hil, m: Ryfka	
4	-	Łaia Kadysiewicz ² (w)	70	-	
5	BORENSZTAIN	Jonas	1	-	
6	-	Lewic (doktor)	62	m: Ewa	
7	CEDERBAUM	Bayla	34	-	
8	-	Abracham Ickowicz	2	-	
9	-	Nachman	2	-	
		Abrachamowicz			
10	MARGULES	Scia	1	-	
11	KIERSZENBAUM	Sryl	1	f: [Fiszel], m: [Mindla]	[1831 B#12]
12	KIWA	Abracham	3	-	
13	ADLER	Abracham	2	-	
14	KIERSZENBAUM	Abracham (kupiec)	62	w: Chaia, s: Icek, Fiszel, Leyzor, Mendel, d: Fayga, Sziywa	
15	FISZMAN	Icek	65	-	
16	HAKMAN	Icek	54	w: Pesa	
17	DYTMAN	Gierszon	2	-	
18	FELMAN	Sora	58	-	
19	KORMAN	Mendel (w)	84	-	
20	HAYLER	Selda (w)	60	s: Moszek HAYLER	
21	KORMAN	- ³ (krawicc)	50	-	
22	RETMAN	Szmul	1	-	
23	AYZENBERG	Ela	2	-	
24	BANKIER	Jankiel	24	s: Zelik	
25	KIERSZENBAUM	Ruchla	6m	-	
26	CHOMENT	Ick (wyrobnik)	36	w: Hana	

² unclear if Kadys was her surname, father, husband or father-in-law

³ no given name indicated

27	ADLER	Małka	2	-
28	BLAT	Dawid	9d	f: Mendel, m: Esterka
29	ROZENBLIT	Judka	½	-
30	HAKERMAN	Hana	40	h: Abracham
31	WAYNTRAUB	Sora	3m	-
32	FRENKIEL	Szlama	½	-
33	FLAYSZAKIER	Tanchen	66	-
34	-	Hana	-	h: Zacharyasz Leyser (age 28)
35	WERBERG	Fayga	25 ⁴	h: Leybus, s: Izrael Ick, (age 28); Abracham (age 24), Monysia (age 20)
36	ROYZENBAUM	Abracham	8	f: FRAYNBAUM ⁵ , m: Haia
37	KIERSZENBLAT	Hana	22	h: Szmul
38	-	Mosiek (w)	54	-
39	RUBIN	Elias	50	w: Chanas: Nayman RUBIN (wyrobnik)
40	BOERNSZTEIN	Mendel	40	w: Chaia
41	-	Judka (wyrobnik)	34	w: Ruchla Ita
42	WERBER	Fayga	-	h: Leybus (age 54)
43	-	Chaim	6	-
44	BORENSZTAIN	Mendel	45	w: Nacha, s: Froim, (age 22); Leybus, (age 4), d: Hinda (age 20); Haia (age 17); Cyrla (age 15); Marya (age 8)

1834

1	REYCHMAN	Perla	32	-
2	WAYZENBERG	Gitla Blima	1	f: Hilleg, m: Bayla
3	WESZER	Ryfka	¾	f: Maier, m: Ruchla Łaia
4	FLOMENBAUM	Hana	1	f: Judka, m: Ruchla Małka
5	-	Sora	5	f: Kiwa Koniów, m: Ryfka
6	KIERSZENBAUM	Fayga Brucha	9m	f: Mendel, m: [Ides] [1833 B#17]
7	-	Fayga	2	f: Fiszal, m: Haia
8	TENONBAUM	Szysia	45	w: Bayla
9	HANOWER	Fayga	2	f: Abraham, m: Małka
10	GOLDMAN	Eyzik	2	f: Zelik, m: Perla
11	-	Fayga	1 ½	f: Moszek, m: Hana
12	HAKMAN	Abram	24	w: Perla, d: Bayla (age 3)
13	GUTMAN	Jonas	58	-
14	-	Szayndla	24	-
15	KADYSIEWICZ	Fayga	1	f: Chaim [Szmulowicz], m: Nucha [Sendrów WYGODE]
16	GOLDSZTEIN	Mosick Maier	1	f: Nusym, m: Rayzla
17	FLAUMENBAUM	Ryfka	4m	f: Ick, m: Ryfka
18	WILDMAN	Josek	18	f: Herszek, m: Fayga
19	GOLDBERG	Abram	?	f: Haim, m: Ryfka
20	GROSMAN	Abram	1	f: Mošek, m: Szayndla
21	WAYNTRAUB	Esterka	32	h: Sról Aron
22	REYCHTMAN	Leybuś	45	f: Herszek
23	HAYLER	Siapsia	1	f: Moszek, m: Hana
24	GISER	Motek	-	f: Moszek, m: Ryfka [1833 B#8]
25	SZYFMAN	Nucha	1	f: Jankiel, m: Ides
26	BIRBOUM	Aron	1 ½	f: Abram, m: Raca [1833 B#5]
27	WARSZAWER	Izrael Hil	4	f: Szymcha, m: Tizla
28	FEDERMAN	Izrael	2	f: Boruch, m: Hana
29	ROZENHOLTZ	Wólf	2	f: Hil, m: Sora
30	WAYNSZTAYN	Hawa	1	f: Gierman, m: Łaia
31	GROYSMAN	Leybuś	2	f: Abram, m: Ryfka
32	-	Fayga Szyia ⁶ (w)	65	-
33	MYLSZTYNER	Chaia Fayga	1	f: Jankiel, m: Hana
34	WAYSBORT	Aba	70	w: Zysla
35	ROZENBERG	Towia	2	f: Jankiel, m: Eta
36	ROZENBLIT	Herszek	7 ½	f: Wigdor, m: Judes
37	NAZYL	Hercyk	18	f: Szlama, m: Sora
39	KORMAN	Blima	2 ½	f: Gierman, m: Szayndla [1832 B#29]
40	BRAYTMAN	Ita	55	h: Moszek
41	HALEMAN	Lewek	70	w: Hana
42	-	Szaia Zelman	15	-

⁴ Fayga's age is obviously in error⁵ confusing reference to the father, by only what seems to be a surname, but it is not listed as the surname of the decedent, who was still a child⁶ unclear if Szyia was her husband (more likely), or her father

43	-	Bayla (w)	66	-
44	BLEYWAS	Hana	2	f: Icek, m: Hana
45	ROYZENCWEIG	Haia	3	f: Szaia, m: Sura
46	WYDODA	Leyzor (w)	75	-
47	HAYLER	Izrael (w)	70	f: Mošek
1835				
1	KON	Mała	46	h: Szlama KON
2	-	Herszek Aba	58	-
3	BITELMAN	Mosiek	50	f: Judka, w: Małka
4	ZYLBERSZPIC	Leyzor	8	f: Josek, m: Małka Mindla
5	WERBER	Leyb	62	-
6	HAKMAN	Szymcha	55	w: Łaia
7	-	Leyzór	50	-
8	EYLINDRA	Szlama	40	w: Cypra
9	NISENBAUM	Maryem	42	h: Zelman
10	BERKOWICZ	Moszek	30	-
11	SZNAYDERMAN	Tanchen	30	-
12	-	Ita Jęta (w)	63	-
13	EYLENDER	Hana	81	-
14	ZAYDENWERBER	Haia	23	h: Berec, s: Majer
15	SKURKA	Mosiek	50	-
16	HAKMAN	Herszek	11	-
17	BLEYWAS	Jakub (w)	58	-
18	NAJMAN	Izrael	4	-
19	-	Leyb (w)	60	-
20	-	Simon	3	f: Zaysman (mączarz)
21	BLAUFARB	Aba	68	-
22	BITELMAN	Todres	41	w: Fayga
23	WEYSMAN	Izrael	19	-
24	HAKMAN	Haim	20	-
25	ROZENBLIT	Peysak	62	w: Bayla
26	SZTAYNMAN	Izrael	36	f: Kuna
27	ZYLBERSZPIC	Ryfka Łaia	-	f: Herszek
28	CWERNER	Beniamin	63	w: Dwoyra
29	-	Itela	65	-
30	EPELBAUM	Jakob Borach	1	f: Hersz
31	BIRENBAUM	Hudesa	-	h: Abram (age 27)
32	GROSFELD	Elias	7	f: Chaim
33	-	-	46	-
34	ROZENBLIT	Bayla	58	s: Jakób (age 15), d: Margalic (age 18)
35	WODNIK	Rayzla	30	h: Leybusz
36	-	Hudesa	2	f: Moszek Leybowicz, m: Ruchla
37	-	Ruchla (w)	75	-
38	KIERSZENBLAT	Mosiek	5	f: Motek
39	KURTZ	Rayzla	36	h: Icek KURTZ
40	ZYLBERSZPIC	Ruchla	35	h: Mosiek Leyb
41	MANZEL	Leybuś	53	-
42	BEKERMAN	Dawid	48	-
43	-	Eydla (w)	48	-
44	HONEK	Herszek	42	-
45	-	Mosiek	1	f: Tanach?, m: Łaja
46	SZTERENKIKIER	Beynis	20	-
47	TAYTELBAUM	Jetla (w)	24	-
48	GROSFELD	Sura	1	f: Haim, m: Łaia
49	-	Hendla	1	f: Perec, m: Gitla
50	-	Majer	66	-
51	HENIK	Abram	18	f: Herszek, m: Szayndla
52	BANKIER	Boruch	1	f: Maior, m: Eta
53	ORON	Sóra	-	f: Mošek, m: Małka
1836				
1	SZULKLAPER	Haim	3	f: Huna, m: Dwoyra
2	-	Małka	20	f: Joel
3	BIRNBAUM	Dawid	44	w: Perla
4	HANK	Szayndla (w)	62	-
5	-	Hinda	77	f: Chaimh: Leyzor
6	GLEYSMAN	Judes	38	-

[1834 B#17²]

[1833 B#36]

⁷ baby named Ruchla on birth extract

7	-	Maryem (w)	45	-	
8	GOLDBERG	Perla Roza	-	-	
9	NAYCHAUZ	Haia	3	f: Mosick, m: [Ryfka]	[1833 B#22]
10	KIELMAN	Haim (wyrobnik)	-	-	
11	SARGA	Maier (wyrobnik)	48	w: Estera	
12	MOSKOWICZ	Hana (w)	54	s: Jakób, d: Perla	
13	SZERMAN	Abram	-	-	
14	FLOMENBAIM	Haia Sóra	42	h: Abram	
15	FLUMEN [cf FLAUMENBAUM]	Maricm	1	f: Motel, m: [Eta Bryna]	[1835 B#24]
16	-	Tanach Motel	2	-	
17	HERCZ	Ruchla	72	-	
18	KWOKA	Jakób (wyrobnik)	40	-	
19	EYBESZYC	Leyzor Nutta	1	-	
20	NEYMAN	Meylach	1	-	
21	KORMAN	Nison Mendel	1	f: [Izrael Icek], m: [Hudes Liba]	[1835 B#18]
22	KORMAN	Hil Nuchim	1	-	
23	GOLDSZLEGER	Josck (złotnik)	54	w: Cyrla	
24	KIERSZENBAUM	Hudesa	4	f: [Icek], m: [Cymeta]	[1832 B#26]
25	SZRAYDERMAN B#15]	Dawid Hercz	2	f: [Abram], m: [Malka]	[1834]
26	GOLDSZTAIN	Leybuś	2	-	
27	BLAT	Hana	3	-	
28	KUPFERSZMIT	Jakób	3	-	
29	HAKMAN	Hana (maiden)	17	-	
30	ZWOLINSKA	Sora	3	-	
31	GOLDSZTAYN	Sóra Ryfka	2	-	
32	FELMAN	Maricm	5	-	
33	KORMAN	Abram	5	f: [Szyia], m: [Brucha]	[1830 B#53]
34	BIRENBAIM	Blima	2	-	
35	WERTUC	Aron (pakcierz)	36	-	
36	WEYSMAN	Ryfka	3	-	
37	GOLDFLIS	Cywia	13	-	
38	WAYNTRAUB	Lipa (w)	50	-	
39	SZACHER	Sura (wyrobnica)	48	-	
40	HEINIK	Gala	3	-	
41	TAYTELBAIM	Hana	4	-	
42	GUTMAN	Mosick	3	-	
43	ZAYNWEL	Herszek	3	-	
44	WINKELMAN	Borek	3	-	
45	ORON	Dobra	3	-	
46	-	Szayndla Ita	5	-	
47	-	Gitla (w)	72	-	
48	NAYMAN	Mosick Leyzor	8	-	
49	BERENBOIM	Rayzla (w)	78	-	
50	BETELMAN	Fiszel	70	-	
51	-	Haia (w, wyrobnica)	50	-	
52	PINKUS	Ryfka	18	-	
53	ROZENBLIT	Litman	80	-	
54	SZULKLAPER	Hana (wyrobnik)	45	w: Dwoyra	
55	GLAT	Sóra (wyrobnica)	58	-	
56	ROZENBAUM	Herszek (wyrobnik)	30	w: Łaia	
57	-	Berek Nuchym	4	-	
1837					
1	GOTFLIS	Gitla	23	h: Jankiel (wyrobnik)	
2	SZTRAYMAN	Peysa (w)	88	-	
3	GLAYMAN	Ryfka	31	h: Mośek	
4	FINKELSZTAYN	Maryam Zysel	27	h: Peysak	
5	UBOGA	Brandla (w)	38	-	
6	BITELMAN	Royza (w)	58	-	
7	HAKMAN	Hana (w)	68	-	
8	MELICHIOR	Mortka	4	f: [Maier], m: [Ides]	[1833 B#31]
9	RUTMAN	Hana	7m	f: Abusia RATMAN, m: [Gela]	[1836 B#19]
10	RUTMAN	Hana (w)	72	-	
11	KORMAN	Szymcha	7m	f: [Icek Gierson], m: [Fayga]	[1836 B#15]
12	BLICH	Mosick	4	f: Haim	
13	BLAYWAS	Brayndla	78	h: Abram	
14	FLAUMENBAUM	Rechmil	9m	f: Jankiel, m: Sora Ryfka]	[1836 B#17]
15	EYZENBERG	Sender	7m	f: [Leyzor], m: [Haia Gitla]	[1836 B#25]

16	FUXMAN	Haia Ester	6m	-	
17	AMBA	Dawid	2	-	
18	BANKIER	Zelik	84	f: Mendelw: Szymchas: Judka; Majer	
19	ROTMAN	Szymcha	6m	-	
20	ADLER	Ruchla	4	-	
21	PRZEMYSŁ	Zelman Boruch	4	-	
22	HAFTARZYK	Dawid	1	-	
23	KORMAN	Beniamin	3	-	
24	LANDA	Hinda	52	h: Aron	
25	FORBIARZ	Abram	49	f: Leyzor	
26	ZAYDENWEBER	Szayndla	1	f: [Berek], m: [Ryfka]	[1836 B#26]
27	KORMAN	Mosiek	3	-	
28	KIERSZENBAUM	Szyfra	1	-	
29	WAYSBORT	Frayda	6m	-	
30	BANKIER	Etka	31	-	
31	ROZENBLUM	Szmul Mosiek	1	f: [Dawid], m: [Ryfka]	[1836 B#29]
32	POTAZNIK	Srul Mosiek	1	-	
33	WAYSBORT	Abram	1	-	
34	GOLTMAN	Dwoyra (szklarka)	38	h: Mędel	
35	FLAIMENBAUM	Bayla	5	-	
36	FLUMENBAUM	Leyba	3	-	
37	ZAYDENWEBER	Fayga	½	-	
38	RAYS	Haia	2	f: [Dawid], m: [Golda]	[1835 B#10]
39	GUTMAN	Perla	1	-	
40	REYTMAN	Jakób	3	-	
41	WAYSBORT	Szymcha	½	-	
42	ROYZENBERG	Leybus	2 ½	-	
43	KUPERSZMIT	Laia (w)	65	-	
44	ZALCMAN	Boruch	1 ½	-	
45	FOIGIENBAUM	Chaim	5	-	
46	GROSMAN	Berck	½	-	
47	EYZENBERG	Josck	½	-	
48	URBAN	Chaim	½	-	
49	WERBER	Judka	1	-	
50	GOLDSZTAYN	Ryfka Gitla	17	-	
51	ROTMAN	Blima	4	-	
52	WAYSMAN	Małka	1	-	
53	UBOGI	Aron Berek	58	w: Kayla	
54	KIERSZENBAUM	Gitla	2	-	
55	KINER	Ruchla Mitel	2	-	
56	FARBIARKA UBOGA	Fayga Leyzorowiczowa	53	-	
57	RUBINSZTAYN	Ruchla	2	-	
58	WAYNTROPP	Boruch	68	-	
59	HAKMAN	Szayndla	6	-	
60	WAYNSZTAYN	Frymet	12	-	
61	GROSFELD	Frymet	64	-	
62	SZYNDER	Majer	24	-	
63	KRYSLAT	Sora Ryfka	3	f: [Szmerek], m: [Haya]	[1835 B#30]
64	MARKIEWICZ	Aron	3	-	
65	ZWOLINSKI	Beniamin	1	f: [Zelman], m: [Hana]	[1836 B#21]
	[cf ZWOLNICKI]				
66	KRYSLAT	Abram	5	-	
67	GOLDFLIS	Hindla	5	-	
68	WAYSBORT	Mechel	38	-	
69	KORMAN	Ryfka	21	h: Leybus	
70	SZTEYNBERG	Herszek	58	-	
71	HAKMAN	Fayga (wyrobnica)	36	-	
72	GOLDFLIS	Jakub	3	-	
73	RADOMSKI	Szmerek	30	-	
74	AKMAN	Izrael (wyrobnik)	38	-	
75	WAYNTROP	Pinkus	1 ½	f: [Nuchem], m: [Mariem]	[1835 B#33]
76	SZABSIK	Siapsia (wyrobnik)	62	-	
77	FLAUMENBAUM	Jankiel	5	-	
78	SZAYNFELD	Ryfka (szklarka)	44	h: Josek	
79	WAYNSZTAYN	Jankiel	1	-	
80	BERKOWICZ	Mosiek	7	-	
81	WAYNTROP	Royza	1	-	
82	WAYNTROP	Cywia	28	-	
83	GOLDBERG	Icek Leyb (mączarz)	58	w: Ela	

84	FRENKEL	Mindla Hinda	58	-	
85	GLIKSON	Hindla	2	-	
86	BLAT	Mendel	1	-	
87	GROSMAN	Fayga	½	-	
88	EKIERMAN	Jankiel	18	w: Ita	
89	PAKIARZ	Herszck	19	w: Szayndla	
90	EKIERMAN	Haia (wyrobnica)	-	-	
91	BLEYWAS	Abram (w)	52	-	
92	WASZER	Hana Dwoyra	1	f: [Maior], m: [Ruchla]	[1836 B#27]
93	GOLDMAN	Boruch	1	-	
94	EYZENBERG	Leyzor (mączarz)	48	-	
95	KIERSZENBAUM	Judka	6m	-	
96	GLAT	Leyzor	½	-	
97	KUNEK	Acha	18	h: Icek	

1838

1	KIERSZENBAUM	Abraham	9m	-	
2	WEINTROB	Wulf	2	-	
3	WUDKA	Haim	6m	-	
4	SZERMAN	Hana	8	-	
5	BORENSZTEIN	Feyga Blima	28	h: Wulf	
6	KALTMAN	Abraham	38	w: Zysla	
7	WIZENBERG	Sora	20	-	
8	SZERMAN	Dawid	2	-	
9	GIERSTEIN	Hana	5m	-	
10	MILGRAM	Mosick (bakalarz)	28	-	
11	SZEYNFELD	Toba	20	-	
12	NEYMANN	Leybus	62	w: Bradla, s: Boruch, d: Mindla	
13	FALKOWICZ	Mayer	27	w: Marya	
14	AKMANN	Icek	2	-	
15	WAICMAN	Marya	36	h: Herszek	
16	WANTROB	Haim	9m	-	
17	FINKELSZTEIN	Eidla	38	h: German	
18	WEINTRIT	Kalman	80	w: Raizel	
19	ROYZENBERG	Mosick	5	-	
20	SZACMAN	Manasia	38	w: Raywet	
21	LIPSZYTZ	Beyla (w)	81	-	
22	WOLANOWSKA	Małka (w)	90	-	
23	BLAT	Boruch	1	f: Szmul, m: Hana	
24	DUCH	Peza	1	-	
25	ROYZENBLITH	Chmil	1	-	
26	KORTZ	Leybus	8	-	
27	HONNIG	Rayza	8	-	
28	FINKELSZTEYN	Nusin	1	f: [Zendel], m: [Aydla (deceased)]	[1837 B#19]
29	WERBER	Judka	6m	-	
30	MITZMACHER	Mariem	½	-	
31	POTAZNIK	Mosick	2	-	
32	MACAZ	Boruch	1	-	
33	WASSERMAN	Leybus	52	-	
34	LEYFER	Haim	1	-	
35	KIRSZENBAUM	Tauba	1	f: [Sruł Mordka], m: [Hana]	[1837 B#8]
36	NAYHAUZ	Josek	1	-	
37	HAKMAN	Boruch	34	w: Małka	
38	KIERSZENBAUM	Bencyan	8m	-	
39	RUBINOWICZ	Majer	19	-	
40	WULMANN	Leybus	½	-	
41	LISZTYK	Moszek	33	w: Feyga	
42	WAICMAN	Judka	9	-	
43	GOLDBERG	Gimpel	1	-	
44	WALTMAN	Mosick	83	w: Łaia	
45	WEINBUCH	Andzel	1	f: [Maylech], m: [Ita]	[1837 B#6]
46	RADOMSKI	Mayla Leybusiewicz (w)	63	-	
47	WAYNMANN	Peirec	1	-	
48	HOLTZMAN	Szyfra (w)	70	-	
49	CZWERNER	Szymcha	1	-	
50	BUCHNER	Abraham Juzef	26	w: Feyga	
51	BITELMAN	Haia (w)	75	-	
52	WAYCMAN	Hana Maria	21	h: Judka WAICMAN	
53	PINKUS	Isracl	½	-	

54	GOLDMAN	Dawid	2	-
55	ZEYDENWEBER	Awigdor (w)	82	-
56	ZEYDENWEBER	Ruchla (w)	65	-
57	BETELMAN	Jankiel (w)	32	-
58	BITELMAN	Sora (w)	78	s: Abusz
59	BERMAN	Malia	49	h: Motel
60	GERBEL	Haim	51	-

1839

1	HERSZ	Ruchla (w)	70	-
2	CYGELMAN	Ryfka	2	-
3	HIMELBLAUM	Aron (szkolnik)	-	-
4	FISZELOWICZ	Szlama	6	-
5	-	Haia Hudes	4	-
6	DYTMAN	Łaja	1	-
7	UREN	Wulf	1	-
8	-	Abraam Jodka	3	-
9	LYNA	Sora	2	-
10	LEIWER	Dwoira	1	-
11	-	Chaja Szprynca (w)	60	-
12	-	Fayga Wulfowa	45	-
13	FRAYSZAS	Szlama	43	w: Cyna
14	MARGULES	Gabryel	2	f: [Abus], m: [Liba]
15	BOBER	Jankiel	2	-
16	NAYMAN	Brandla (w)	68	-
17	KURTZ	Abram	½	-
18	RADOMOWICZ	Cyrla	22	-
19	RUBINSZTEYN	Małka	2	-
20	SZMULEWICZ	Litman	2	-
21	BERKOWICZ	Ruchla	13	-
22	RUBINSZTEYN	Berek	65	-
23	KIERSZENBAUM	Chaja	71	-
24	MARGULES	Priwa (w)	69	-
25	ROZENBERG	Abram	36	-
26	WAYSBORT	Saul	3	-

[1838 B#13]

1840

1	BEMHEKER	Chana	-	-
2	TENENBAUM	Szymen	3	f: [Mosiek], m: [Złota]
3	KEZMANOWICZ	Ruchla	2	-
4	NAYMAN	Ruchla	45	-
5	MILGIELGER	Chawa	70	-
6	TODROS	Ruchla (w)	50	-
7	ALTMAN	Froym (w)	80	-
8	HERSZFELD	Mortka	20	-
9	FAYWELOWICZ	Motel	-	-
10	-	Roza Moszkowa	36	-
11	WAINDROP	Herszcek (w)	70	-
12	RADMAN	Mosiek	2	f: [Jankiel Josef], m: [Cyrla]
13	ROZENCWEIG	Leybus	72	-
14	HERSZFELD	Rachmiel	2	-
15	PRUS	Mosiek	46	-
16	NASON	Ita	9	-
17	ROZENBERG	Sora	6	-
18	ICKOWICZ	Szmerl	2	-
19	WISZER	Freydla	1	-
20	IZRAELOWICZ	Szmul Dawid	3m	-
21	WAYSBORT	Andzel	2	-
22	BOBER	Reyza	36	-
23	ROZENCWEIG	Majer	45	-
24	WALDMANN	Abraam	78	-
25	BLAT	Fayga	1	-
26	-	Hersz Leyb Ber	1	-
27	ESEL	Sor	1	-
28	HERSZ	Hana	1	-
29	FLAUMENBAUM	Ester	1	f: [Jankiel], m: [Sura Ryfka]
30	TETELBAUM	Leyzor	3 ½	-
31	ZAYMERT	Łeia	1	-
32	EISENBERG	Sora Mariem	1	-
33	KERSZENBAUM	Szosa Jenta	12	-

[1836 B#24]

[1837 B#33]

[1839 B#21]

34	GOLDSZTAYN	Mordka Josek	1	f: Pinkus	
35	ZAYWLOWICZ	Abram Judka	14	-	
36	HAFTAROZYK	Abram Josek	½	-	
37	GROSFELD	Majer	58	-	
38	SZMULOWICZ	Małka	14	-	
39	KIRSZENBAUM	Pinkus	½	f: [Fiszcl], m: [Memla]	[1840 B#3]
40	WISENBERG	Rochmiel	2	-	
41	KORMAN	Mendel	1	f: [Icek Girson], m: [Fayga]	[1839 B#28]
42	RADOMSKI	Szmerck	3 ½	f: (deceased)	
1841					
1	GOLDFLIS	Perla	2	-	
2	WEISBORT	Zysla (w)	80	-	
3	JOSKOWICZ	Sora	½	-	
4	BANKIER	Jochwet	30	-	
5	EICHENBAUM	Hana	39	-	
6	GRAFSZTEIN	Abraham	85	-	
7	ROZENBERG	Beyla Gitla	21	f: Szmul GOLDRAT, m: [Hana], h: [Beniamin]	
8	ODELBERG	Mcytla	2 ½	-	
9	PREMISLER	Haim Uszer (rabin)	59	-	
10	WAYSMAN	Jankel	45	-	
11	KORMAN	Jankiel Mendel	7	-	
12	BIRENBAUM	Mosiek	41	-	
13	KORMAN	Josiek	62	-	
14	ROZENBERG	Izrael Mosiek	3	-	
15	BLAT	Basia	6	-	
16	ROZENBERG	Jakob Motka	2	-	
17	FIZMAN	Golda	3	-	
18	WAYSBORT	Małka	1	-	
19	BEYTLER	Perla	-	-	
20	WESZER	Judka (w)	80	-	
21	GODOWSKI	Icek (w)	76	-	
22	LUBELSKI	Szmul Mendel	2	f: [Jankiel], m: [Eta Gitel]	[1839 B#23]
23	KORMAN	Blima	3	-	
24	GLYMAN	Szyndla	1	-	
25	BIRENBAUM	Izrael	4	-	
26	DAWIDOWICZ	Wigdor	2	-	
27	LEYTER	Szyndla	4m	-	
28	SZLUFMAN	Ester	28	-	
29	KIRSZENBLAT	Brucha	8	-	
30	PAPELBAUM	Menicha	21	f: [Jankiel EIZENBERG], m: [Eta], h: [Leyzor Hercykowicz]	
31	LEYBUSOWICZ	Izrael	½	-	
32	NIKSZLANG	Leja	3	-	
33	LIPSYTZ	Feyga	2 ½	f: [Icek Markowicz], m: [Eta Peysaków ADLER]	[1840 B#6]
34	ADERBAUM	Szymcha	2	-	
35	KORMAN	Sora	3	-	
36	KIRSZENBAUM	Haia Ryfka	½	-	
37	BOBER	Brucha	9m	-	
38	KORMAN	Mendel	3	f: Pinkus	
39	FELSZTEIN	Szmul	1	f: Jankel, m: Eta Gita	
40	BIRNBAUM	Mosiek	69	-	
41	TENENBAUM	Mosiek (pickarz)	-	-	
42	GITMAN	Jakob	-	-	
43	ROZENBLAM	Sara Gitla	-	f: Rubin (szpekulant)	
44	LIGSZTEIN	Jankiel Hill	-	f: Szlama (kupiec)	
45	RUDERBAIND	Matla	-	f: Mortka	
46	BERTRAM	Majer	-	f: Abusia (pickarz)	
47	SILBERSZPITZ	Fiszcl	-	f: deceased, m: Laia	
48	EILBAUM	Wigdor Szlama	50	w: Ryfka Laia	

Daleszyce Births 1826-1846

<u>Akt</u>	<u>Surname</u>	<u>Given Name</u>	<u>Father</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Mother</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Town</u>
1826							
1	ZYLBERBERG	Izrael / Herszlik	Jakob	36	Nisla?	33	Krajno?, K
2	LEWKOWICZ	Laia	Haim	24	Cyra	22	D
3	SZLAMOWICZ	Hana	Leyb	30	Malka?	20	Krajno?, K
4	GRINBAUM	Gitla	Abram	25	Malka?	22	Dąbrowa
5	ZYLBERBERG	Mosick	Haym	24	Kraygla	24	Brzeziny
6	LICHTMAN	Cyrila	Dawid	34	Malka	28	Górno
7	ICKOWICZ	Leybus	Boruch	24	Ruta?	24	Borkow?
8	LEWKOWICZ	Szmul	Abram	37	Geryga?	35	Radlin?
9	KALMAS	Isterka	Szlama	19	Hinda	16	Słopiec
1827							
1	WEGEWERK	Abram	[Mosick]	30	Haia	22	Krajno?, K
2	MIODECKI	Pesla	Josek	30	Tymeta	29	D
3	WAYNRYCK	Wolf	Josek	17	Brandla	36	D
4	MIODECKI	Ester	Izrael	27	Chena	22	D
5	WULFOWICZ	Ester	Dawid	40	Hana	36	Krajno?, K
6	GOLDHAMER	Abram	Pinkus	45	Sara	40	Sukow?, K
7	LAYDENBERG	Josek Berek	Gierson	27	Toba	20	D
8	WAINGORT	Abraham Aron	Izrael Izraelowicz	28	Marya	16	Słopiec, K
9	PASTERNAK	Major	Rubin	24	Szaydla	22?	D
10	ROTTER	Gitla	Lewek Joskowicz	34	Haja	18	D
1828							
1	GILDENBERG	Laja	Herck	46	Udela	36	Brzechow
2	IZER	Josek	Izrael	35	Marya	25	Niestachow, K
3	RZYKA / REYKA	Marya Laja	Rubin	26	Cwetla	22	Górno?, K
4	KALMAS	Peschla	Szlama	21	Hinda	18	Słopiec, Rzendow
5	ZAYDENBERG	Sora	Gerszon	25	Tauba	21	D
6	KRYSTAL	Major	Szlama Dawid	38	Ides Ester	22	D
1829							
1	MIODECKI	Szaja Wolf	Josek	30	Szymcha z Baynizowa?	29	D
2	KURLANDER	Rochla	Herszel Moskowicz	23	Hana z Lewkowicz	20	Słopiec, K
3	LICHTMAN	Laja	Dawid	36	Laja z Szapszawicz?	33	Górno, K
4	TAYGENBAUM	Itla Laja	Mosick	37	Etla z Szapszawicz?	35	Wola Jackowa
5	KERSCHENBAUM	Pesa	Haim Lewkowicz	29	Cyra MIODECKI	37	D
6	ZAJNBERGER	Hena Rychla	Hajm	26	Kondla? z Moskow?	25	Brzeziny, K
7	ABRAMOWICZ	Dobos	Mosick	28	Brandla PASTERNAK	27	D
8	MACHTYGIEL	Icek	Abram	40	Peryka z Kalbusow?	36	Radlin, K
9	WAYNSZTOK	Kiwa	Berek Kiwowicz	23	Malka PASTERNAK	22	D
10	JAKUBOWICZ	Mindla	Jkayl	24	Bayla z Moskowiczow	22	D
11	HERSZKOWICZ	Esterka	Wulf	43	Sora z Leybusiow	40	Słopiec, K
12	IZRAELOWICZ	Haja	Iser	28	Marya z Bekerow	17	Słopiec, K
13	TENENBAUM	Wolf	Jakob	31	Hana z Lewkowiczow	28	Beczko?, K
14	MIODECKI	Abram	Izrael	29	Hena Julie? z Dawid?	22	D
1830							
1	SILBERBERG	Pinkas?	Falek	30	Laja z Lutow?	24	Brzeziny, K
2	SZABSZANOWCZ	Sora	Rubin	24	Etla z Lewkowiczow	20	Górno, K
3	PASTERNAK	Laja	Rubin	28	Szaydla z Lewkowicz	22	D
4	KIERSZENBAUM	Jenta?	Haim	33	Cyra MIODECKI	30	D
5	KALMAWICZ	Szaydla	Szlama	26	Hinda z Szmulow?	21	Słopiec, K
6	KRZYSTAL	Sima	Szlama Dawid	32	Idas Ester z Szulem	22	D
1831							
1	KOLLENDER	Zelman	Herszel	25	Hana z Zelmanowicz	25	D
2	PASTERNAK	Herszel	Josek	22	Jentla? z Bendent FUX	20	D
3	HERSZLOWICZ	Reyla Matela	Leybus	34	Bracha z Boruchowicz	25	Dankow?

1832

1	LEWKOWICZ	Ita	Chaim	38	Cyra z Leyzorowicz	32	D
2	LICHMAN	Sora	Dawid	45	Baila z Szabszyn	38	Górno, K
3	JAKUBOWICZ	Jakob	Kyl	27	Bayla z Moskowiczow	24	D
4	PASTERNAK	Hercyk	Rubin	32	Szandla z Chaimowicz	30	D
5	MACHTYGIER	Haia	Abram	40	Peryga z Morkowicz	36	Radlin, K
6	WOLFOWICZ	Uda	Jakub	35	Hana z Lewkowicz	30	Leszczyny, K
7	SANKOWICZ	Jonas	Moszek	44	Etlā z Szapszawicz?	43	Wola Jackowa
8	SKORKA	Berek	Moszek	32	Braydla PASTERNAK	32	D
9	MIODECKI	Laia	Izrael	32	Hana z Jolewicz	28	D
10	WAYSZTAG	Haia	Berek Kiwowicz	30	Malka PASTERNAK	27	D
11	ZAYDENBERG	Faydla	Gierszon	38	Taba z Leyzorowicz	26	D
12	MIODECKI	Lisia?	Josek	36	Malka z Symchow	20	D

1833

1	BLUCHSZTEYN?	Majorek	Herszel	31	Zysla z Maierewicz	24	D
2	KOLLENDER	Ides	Herszel	28?	Hana z Zelmanowicz	28?	D
3	WARZAWSKI	Wigdor	Herszel	36?	Hudes z Leyzorowicz	25	D
4	BERKOWICZ	Reyza	Zelman	25	Ryfka z Boruchowicz	24	Górno, K
5	KALMUS	Pinkus	Szlama	27	Hinda z Szmulowicz	24	Słopiec, K
6	KRZYSTAL	Mindla	Szlama	44	Ester Juda?	27	D
7	BEKERMANN	Szlama	Wolf	27	Szaydla z Lewkowicz	24	Słopiec, K
8	KUPFERBERG	Pinkus	Josek	30	Szaydla z Ickowicz	21	Borkow?
9	IZRAELOWICZ	Nuta	Isel	36	Eydla z Szymonowicz	24	Słopiec, K
10	SZAPSIEWICZ	Sora Brandla	Herszel	30	Haia z Dawidowicz	24	Krajno?, K

1834

1	KERSZENBON	Abram / Leyzor	Chaim Lewkowicz	39	Cyra z Leyzorowicz	36	D
2	LICHMAN	Hercyk	Dawid	38	Malka z Sapsiow	38	Górno, K
3	PASTERNAK	Abram	Josek	25	Etlā z Bendent FUX	24	D
4	PASTERNAK	Etlā	Rubin	34	Szaydla z Chaimowicz	31	D
5	MIODECKI	Leybus	Izrael	40	Hana z Joelow	30	D
6	SKORKA	Rozia	Moszek	35	Brandla PASTERNAK	33	D
7	MIODECKI	Ita	Josek	40	Hana z Jakobowicz	36	D
8	WAINSZTOG	Abram	Berek	36	Malka PASTERNAK	30	D
9	KOLLENDER	Sprynca	Herszel	32	Hana z Zalmanowicz	29	D

1835

1	SAPSIEWICZ	Sima	Rubin	33	Cwetla z Leybowicz	27	Górno, K
2	SENDROWICZ	Pinkwas	Mosick	47	Etlā z Sabsiew	42	Wola Jackowa
3	JAKUBOWA	Maier	Keyl	28	Bayla z Moskowicz	26	D
4	KALMUS	Marya	Szlama	30	Hinda z Szmulow	25	Słopiec, Rzendow
5	BURSZTYN	Libusia	Icek	20	Helise? z Mendlow	19	D
6	BEKERMANN	Marya	Wolf	25	Szayndla z Dawidow	22	Słopiec, Rzendow

1836

1	KRYSTAL	Gitla	Szlama	47	Ides Ester	28	D
2	SALOMOWICZ	Jankiel	Maier (garbarz)	37	Itla	32	D
3	STENTENSZTAYN?	Abram	Leybus (wyzobow?)	33	Sora z Nusymow	36	D
4	BORKOWICZ	Boruchle	Zelman (krawiec)	33	Ryfka z Boruchowicz	22	Górno, Ekonon?
5	LEYZOROWICE	Maier	Isor (kamienarz)	46	Marya z Wolfowicz	36	Słopiec, Rzendow

1837

1	WOZOWSKI	Heyzyk	Herszel	40	Chana Basla?	25	D
2	WAINSZTOK	Hana	Berek (handlarz)	31	Malka PASTERNAK	29	D
3	PASTERNAK	Roza	Dawid (szklarz)	24	Marya MOROWIECKI	27	D
4	MIODECKI	Leyzor	Izrael (piekarz)	32	Hana z Joskow	35	D
5	MIODECKI	Leyzor	Josek (piekarz)	37	Hana z Jankelow	38	D
6	KOLLENDER	Mindla	Herszel (krawiec)	35	Hana z Zalmenow	33	D
7	BEKERMANN	Malka	Judka (kamienarz)	24	Jochwa FRAYDMAN	18	D
8	MACHTYGIER	Maier	Kalma	24	Towba z Ickow	23	Radlin, K
9	FUX	Maier	Wulf	20	Ida z Szlamowicz	21	Beczkw
10	PASTERNAK	Sora	Aron	26	Celia z Aynkordow	21	D
11	JAKUBOWICZ	Sora	Kyl (rzezak)	32	Bayla z Moskow	32	D
12	BORKOWSKI	Herszel	Majer (szewc)	21	Bluma z Moskowicz	26	D
13	KALMUS	Szprince	Szlama (wyzobnik)	33	Hinda BURSZTYN	25	Słopiec, Rzendow

1838

1	BURSZTYN	Fraydla	Icyk (młynarz)	24	Helina z Mendłowicz	23	D
2	ZAYDENBERG	Gitla	Gerszon (krawiec)	37	Towba z Leyzorow	31	D
3	BEKERMANN	Izrael Boruch?	Wolf (wrotnik)	30	Szayla z Dawidow	30	Śłupiec, Rzewow
4	PASTERNAK	Leybus	Dawid (szklarz)	25	Marya z Morawiecki	28	D
5	PASTERNAK	Balka	Rubin (krawiec)	29	Szaydla z Chaymow	30	D
6	KRYSTAL	Witta	Szlama (kramarz)	48	Ester [Ida]	31	D
7	LEYBUSIOWICZ	Lewek	Chaim (wrotnik)	42	Cyrka z Leyzorowicz	36	D
8	HEICHTENSZTEIN	Mira	Leybus (fabrykant)	36	Sura z Heniszow?	32	D

1839

1	SZLAMOWICZ	Cyra	Majer (garbarz)	29	Itla	-	D
2	GODFRYD	Brayndla	Szulim	20	Malka GOLDKIN?	-	D
3	HERMANN	Towba	Felix (cyruk)	25	Ruchla KAYTNER	22	D
4	MACHTYGIER	Cypa	Kalma (fabrykant)	26	Towba z Ickow	25	D
5	WOZOWSKI	Salia?	Herszel (wrotnik)	42	Hana Bayla z Eizykow	27	D
6	PASTERNAK	Rayza	Aron (kamieniarz)	22	Celia z Aynkordow	23	D
7	BEKERMANN	Klara Barbara	Judka (kamieniarz)	26	Jochwa z Leyzorowicz	20	D
8	MIODECKI	Sura	Izrael (piekarz)	34	Chana z Joskow	37	D
9	KRYSTAL	Pikwas? Izak	Szlama (kramarz)	49	Ester Idela?	32	D
10	SZLAMOWICZ?	Mindla	Majer (szewc)	23	Bluma z Herszkow	-	D
11	WAJNSTOK	Leybus	Berek (kramarz)	33	Malka PASTERNAK	31	D
12	PASTERNAK	Izrael	Rubin (krawiec)	30	Szayndla z Chaymow	31	D
13	PASTERNAK	Gitla	Dawid (szklarz)	26	Marya MORAWIECKI	29	D

1840

1	LEYBUSIOWICZ	Hycek? Wolf	Chaim (wrotnik)	44	Cyrka z Leyzorowicz	38	D
2	BEKERMANN	Basia Laia?	Wolf	31	Szaydla z Dawidow	31	Śłupiec, K
3	KALMUS	Haim Izrael	Szlama (wrotnik)	32	Hinda z Szmulow	29	Śłupiec, K

1841

1	LEYZOROWICZ	Wolf Jankiel	Abram	31	Hinda z Leyzorowicz	29	D
2	KRYSTAL	Herszel	Noe	19	Ruchla KOCHEN	17	D
3	RUMIANY	Jozef	Icyk	20	Mindla z Szmulow	19	D
4	MACHTYGIER	Dawid Motyl	Jankiel	36	?kema? zHerszkowicz	35	Machocice?
5	MACHTYGIER	Malka Chaja	Cala	22	Bayla z Abramow	20	Machocice?
6	WULWOWICZ	Pikwas	Jakob	46	Hana z Lewkowicz	41	Borkow?
7	LEWKOWICZ	Estera Laja	Wulf	25	Mindla z Szlamowicz	20	D
8	MIODECKI	Icyk	Josek	41	Hana z Jakobowicz	35	D
9	BEKERMANN	Marya	Judka	32	Jocheta z Leyzorow	28	D
10	KOLLENDER	Izrael Berek	Herszel	37	Hana z Zelmanow	33	D
11	MACHTYGIER	Sora Laja	Kalma	28	Tayba Siejwa [z Ickow]	25	D
12	BURSZTYN	Cyrka	Icyk	30	Elina z Mendlow	26	D
13	PASTERNAK	Zelik	Aron	36	Cyrka z Einkornow	26	D

1842

1	MIODECKI	Wulf	Izrael (piekarz)	42	Hana KORCZOWBAUM	40	D
2	KUPERBAREK	Mosick	Josek (wrotnik)	24	Szajndla z Moskowicz	23	Sukow, K
3	FRAYDMAN	Ester	Gerszon (krawiec)	32	Sora z Sieczkowskie	25	D
4	PASTERNAK	Zyskind	Dawid (piekarz)	33	Marya MORAWICKA?	-	D
5	BEKERMANN	Ruchla	Wolf (kamieniarz)	36	Szayndla z Dawidowicz	36	Śłupiec, K
6	LEWKOWICZ	Ester	Chaim (smolarz?)	43	Cyra z Leyzorow	-	D
7	HERSZKOWICZ	Sura Bajla	Herszel (bakalarz)	30	Ester BIDENMAN?	24	D
8	JAKOBOWICZ	Chaim	Zelik	28	Ryfka MINSKI?	31	Maslow?
9	BEKERMANN	Szlama	Judka (kramarz)	33	Jochwa FRAJTMAN	30	D
10	KUFLOWICZ	Szymon	Jankiel (rzeźnik)	27	Rejza FRAJTMAN	26	D

1843

1	WAJNSZTOK	Aron / Jankiel	Berek (kramarz)	43	Malka [PASTERNAK?]	36	-
2	JAKOBOWICZ	Icek	Michal	39	Hana WOZOWSKA	39	Maslow?, K
3	PASTERNAK	Lejbus	Josek	27?	Itla FUX	33	-
4	NUREK	Haia Laia	Nusyn (krawiec)	45	Ruchla	30	-
5	WOZOWSKI?	Szlama	Szyman (wrotnik)	45	Hana	20	Maslow
6	LEJERFELD	Lipa Szlamka?	Fajtek	45	Blima	35	D
7	PASTERNAK	Abram Kiwa	Dawid (piekarz)	34	Marya [MOROWICA]	24	D
8	FRAJTMAN	Berek	Jankiel (rzeźnik)	25	Hajdla	23	D

9	WOLFOWICZ	Sura	Jakob (rolnik)	49	Hana z Lewkowicz	43	Beczkw?
10	ZAJDENBEK	Izrael	Gierszon (krawiec)	43	Touba z Lejzorowicz	36	D
11	KLAJCHING?	Abram	Herszel (garbarz)	40	Temerla FELCMAN	24	Radlin
12	RUMIANY	Maior	Icek (wyrobnik)	25	Mindla	24	Stopiec
13	SZLAMOWICZ	Boruch	Abram	29	Fajga	22	Radlin
14	SZABZONOWICZ	Jakob	Rubin	44	Cwikla	34	Górno
15	KRYSTAL	Bajla	Szlama (kupiec)	55	Ester Ides	36	-
16	KRYSTAL	Mindla	Moszek Lejb (kramarz)	20	Dobra	20	D
1844							
1	WAJCMAN	Nysyn	Mosick (wyrobnik)	19	Haja Sura	19	Krajno
2	MACHTYGIER	Pesla	Kalma (fabrykant)	34	Touba [z Ickow]	32	Radlin
3	FALGIENBOK	Rochla	Lejb (pachiarz)	57	Ryfka	36	Maslow?
4	FALGIENBOK	Josek	Mosick (krawiec)	36	Laja	34	Maslow?
5	FALGIENBOK	Hinda Malka	Gutfel (szewc)	33	Rochla	24	Maslow?
6	WANCWAG	Izrael	Lipa (wyrobnik)	42	Dwojra?	30	Krajno
7	FUX	Michel	Wolf z Rubin (wyrob.)	29	Mindla	30	Beczkw
8	GARBARSKI	Berek	Jankiel z Szmul (wyrob.)	26	Mindla	23	?
9	WOZOWSKI	Icek	Uszer (krawiec)	52	Szandla	30	Maslow
10	JAKUBOWICZ	Mosick Lejb*	Kyl/Hil (rzezak)	40	Bajla [z Moszkowicz]	36	-
10	JAKUBOWICZ	Szyfra*	Kyl/Hil (rzezak)	40	Bajla [z Moszkowicz]	36	-
11	JAKUBOWICZ	Malka / Maia	Zelik (wyrobnik)	29	Ryfka	40	Maslow
12	ZYMBELBEREK?	Mendel	Calek (arendarz młyn)	50	Laja	40	Brzeziny
13	GOLGROT	Szaia	Szmul (wyrobnik)	27	Szandla	27	Skorzeszyce
14	ORGANKOWICZ	Szandla	Lejb (belfer)	27	Ryfka	25	Górno
15	BEKIERMAN	Hudes	Judka (kramarz)	35	Jochwa	30	D
16	BEKIERMAN	Lejzor Mendel	Wolf (kamieniarz)	38	Szandla	37	Stopiec
17	RUBINOWICZ	Berek	Aron (wyrobnik)	25	Rochla	19	Krajno
18	BAC	Izrael	Nuta (wyrobnik)	25	Haia	36	Krajno
19	FRAJTMAN	Klara	Berek (rzeźnik)	21	Randla	20	-
1845							
1	FRAJTMAN	Malka	Gierszon (krawiec)	33	Sora? z Izraelow	28	D
2	WOZOWSKI	Icek	Szyma (wyrobnik)	45	Fryma z Zelmanow	25	Maslow
3	LEWKOWICZ	Nysla	Chaim (handlarz)	44	Cyrła z Lejzorow	40	D
4	JOSKOWICZ	Fryma	Lyb (krawiec)	40	Fryma	35	D
5	PASTERNAK	Lejbus	Aron (piekarz)	35	Cyrła [z Aynkordow]	27	D
6	PASTERNAK	Reyza	Dawid (piekarz)	32	Marya [MOROWICA]	28	D
7	GOLDBERG	Szlama	Lejzor (krawiec)	27	Marya	22	Moskowice?
8	FRAJTMAN	Klara	Jankiel	26	Hendla	22	D
9	SZLAMOWICZ	Udes	Abram	30	Fajgla	24	Radlin
10	PASTERNAK	Hana	Rubin (krawiec)	43	Szandla	40	D
11	WOZOWSKI	Nena	Herszel (wyrobnik)	48	Hana Bajla	30	D
12	FIZSLOWICZ	Ryfka	Beniamin (krawiec)	29	Ester z Dawidow	18	Krajno
13	BEKIERMAN	Lejbus	Wolf (kamieniarz)	38	Szandla	38	Stopiec
1846							
1	WAJNCWAJG	Icek	Fiszel (wyrobnik)	22	Bayla	36	Krajno
2	ANKIERIMAN	Mendel	Dawid Berkowicz (wyr.)	40	Sora	30	Skorzeszyce
3	LEFFELD	Mindla	Faylek (smolarz)	47	Blima	33	-
4	JANKLOWICZ	Matla	Jakob (rolnik)	40	Hana	40	Krajno
5	KUFLOWICZ	Sura	Jankiel (rzeźnik)	30	Ryza	27	-
6	RUBINOWICZ	Cyrła	Zyskal (piekarz)	27	Hana Gitla GOTLUST	24	Beczkw?
7	BEKIERMAN	Bajnys	Judka (kramarz)	38	Jachwa	32	-
8	SABZOWICZ	Hana	Rubin	48	Cwetla	40	Górno
9	KOMINARSKI?	Sandel	Josek (krawiec)	43	Gitla z Moskowicz	40	Wola Jackowa
10	KRZYSTAL	Marya Laja	Noe (kramarz)	27	Rochla	22	-
11	BACIA?	Herszel	Nuta Hajman (wyrob.)	32	Haia z Dawidowicz	36	Krajno
12	GILDENBERG	Handla Udla	Herszel z Fisl (krawiec)	20	Ryfka	38	-
13	JAKUBOWICZ	Rajzla	Keyl (rzezak)	44	Bajla [z Moszkowicz]	42	-
14	JAKUBOWICZ	Jankiel	Fajwel (wyrobnik)	33	Sora Rochla z Janklow	32	Brzezinki
15	WAJNCWAJG	Herszel	Mosick (rolnik)	58	Haja Sora	40	Krajno
16	MACHTYGIER	Ester Haia	Szmul (rolnik)	20	Marya z Lipkow	22	Radlin

#	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father	Mother	Place Living/Born
1826						
1	IZRAELOWICZ	Iser	22	Nuta	Malka z Labow?	Słopiec
1	BEKERMAN	Szlamionka	18	Szlama	Ryfka z Wolfow	Słopiec
2	CYTRON	Berek	20	Kiwa z Haym (d)	Taba z Haymow	Iwaniska
2	PASTERNAK	Malka	20	Lewek (piekarz)	Haia z Dawidowiczow	-
3	REL? / REN?	Abram	24	Zelman? (d)	Ruchla Renie?	Cisenie?
3	HERSZKOWICZ?	Toba	20	? Wulfowicz	Paia?	-
1827	No marriages					
1828						
1	MYDLARZ	Michel (wid.)	36	Szaia Kiwowicz	Rochla Szajowa	D
1	SZAJOWA?	Sora Ryfka	20	Nusen Szajowicz	Malka Herszkowa	Chmielnik
2	WOZOWSKI	Herszel	25	Icek	Socha? z Chaymowa	Wola Tesserowa?
2	FRAYDMAN	Hodys	20	Leyzor	Klara z Wigdorowna	D
1829						
1	PASTERNAK	Josek	22	Lewek	Haia z Dawidowicz	D
1	FUX	Jentla	22	Bendet	Malka Faygella z Erszkow	Chęciny
1830						
1	CYTRYNBAUM	Nuzyn Majer	20	Mortka	Jenda z Mozkowiczow	Kurozwęki, Słopiec
1	KRZYSTAL	Malka	19	Szlama Dawid	Marya z Jakubow? (d)	D
2	MIODECKI	Josek (wid.)	32	Leyzor	Haia	D
2	GRACHOWSKA?	Malka	20	Szymcha	? (d)	Grachow?
1831						
1	LEWKOWICZ	Moszek	23	Lewek Ickowicz	Esterka z Moskowiczow	Rakowice?
1	BORKOWSKA	Bayla	22	Szlama	Inda z Lewkowiczow	D
1832	No marriages					
1833						
1	JAKUBOWICZ	Abram	21	Leyzor	Sora z Dawidowicz	Korytnica
1	MIODECKI	Jenda?	23	Leyzor (d)	Haia z Kiwawicz	-
2	MIODECKI	Josek (wid.)	30	Leyzor	Haia z Kiwawicz	D
2	NAYDYSZ	Hana (wid.)	30	Jakub Crosnek (d)	Sora z Urysiow (d)	Raków?
3	KALMUSOWICZ	Icyk	24	Kalmus Litman	Sora z Leybusowicz	Radlin, K
3	SOLNIK	Gitla	24	Maior Szmul	Ruchla z Feywlewicz	Chmielnik
4	RAYZMAN	Moszek	18	Szlama	Sora z Szymchow	Chęciny
4	DYZENHAUS	Blima Sprynca	17	Mosek	Haia z Jakobowicz	Słopiec
1834						
1	CUKERMAN	Berek	24	Mosek	Sora Rochla z Judkow	Chęciny
1	ADELMAN	Bayla Fryma?	20	Izrael Jankel (d?)	Sora Kraydla (d?)	-
1835						
1	METLIK	Leyzor	22	Wolf Lewkowicz	Bayla z Zelikow	Niestachow, K
1	BERKOWICZ	Perla Mindla	17	Berek Chaimowicz	Hana Blima	Irzuin?
2	WOZOWSKI	Herszel (wid.)	33	Icek	Sora z Chaimowicz	D
2	FEYGENBOIM	Chana Bayla	24	Eyzyk (d)	Ryfka z Perenowicz?	Chmielnik
3	BEKERMAN	Judel	23	Szlama (d)	Ryfka z Wulfow	Słopiec, Rzendow, K
3	FRAYTMAN	Chana	21	Leyzor	Klara z Wigdorow	D
4	BOYM	Szmul	28	Isser (d)	Laia z Wolfow	Grzymala?
4	SALOMONOWICZ	Pesla	18	Maier	Itla z Moskowicz	D
1836						
1	KAZJMANSKI	Josek (wid.)	40	Ick	Cyrila z Izraelow	Krajno, K
1	SANKOWICZ	Gitla	19	Moszek	Etla z Szapsiow	Wola Jackowa
2	WOLFOWICZ	Mosek	20	Dawid	Chana	Krajno, K
2	SZLAMONICZ	Hanka (wid.)	30	Szlama	Fryma WAJNCWAK	Krajno, K
3	CYTRYNBAUM	Izrael	19	Mortka	Chinda z Moskiewicz	Kurozwęki
3	MACHTYGEL	Elka	18	Abram	Praja z Mortkow	Radlin, K
1837	No marriages					

1838

1	HERMANN	Felix (wid.)	24	Abram	Nacha z Berkow (d)	D
1	KAYMER	Rochla Brayndla	20	Laybusia ?	Jocheta z Szlamow (d)	Krakowa?
2	TENENBAUM	Mendel	19	Eyzyk	Sora z Baynisczow	Staszów?, Sandomierz
2	RECHTCZMAN	Jacketa	18	Judka	Mydla z Zeligow	Marzysz, Krakowski? G
3	ORGANKA	Chaym	30?	Herszel	Royza z Zeligow	D
3	LECHTMAN	Ryfka	18	Dawid	Malka z Szapsiow	Górno, K

1839 No marriages

1840

1	MACHTYGIER?	Caleb Mordkowicz -		Mosek (d)	Anna? z Wolfowicz	Machocice?, K
1	MACHTYGIER	Bela Lewkowicz	18	Abram	Perla z Mordkowicz	Radlin, K
2	RUMIANY	Mordka Ick	20	Lewek Michal	Mindla z Lewkowicz (d)	Kielce, K
2	BURSZTYN	Mindla	18	Szmul	Pesla Czywia z Jozefow	Słopiec, K
3	GOLDLUST	Abram	24	Boruch	Sora z Ickow (d)	Radlin, K
3	FISZLOWICZ	Faygla	19	Herzyk	Udyla z Szalimow (d)	Borkow?
4	KUFLOWICZ	Wolf Jakub	22	Kiwa	Brandla z Zyslowicz	Kurozweki, Słopiec, K
4	FRAYTMAN	Rayzla	24	Leyzor	Klara z Wigdorow (d)	D
5	GARBARSKI	Jankiel	24	Dawid	Ruchla z Leyzorow (d)	Słopiec, K
5	MIODOWNICZKA	Mindla	18	Leyzor (d)	Chaja z Wulfow	D

1841

1	SZTERGNOZ	Izrael Chaym	19	Herszek	Rochla	Kobylanka, Sandomierz
1	WULFOWICZ	Chaja Cyrla	18	Jakob	Hana z Lewkowicz	Borkow?
2	RUBINOWICZ	Aron?	20	Lewek	Bluma z Szlamowicz	Borkow?
2	WULFOWICZ	Ruchla	18	Dawid (d)	Hana z Moszkowicz	Krajno?
3	GOLDLUST	Leyzor	23	Boruch (d)	Estera BORKOWSKI	D
3	ZAYDENBERG?	Marya Malka	16	Gerszon	Tauba FRAYDMAN	-
4	STERKMAN	Lejbus	20	Jochym	Baila z Samsonowicz	Garbac?
4	GOLDGROS?	Gitla	20	Fiszel	Elka z Lewkow	Skorzeszyce

1842 No marriages

1843

1	WOJUKOWICZ?	Lejzor	18	Icek	Marya	Pirzeliay?
1	SALAMONOWICZ	Nysla	19	Maier	Gitla z Morkowicz	D
2	LEWKOWICZ	Fajwel	21	Lewek	Teyba? z Moyskow?	Chmielnik
2	HERSZKOWICZ	Hana	19	Wolf	Sora z Lipow	-
3	GILENBERK?	Beniamin	27	Herszel	Uda z Fiszlowicz	Krajno?
3	DAWIDOWICZ	Ester	26	Dawid	Hana z Wolfowicz	-

1844

1	MANELA	Abram	27	Szmul	Frajdl	Chęciny
1	MACHTYGIER	Hinda	18	Mosek	Hana z Wulfow	Radlin
2	ZLOTNIK	Josek	18	Haim z Herszka	Hinda z Zelmanow	Chmielnik
2	GOLTSZTEJN	Malka	17	Hil? (d?)	Baila (d?)	-

1845

1	WAJNCWAJG v					
	WANKWAG	Fiszel	20	Mosek	Fajga z Mendlowicz	Krajno
1	FAJGENBAUM	Bajla (wid.)	32	Leib	Hinda (d?)	Maslow?
2	DAWIDOWICZ v					
	WOLFOWICZ	Wolf	22	Dawid (d)	Chana	Krajno?
2	JOSKOWICZ	Chaja	18	Szmul	"matla" z Berkow (d)	-
3	SKURKA	Josek	21	Mosek [45]	Brandla (d?)	D
3	MOSKOWICZ	Haja	20	Mosek (d)	Tauba?	Brzechow
4	GOLDBERG	Herszel	20	Herszel	Udla z Szlamowicz	Beczkw
4	BORUCHOWICZ	Ryfka [wid.]	36	Boruch	Hana z Grajnow? (d?)	Górno
5	UNGIER	Lewek	25	Nusyn	Hana (d)	Szydłów
5	WOLFOWICZ	Rochla	20	Jakob	Hana [z Lewkowicz]	Beczkw

1846

1	GRYNBLAT	Majer	18	Herszel	Liba	Górno
1	LICHTMAN	Syrla	20	Dawid	Liba (d)	Górno

Daleszyce Deaths 1826 - 1845

#	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father	Mother	Place
1826						
1	ZYLBERBERG	Icek	1+6m	Haym	Krandla	Brzeziny
2	PASTERNAK	Abram	1+3m	Rubin [23]	Szaindla [21]	D
1827						
1	LEWKOWICZ	Ester	58	Nachma (leaving husband Leybus Lewkowicz)	Rayzla	Radlin, K
2	GIERZYNSKI	Laja	60	Rubin (leaving husband Jakob)	Haia	Górno, K
3	WEINRYB	Wulf	3q	Josek	Brandla	D
4	MLYNK	Josek	1	Szmul z Hersz	Cyra	Śłopiec, Rzendow, K
1828						
1	WAJNRYF	Brandla	39	Jakub (d) (leaving husband Josek)	Malka z Herszkowicz (d)	D
2	WAJNRYF	Josek (wid.)	42	Izrael	Rocha Malka z Herszlow	D
3	FRAYDMAN	Josek	½	Gerszon	Tauba	D
4	ROTTER [MYDLARZ]	Cyra	32	Josek (leaving husband Michel Kiwa MYDLARZ)	Haia	D
5	MIODECKI	Ester	½	Izrael [28]	Hana [z Joelow] [23]	D
1829						
1	JAKUBOWICZ? [TAYGENBAUM]	Laja	7m?	Mosek	Etla	Wola Jackowa
2	LEWKOWICZ	Pesa	6m?	Haim	Cyra [MIODECKI]	D
1830						
1	MIODECKA	Symcha	32	Szaia (leaving husband Josek)	Basia z Baynisow	D
2	KIERSZENBAUM	Jenta?	5d	Haim [33]	Cyra [MIODECKI] [30]	-
3	PASTERNAK	Laja	14d?	Rubin [28]	Szaydla [z Lewkowiczow]	-
1831						
1	WAYNSZTAG	Kiwa	2	Berek	Malka [PASTERNAK]	D
1832						
1	MIODECKI	Leyzor	60	- (leaving wife Chaia z Kiwowicz)	-	D
2	KOLLENDER	Rachla	3	Herszel [26]	Hana [z Zelmanow] [26]	D
1833						
1	KERSZENBAUM	Itla	9m?	Chaim [38]	Cyra [35]	D
2	SZKORKA	Berek	1	Mosick [33]	Braydla [PASTERNAK] [33]	D
3	PASTERNAK	Etla	80	Rubin (leaving son Rubin)	Szaydla z Jakubowicz	[D]
1834						
1	WOZOWSKA FRAJTMAN (mn)	Hudys	24	Leyzor (leaving husband Herszek, Chaia Sura 6, and Wigdor 2)	Klara	D
1835						
1	PASTERNAK	Etla	1	Rubin [35?]	Szayndla [z Chaymow] [32?]	D
2	PASTERNAK	Hana	24	Matys (leaving husband Aron and Herszel 3)	Marya z Lewkowicz	D
3	PASTERNAK	Lewek	70	- (leaving wife Chaia)	-	D
1836						
1	WOZOWSKA	Hana	8	Herszel	Chudes	D
1837						
1	PASTERNAK	Roza	18d	Dawid [24]	Marya MOROWIECKI [22]	D
1838						
1	LEYZOROWICZ	Abram Symcha	4	Gerszon	Sora z Leyzorowicz	D
2	PASTERNAK	Balka	4w	Rubin [38?]	Szayndla z Chaymow [36?]	D

3	FRAYDMAN	Klara	61	[Wigdor?]	-	D
						(leaving husband Leyzor; children Wolf Jakob 20, Henza 15, Gerszon 28, Towba 31, Roza 18, Jochwa Berkowice 19)

1839

1	JAKUBOWICZ	Sara	2	Kil?	Bayla z Moszkow	D
2	CHAIMOWICZ	Lewek	3m	Chaim z Lejbus	Cyrka z Leyzorowicz	D
3	ZAYDENBERG	Gitla	6d	Gerszon	Towba z Leyzorow?	[D]
4	BEKERMEN	Malka	1 + 9m	Judka	Jochwa z Leyzorowicz	D
5	KOLLENDER	Mindla	2	Herszel [37]	Hana z Zelmanow [35]	D

1840

1	PASTERNAK	Izrael	4m	Rubin [39?]	Szayndla z Chaymow [37]	D
2	MARCHEWCZYNA?	Bayla	56	-	-	[D]
						(Herszel Syria 19, Haia 15)

1841

1	HAYMOWICZ	Icyk	-	Haym Lewkowicz	Cyra z Leyzorow	D
2	KRYSTAL	Pinkwas	1½	Szlama [50]	Ester [Ida] z Erlichow [33]	D
3	ZAYDENBERG?	Kalma	½	Gerszon	Sora z Izraelow	D

1842 No deaths recorded

1843

1	BEKERMEN	Klara	3	[Judka] [36]	-	D
2	KRYSTAL	Herszel	2½	Noe [21]	Rochla [19]	-
3	KUFLOWICZ	Szymcha	2	Lejb	Bajla	-
4	BORUCKA?	Rachla	15	Boruch	Ester	
5	GOTLUST	Boruch	70	[Szlama?]		Radlin
6	JAKOWICZ	Szmul	70			Maslow?
7	BERKOWICZ	Zelik	36	Berek	Rojza	Górno

1844

1	RUMIANY	Icek	25	Lejb (d)	Minda (d)	Checiny
2	PASTERNAK	Herszel	1	Rubin 42	Szajndla [40]	-
3	JOSKOWICZ	Pesla Blima	2	Lejb	Bajla z Jakobow	-
4	SZLAMOWICZ	Boruch	2	Abram	Fajgla	Radlin

1845

1	BEKERMEN	Leizer Mendel	3q	Wolf	Szandla	Słopiec
---	----------	---------------	----	------	---------	---------

1846 Not on roll

Please let us know . . .

- ... of any success stories as a result of the Kielce-Radom SIG. Some of you are bound to find family names in the extracts. We want to hear about it and any other triumphs that came about as a result of the Journal.
- ... if your ancestors came from towns that experienced residence bans.
- ... if you have found records for our region in other gubernias. This happens from time to time for various reasons, but we are trying to compile such a list as an important addition to our publication.
- ... if your e-mail address changes. Many messages to our members have 'bounced', returned as being undeliverable. Send those changes to both Gene Starn <genes@iag.net> and Lauren Davis <merlyn@access.digex.net>. Also please let us know if you acquire an e-mail address for the first time.

Thank you

Glossary

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

Polish Pronunciation Guide

Polish Alphabet: a ą b c ć d e ę f g h i j k l ł m n ń o ó p r s ś t u w y z 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
ż, zi, rz	=	zh	ł	=	w
			w	=	v

THE NEXT ISSUE ...

***is due in your mailbox
in early July***

Deadline for material: June 1, 1998
