

# THE IVANSK PROJECT e-NEWSLETTER

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< <http://www.ivanskproject.org/> >

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- ## ○ **Kielce and Radom Gubernias – Geographic History** by Warren Blatt

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> - early 20<sup>th</sup> century Iwaniska (Ivansk) was located in the Radom gubernia (province). Warren Blatt, currently the Managing Director of JewishGen, has written a concise account of the history and geography of Radom and its neighboring gubernia, Kielce. His essay was published in Kielce-Radom SIG Journal, Volume 1, Number 1, pp 3-7, 1997.

- **Surnames from Eastern Radom Gubernia** compiled by Alexander Beider

Searching early 20<sup>th</sup> century voters' lists and post WWII Yiskor books, Alexander Beider compiled a list of Jewish surnames from the 4 eastern districts of the Radom gubernia. The names were published in Kielce-Radom SIG Journal, Volume 1, Number 1, pp 17-23, 1997. Ivansk was located in the district of Opatów, and surnames from this area are presented in the e-newsletter.

- **Ivansker Marriages in Neighboring Towns, 1826-1881**  
*compiled by Norton Taichman*

There are no existing records of Jewish marriages in Ivansk. However, some Ivanskers, usually men, were married in neighboring shtetlach. A list of these unions has been assembled from 19<sup>th</sup> century records published in the Kielce-Radom SIG Journal.

## **Editor's Introduction: The Kielce and Radom Special Interest Group (SIG) Journal**

The quarterly "Kielce-Radom SIG Journal" was inaugurated in 1997 to document the genealogy and the history of the Jews living in the gubernias of Kielce and Radom. Although it focused on the 1867-1917 era, the journal published material dealing with other time periods including the interwar years and WWII. It was an ambitious undertaking, an incredible resource for those interested in the Jews living in this part of Poland. I looked forward to reading every issue.

The journal was well-served by a group of dedicated volunteers. Most were experienced genealogists as well as others who scoured archives for information, including birth, marriage, and death records. They extracted, translated and interpreted data written in Cyrillic, Polish, Russian and Yiddish into Latin script. Essays and testimonies on cultural, social, political and economic issues were also featured. The journal helped to illuminate the Jewish world in the countless *shtetls* (towns) and *dorfs* (villages) that dotted the Polish countryside.

The journal ceased publication in 2004. I suspect this was due, at least in part, to insufficient numbers of volunteers to handle the work load and to expenses that outstripped subscription income. It is tragic that the journal's work was never completed. Fortunately, all issues of the journal are now available on-line and can be accessed at the *Jewish Records Indexing-Poland* (JRI-Poland) service as follows:

**JRI's announcement of the acquisition of the K-R SIG Journals and a list of those who were primarily responsible for establishing and managing the journal:**

[http://www.jewishgen.org/jri-PL/kr-sig/krsig\\_index.htm](http://www.jewishgen.org/jri-PL/kr-sig/krsig_index.htm)

**The table of contents for all issues of the journal:**

[http://www.jewishgen.org/jri-PL/kr-sig/krsig\\_table\\_of\\_contents.htm](http://www.jewishgen.org/jri-PL/kr-sig/krsig_table_of_contents.htm)

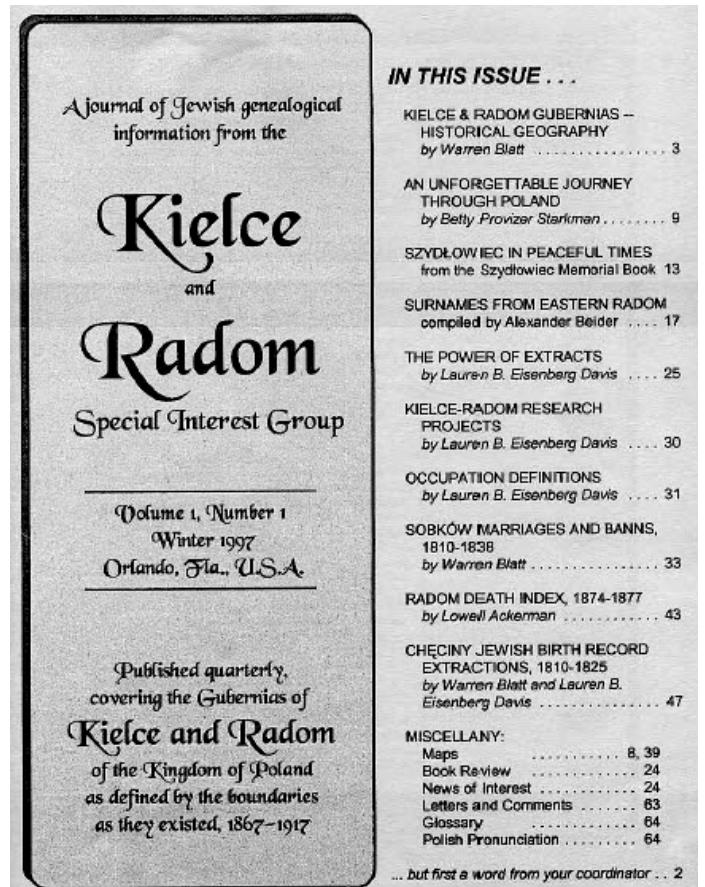
**Downloads of all issues of the journal:**

[http://www.jewishgen.org/jri-PL/kr-sig/krsig\\_journal\\_downloads.htm](http://www.jewishgen.org/jri-PL/kr-sig/krsig_journal_downloads.htm)

There are no known vital records of Jewish life in Ivansk. Consequently, the journal did not provide any direct information about our ancestors. However, in reading through its pages I came across "Ivansk" and "Iwaniska" several times. I decided to try to piece these incidental references together in anticipation that they would tell a story that would otherwise remain unknown. For instance, I searched through 19<sup>th</sup> century marriage records of the towns that appeared in the journal and identified brides and grooms who were from Ivansk. I assembled these data in the current issue of the e-Newsletter. I hope that some readers will be pleasantly surprised to find their ancestors in the list. Other areas can be stitched together in a similar fashion. For instance, Ivansk and Ivanskers are mentioned in documents from neighboring shtetlach (eg, Apt, Klementov, Lagif, Rakov, Stashev).

Before undertaking this project I wrote to Warren Blatt, the last editor of the K-R SIG Journal (Warren is currently the Managing Director of JewishGen). I told him that I wanted to use the journal as a springboard for acquiring information about Ivansk. I asked if he would grant permission to copy (and where necessary "reorganize") material from the journal for publication in the Ivansk Project e-Newsletter. Warren welcomed the idea.

So, have a look at the K-R SIG Journal on-line. You'll be amazed at what was accomplished. But even more can be done. It would really be great if some of our readers researched and reported on Ivansker stories that emerged from their journey through the pages of the K-R SIG Journal.



The title page from the first issue of the Kielce and Radom Special Interest Group (SIG) Journal, 1997.  
Note the article by Betty Proviser Starkman,  
a member of the Ivansk Project's Action Committee

# Kielce and Radom Gubernias – Geographic History

by Warren Blatt

Kielce-Radom SIG Journal, Volume 1, Number 1, page 3 – 7, 1997.

Kielce and Radom gubernias were two of the ten *gubernias* (provinces) of the Kingdom of Poland (Russian Poland) from 1867 to 1917. It is the area between the Pilica and Wisia [Vistula] rivers. Today, this region corresponds roughly to south-central Poland, much of the area between Warsaw and Krakow.

This area has been in many different political jurisdictions over time. For the purposes of this Special Interest Group, we are defining "Kielce and Radom gubernias" using the borders that were in place from 1867 to 1917, since that is the period during which the majority of our ancestors emigrated from the region.

During the 1867-1917 period, Kielce and Radom gubernias were bordered on the north, east, and west by other gubernias of the Kingdom of Poland:

- o on the east by Lublin and Siedlce gubernias
- o on the north by Warszawa gubernia
- o on the west by Piotrków gubernia
- o on the south by Galicia (Austrian Poland).

The gubernias were each divided into districts (Polish *powiat*). Kielce and Radom gubernias each contained seven districts: [Ed: *Iwaniska* (*Ivansk*) was located in the Radom gubernia/Opatow powiat.]

## History

During the First Polish Republic (1569-1795), this area was known as Cracow and Sandomierz palatinates. Between 1772 and 1795 Poland was partitioned between the three neighboring European Empires: Russia, Prussia and Austria. In the first partition of 1772, one third of Poland's territory was taken. The area occupied by Austria was given the name of Galicia. In the second partition of 1793, Russia obtained one half on the remaining territory of Poland, while Prussia took the province of Poznan.



KIELCE GUBERNIA	RADOM GUBERNIA
District (Powiat)	District (Powiat)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Kielce</li><li>o Wioszczowa</li><li>o Jydrzejow</li><li>o Piliczow</li><li>o Stopnica</li><li>o Miechow</li><li>o Olkusz</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Radom:</li><li>o Kozienice</li><li>o Opoczno</li><li>o Konskie</li><li>o Ilza</li><li>o Opatow</li><li>o Sandomierz</li></ul>

The third and final partition occurred in 1795, as the remnants of Poland were divided amongst Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Poland ceased to exist as a political entity. It disappeared from the map of Europe for over 100 years, not to reappear until after World War I. In the third partition, Austria annexed the large area between the Bug and Pilica rivers, including the Kielce- Radom area. Austria named this area New or West Galicia; the area that had been taken in 1772 was renamed East Galicia. West Galicia and East Galicia were merged into the single province of Galicia in 1803.

## **The Duchy of Warsaw**

In 1807, after Napoleon defeated the Prussians, he established the Duchy of Warsaw as a French protectorate, using the territory which Prussia had taken during the partitions. In 1809, after Napoleon defeated Austria, the Schonbrunn Peace Treaty added the former Austrian West Galicia (including the Kielce-Radom area) to the Duchy. Political subdivisions were the departments of Kraków, Sandomierz, and Lublin. After Napoleon's disastrous Moscow campaign, the Duchy of Warsaw was occupied by the Russians in 1813. Napoleon's duchy lasted only six years (and the Kielce-Radom region was part of it for only four years), but it left behind a legacy of progressive social and economic reforms, including the beginning of civil registration.

## **The Kingdom of Poland**

After Napoleon's defeat in 1815 the Congress of Vienna redistributed the partitioned Polish territory. Prussia received the provinces of Poznan and West Prussia in the west and north, and Austria took Galicia in the south. The city of Krakow became an independent free city. Most of the Duchy of Warsaw was given to Russia. This area was given the official name of the Kingdom of Poland (*Tsarstvo Pol'skoe* in Russian, *Królestwo Polskie* in Polish); or Congress Poland (named after the Congress of Vienna), known in Polish as *Kongresówka*. The area was colloquially known as "Russian Poland".

The Kingdom of Poland was established in November of 1815 as a pseudo-independent kingdom, under the rule of the Czar of Russia. The Kingdom was divided into eight provinces or voivodeships (Polish *województwa*): Augustów, Kalisz, Kraków, Lublin, Mazovia, Plock, Podlasia and Sandomierz. Each province was divided into districts (*obwód* in Polish), which were in turn divided into subdistricts (*powiat*). Sandomierz voivodeship was the area that would become the future Radom gubernia. Krakow voivodeship included the area that would become Kielce gubernia (it also included the Bedzin area). Despite the name of this province, the city of Kraków was not included; it was an independent city until 1846.

As a result of the Polish insurrection of 1831, the territory of the Kingdom of Poland was divided in another way in 1844. Voivodeships were abolished and replaced with five *gubemias* (the Russian word for province): Warszawa, Augustów, Płock, Radom, and Lublin. Radom gubernia was formed from the former Sandomierz and Krakow voivodeships, and contained eight districts: Radom, Opatów, Opoczno, Sandomierz, Kielce, Miechów, Olkusz and Stopnica.

In 1867 another redistricting took place. Ten gubemias replaced the previous five: Kalisz, Kielce, Łęczyca, Lublin, Piotrków, Płock, Radom, Siedlce, Suwałki and Warszawa. The old Radom gubernia was split in two, forming Kielce and Radom gubemias. These borders remained in place until 1917, and it is these borders that we are using for the definition of our special interest group (SIG).

The gubemias were divided into districts (Polish *powiat*), which were further divided into subdistricts (Polish *gmina*). There were 84 districts in the ten gubemias of the Kingdom of Poland in 1867. The districts of Kielce and Radom gubernias are listed on the page 3.

## **Poland Reborn**

Following World War I and the Treaty of Versailles, Poland was re-established as an independent nation after more than 100 years. This Second Polish Republic (1918-1939) included most of the Kingdom of Poland, plus much additional territory. It was divided into seventeen provinces, once again called *województwa*. The former Kielce and Radom gubernias all became part of Kielce province. This republic lasted little more than twenty years, as the Nazis occupied the area.

After World War II, the Third Polish Republic was established, with vastly different borders - the entire country was shifted west. The country was subdivided into seventeen *województwa* between 1945 and 1975. The area of the former Kielce and Radom gubernias mostly became part of Kielce province, though small parts were now in the provinces of Krakow, Katowice, and Lublin.

In 1975 Poland's internal jurisdictions were changed, with the country divided into 49 administrative districts, which are used today. The area of the former Kielce and Radom gubernias are today in the administrative districts of Radom, Kielce, Piotrkow Trybunalski, Częstochowa, Katowice, Kraków and Tamorzeg.

### **Jewish Communities in Kilece and Radom Gubernias (table next page)**

[ e-News Editor: The Kielce-Radom SIG Journal (Vol 1, (1), 1997) contained a table listing over 150 Jewish communities in the Kielce and Radom gubernias. Rather than duplicating the entire list, we have focused on towns that are likely to be of direct interest to Ivanskers. In most instances, the towns were chosen because they are relatively close to Ivansk. In addition, many have been mentioned in articles and testimonies published in the e-Newsletter or in material relating to Ivansk in the Kielce-Radom SIG Journal. ]

The information provided in the table includes:

**Name of the town:** Polish and Yiddish names.

**District:-** Name of the district (Polish: *powiat*) in which the town was located during the 1867-1917.

**Jewish Population Data 1897 and 1931:** Population statistics are given for towns with a Jewish population of over 500. For references where these data were derived, consult *Kielce-Radom SIG Journal*, Vol 1, (1), pg 5, 1997. There were thousands of other smaller villages in the Kielce-Radom region, which are not listed here. Their vital records are included amongst those of a neighboring larger town. To determine the location of a village, you can consult the JewishGen ShtetlSeeker at: < <http://www.jewishgen.org/locmenu.htm> >.

**Longitude/Latitude:**

Data derived from JewishGen ShtetlSeeker, < <http://www.jewishgen.org/locmenu.htm> >

**FHL microfilms:-** Years for which Jewish vital records (births, marriages and deaths) have been microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah (the microfilming arm of the LDS Family History Library). Source: *Family History Library Catalog*, 1996 microfiche edition. See the FHLC Locality section under the headings "POLAND, [province], [Town] - JEWISH RECORDS" for details and microfilm ordering numbers.

**Provinces:** The FHLC uses Poland's 1945-1975 provincial borders. Most of the old Kielce and Radom gubernias (1867-1917) are covered by the 1945-1975 province of Kielce. However, the borders do not overlap exactly, and some areas are covered by neighboring provinces: Krakow

province in the southwest (parts of old Olkusz and Miechow districts); Katowice province (part of old Olkusz district); and Lublin province in the northeast (part of old Kozienice district).

The notation "RC" indicates that there are civil transcripts of Roman Catholic vital records listed in the FHLC for the 1810-1825 period. It is during this period that the Roman Catholic civil transcripts included Jewish registrations. Separate records were kept by each religious community beginning in 1826.

### Towns in Kielce and Radom Gubernias (partial listing)

Town (Polish)	Town (Yiddish)	District (Powiat)	Pop. 1897	%Jews 1897	Pop. 1931	Lat./ Long.	FHL micro- films
IWANISKA	IVANSK	OPATÓW	1,996	83%	1,518	50°44'/ 21° 17'	—
Bodzentyn	Bobjentin	Kielce	1,472	44%	934	50°57'/ 20°58'	1869- 1884 RC
Bogoria	Bogoria	Sandomierz	575	48%	—	50°48'/ 20°27'	1826- 1884, RC
Chęciny	Khentshin	Kielce	4,361	71%	2,825	50°48'/ 20°27'	1826- 1884, RC
Chmielnik	Khmelnik	Stopnica	5,671	82%	5,908	50°38'/ 20°45'	1876- 1884
Cmielów	Tshmeliv	Opatów	587	30%	664	50°53'/ 21°31'	—
Daleszyce	Dalishitza	Kielce	—	—	306	50°49'/ 20°48'	1826- 1870, RC
Kielce	Keltz	Kielce	6,399	28%	15,530	50°52' /20°37'	1868- 1884, RC
Klimontów	Klementov	Sandomierz	2,443	72%	2,652	50°40'/ 21°27'	1826- 1887, RC
Kozienice	Kuzmir	Kozienice	3,790	55%	3,811	51°35'/ 21°34'	1826- 1877, RC
Łagów	Lagif	Opatów	1,233	51%	1,269	50°47'/ 21°05'	—
Opatów	Apt	Opatów	4,138	63%	5,462	50°48'/ 21°26'	1835- 1884
Ostrowiec Świetokrzyski	Ostrovtsse	Opatów	6,146	63%	10,095	50°56' / 21 °24'	—
Ozarów	Ozharov	Opatów	2,557	77%	2,258	50°53'/ 21°40'	1826- 1884
Polaniec	Plontch	Sandomierz	1,221	47%	1,025	50°26'/ 21°17'	1826- 1884, RC

<b>Radom</b>	<b>Rodem</b>	<b>Radom</b>	<b>11,277</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>24,465</b>	<b>51°25'/ 21°09'</b>	<b>1827- 1877, RC</b>
<b>Raków</b>	<b>Rakov</b>	<b>Opatów</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>50°41'/ 21°03'</b>	—
<b>Sandomierz</b>	<b>Tzoizmir</b>	<b>Sandomierz</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>2,641</b>	<b>50°41'/ 21°45'</b>	<b>1826- 1886, RC</b>
<b>Staszów</b>	<b>Stahev</b>	<b>Sandomierz</b>	<b>4,903</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>4,704</b>	<b>50°33'/ 21°10'</b>	<b>1826- 1880, RC</b>
<b>Szydlów</b>	<b>Shidlov</b>	<b>Stopnica</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>50°36'/ 21 °00'</b>	<b>1854- 1884</b>
<b>Wierzbnik</b>	<b>Vierzhbink</b>	<b>Ilza</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>51°03'/ 21°05'</b>	—

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



## Surnames from Eastern Radom Gubernia

compiled by Alexander Beider

Kielce and Radom SIG Journal, Volume 1, Number 1, pp 17-23, 1997.

Listed below are surnames of Jewish men living in the District of Opatów where Ivansk was located. Detailed information of the sources can be found in the article published in the K-R SIG Journal including: 1). Voters' lists from 1906, 1907 and 1912. Eligible males over 25 years old could vote, corresponding to about 20% of the Jewish adult male population. 2). Post WWII Yizkor books from Opatow and from Ostrowiec.

### JEWISH SURNAMES IN THE DISTRICT OF OPATÓW (See map page 7)

#### Abbreviations:

v = Voters List; Ybop = Yizkor book of Opatów; Ybos = Yizkor book of Ostrowiec

Adler (6v; Ybop; Ybos)	Bajnerman (2 v; Ybos)	Blitental (2 v; Ybop)	Chmielewski (1 v)
Agater (Ybos)	Bajczer (1 v)	Bluer (2 v; Ybop)	Chunenfeld (H (1 v)
Ajbuszyc (1 v)	Bajrych (Ybos)	Blum (Ybos)	Cukier (3 v; Ybos)
Ajchenhom (1 v)	Bakalar or Bekler (Ybos)	Bluman (1 v)	Cukierzaft (1 v)
Ajdelkopf (1 v)	Bal (Ybop)	Blumenfeld (3 v; Ybos)	Cukierfajn (1 v; Ybos)
Ajgier (Ybos)	Balter (1 v; Ybop; Ybos)	Blumensztok (1 v; Ybop; Ybos)	Cwajgienbok (3 v)
Ajhom (1 v)	Band (4 v)	Bluwol (2 v)	Cwajgman (2 v; Ybos)
Ajlitchen (Ybos)	Bankier (1 v)	Bojm (1 v)	Cymer (1 v)
Ajzenbach (1 v)	Baranowski (1 v)	Boleslawski (1 v)	Cymerrnan (3 v)
Ajzenberg (1 v)	Baum (1 v)	Bornsztyk (1 v)	Cymrot (Ybos)
Ajzenman (7 v)	Baumfeld (1 v)	Borensztajn (3 v; Ybos)	Cytryn (1 v; Ybos)
Ajzensztat (1 v)	Baumsztajn (1 v; Ybos)	Brafman (Ybos)	Czarnocha (1 v)
Albus (1 v)	Bekiel (Ybos)	Brajtel (1 v)	Czemikowski (8 v; Ybop; Ybos)
Aleksandrowicz (1 v; Ybos)	Bekier (1 v)	Brakan (2 v)	Daches (1 v)
Aigazy (Ybop)	Benkier (Ybos)	Brochsztajn (Ybos)	Dajcz (Ybos)
Alhazen (1 v)	Berenbaum (1 v)	Brodbekier (1 v)	Dales (Ybos)
Alkichen (1 v)	Berencwajg (Ybop)	Bromberg (3 v; Ybop; Ybos)	Damski (1v; Ybop; Ybos)
Alter (Ybos)	Berensztajn (1 v)	Broncher (1 v)	Darmgrosz or
Alterman (1 v)	Bergier (2 v; Ybos)	Broner (3 v)	Dramegrosz (Ybos)
Altersman (1 v)	Berliner (1 v)	Brukiew (1 v)	Dawidowicz (2 v)
Altman (1 v)	Berman (3 v; Ybos)	Brukirer (Ybos)	Dębiszewski (Ybos)
Angienicki (1 v)	Berson (1 v)	Brykman (4v; Ybop; Ybos)	Dębski (1 v)
Anterlik (2 v)	Beser (1 v)	Bryks (2 v; Ybop; Ybos)	Dodels (1 v)
Apelbaum (8 v; Ybos)	Beserman (2 v)	Buchbinder (Ybos)	Dorobecki (1 v)
Arbajtman (1 v)	Biderman (Ybos)	Budyn (Ybop)	Drepta (1 v)
Arbes (1 v)	Bieżoński (Ybos)	Bulka (1 v; Ybos)	Dychter (Ybop; Ybos)
Abuz (1v; Ybos)	Birenbaum (2 v)	Bursztyn (1 v)	Dykierman (Ybop)
Aufman (2 v)	Birencwajg (Ybop; Ybos)	Calichman or Celichman (Ybos)	Dyner (1 v)
Ausdajczer (1 v)	Blachman (4 v)	Chęciński (Ybos)	Dziadek (1 v)
Bader (1v; Ybop)	Blajberg (1 v; Ybos)		Działoszycki (Ybop)
Baharier (Ybos)	Blankman (Ybos)		Echt (1 v)

Edelman (1 v)	Frydman (11 v)	Gronimów (Ybop)	Hochmic (4 v; Ybop)
Ejnysman (1 v)	Frydrych (Ybos)	Grosman (1 v; Ybos)	Hofman (1 v; Ybos)
Ejzykowicz (1 v)	Frymerman (Ybop)	Grouman (1 v)	Holpryn (2 v)
Elwing (Ybos)	Fuks (2 v; Ybos)	Grusmojsz (1 v)	Honigman (1 v)
Ender (1 v)	Gajst (1 v; Ybos)	Grynbal (1 v)	Horenfeld (1 v) )
Engiel (Ybop)	Garfmkiel (1 v)	Grynsbaum(4v;Y bos)	Horowicz (2 v; Ybos)
Engielender (2 v; Ybos)	Gdal (1 v)	Grynsberg (2 v)	Ickowicz (1 v)
Epsztajn (1 v)	Gdalewicz (2 v; Ybop)	Grynsblat (6 v; Ybos)	Janowski (1 v; Ybos)
Erenberg (2 v; Ybop)	Gdański (Ybos)	Grynsbojm (1 v)	Jedynowski (Ybos)
Erlich (2 v; Ybos)	Giefen or Gapan (Ybos)	Gryncwajg (Ybos)	Jungsztajn (Ybop)
Erlichrnan (3 v; Ybop)	Gielbaum (1 v)	Gryner (2 v; Ybos)	Jurkowski (Ybop)
Erman (3 v; Ybop)	Gielberg (Ybos)	Grynglas (2 v; Ybos)	Kac (10 v; Ybos)
Fachler (3 v; Ybos)	Gielbojm (1 v)	Gryngler (Ybos)	Kacnelbogien (Ybos)
Fajersztajn (1 v)	Giersztajn (1 v; Ybos)	Grynszpan (3 v)	Kadysiewicz (1 v)
Fajfkopf (Ybos)	Giertner (1 v; Ybos)	Grynszpanholc (1 v)	Kajzer (Ybop)
Faktor (1 v)	Giewaltman (1 v)	Grynsztajn (2 v; Ybop)	Kalichsztajn (Ybos)
Farbman (Ybos)	Giewerc (1 v)	Gryntych (2 v)	Kaliszer (2 v; Ybop)
Fęczok or Pieńcioik (Ybos)	Ginsberg (1 v)	Gurfinkel (1 v; Ybop)	Kalmus (1 v)
Federkol (1 v)	Ginsburg (2 v)	Guterman (2 v)	Kamelhar (1 v; Ybop)
Fefer (1 v; Ybos)	Glanc (1 v)	Gutholc (Ybos)	Kamiński (1 v; Ybos)
Feldberg (Ybos)	Glat (6 v; Ybop; Ybos)	Gutmacher (2 v; Ybop)	Kampel (3 v; Ybos)
Feldblum (1 v; Ybos)	Glazman (4 v; Ybop)	Gutman (6 v; Ybos)	Kanarek (Ybos)
Feldman (6 v; Ybos)	Glinowiecki (1 v)	Gutwilen (Ybos)	Kandel (2 v; Ybop)
Fercyk or Parcik (Ybos)	Glubitszer (Ybos)	Gwiazda (Ybos)	Kandelsburg (1 v)
Fersztendyk (1 v)	Goldbach (1 v; Ybop)	Haber (1 v)	Kapłancki (4 v;Ybop)
Fidler (Ybos)	Goldbart (1 v)	Hajnerman (Ybos)	Kapler (Ybop)
Finkelsztajn (2 v)	Goldberg (4 v)	Hajntflik or Hajntplik (Ybos)	Kaplewicz (1 v)
Fisz (8 v; Ybos)	Goldblum (3 v)	Hajwenman (1 v)	Karbel (1 v)
Fiszabajn (1 v; Ybos)	Goldcekier (1 v; Ybop)	Halbersztat (Ybos)	Karp (3 v)
Fiszendler (1 v)	Goldcykier (Ybos)	Halpern (3 v; Ybos)	Karpen (1 v)
Fiszer (Ybos)	Goldfarb (5 v)	Halsztok (Ybos)	Karper (Ybos)
Fiszhendler (Ybos)	Goldfingier (2 v; Ybos)	Halsztuk (1 v)	Kiejzman (Ybos)
Fiszman (2 v)	Goldgrub (1 v)	Hartsztajn (Ybos)	Kienigsberg (1 v; Ybos)
Flajszer (Ybos)	Goldhaar (1 v)	Hefter (1 v)	Kierbel (4 v; Ybos)
Flajszman (10 v; Ybos)	Goldman (12 v)	Hejne (2 v; Ybos)	Kierszenberg (1 v; Ybos)
Flederwaser (1 v)	Goldmic (1 v)	Henig (Ybop)	Kierszenblat (Ybos)
Fligelman (Ybop)	Goldrajch (Ybos)	Herbus (1 v)	Kiestenbaum (2 v)
Flikier (1 v)	Goldszlegier (1 v; Ybos)	Herc (1 v)	Kiestenberg (4 v; Ybos)
Fliktentraj (1 v)	Goldsztajn (4 v)	Hercyk (Ybos)	Kirszbaum (Ybos)
Fojgiel (Ybop)	Goldwaser (4 v;Ybop; Ybos)	Hermolin (2 v; Ybos)	Kirszenblat(1 v; Ybop)
Frachtman (1 v)	Goldys (1 v)	Herszenfeld (1 v)	Kirszner (Ybos)
Frajberg (2 v)	Goldzac (1 v; Ybos)	Herszenhorn (2 v)	Klos (2 v)
Frejman (1 v)	Golfarb (1 v)	Herszkowicz (1 v;Ybop)	Klajman (5 v; Ybos)
Frenkiel (2 v; Ybos)	Gotlib (2 v; Ybos)	Himel (1 v)	Klajmic (4 v)
Frochtman (1 v)	Gotman (Ybop)	Himelfarb (1 v)	Klajnbaum (Ybos)
Frucht (Ybop)	Grafsztajn (2 v)	Hirszenhorn (Ybos)	Klajnman (1 v)
Fruchtgarten (2 v)	Granatman (Ybop)	Hinżman (3 v)	Klaper (Ybos)
Fruchtman (Ybop)	Granatsztajn (Ybos)	Hocherman (Ybos)	Klarenberg (1 v)
Frydenberg (1 v)	Grober (Ybos)	Hochman (1 v)	Kligierman (1 v; Ybos)
Frydental (Ybos)	Grochower (Ybos)	Hochmic (4 v; Ybop)	Klimsztajn (2 v)
Frydland (4 v; Ybos)	Grocman (1 v)	Hofman (1 v; Ybos)	Klingier (Ybos)
Frydlewski (1 v; Ybos)	Grojsbojm (1 v)	Holpryn (2 v)	Kliperman (1 v)
	Grojskop (2 v)	Grojsman (8 v; Ybop)	Klug (Ybop)

Knobel (1 v)	Libman (2 v)	Minc (1 v; Ybos)	Pilcmacher (1 v; Ybop)
Knochen (Ybop)	Lichtenberg (1 v)	Mincberg (5 v; Ybos)	Pińczewski (1 v)
Kohan (1 v)	Lichtman (Ybos)	Minkowski (Ybos)	Pipek (2 v; Ybos)
Kohen (4 v)	Lilienbaum (1 v; Ybop)	Mirsajn (Ybop)	Pizel or Pyze (Ybop)
Kojl (Ybop)	Lilienfeld (1 v)	Mliczak (1 v)	Potasznik (Ybos)
Koltun or Koltun (Ybos)	Linden (1 v)	Monkichen (Ybos)	Prajs (1 v)
Kopersztych (2 v)	Lindzen (Ybos)	Morgienfeld (Ybos)	Praszquier (Ybop)
Korenblau (Ybos)	Linzon (1 v; Ybos)	Morgienlender (4 v; Ybos)	Pruski (1 v)
Korenblit (2 v)	Lipa (1 v)	Morgiensztem (2 v)	Prync (1 v)
Korenblurn (Ybop)	Lipman (5 v; Ybop)	Muszkies (Ybos)	Przepiórka (1 v; Ybos)
Korenwaser (Ybos)	Lipowicz (2 v)	Muzykant (1 v)	Puczyc (Ybos)
Korman (1 v; Ybos)	Lipski (Ybop)	Nadanowski (2 v)	Pulawer (Ybos)
Kotek (1 v)	Lipszyc (1 v)	Nadynowski (Ybos)	Rabinowicz (1 v; Ybop; Ybos)
Kozłowski (1 v; Ybos)	Lisgarten (1 v)	Nagiel (2 v; Ybos)	Rac (Ybop)
Krajdel (1 v)	Lublinski (Ybos)	Najdyk (Ybos)	Racimora (1 v; Ybos)
Krajnglas (Ybos)	Lubliner (Ybop)	Najman (1 v; Ybop)	Rajchcajg (2 v; Ybos)
Krakower (1 v)	Luft (1 v)	NajnuDEL (Ybos)	Rajchenbaum (1 v)
Krakowski (1 v; Ybop)	Luksenberg (2 v; Ybop)	Naparstek (1 v; Ybos)	Rajzglik (1 v)
Kranc (1 v)	Lustgarten (1 v; Ybop; Ybos)	Nilibaum (1 v)	Rapaport (1 v; Ybos)
Krauzman (1 v)	Lustman (Ybop; Ybos)	Nirenberg (1 v; Ybos)	Rapoport (2 v; Ybos)
Krongold (2 v; Ybos)	Lustyk (Ybop; Ybos)	Nisenbaum (3v; Ybop)	Recht (Ybop)
Krysztal (2 v; Ybop)	Machtyngier (1 v; Ybos)	Nisengarten (1 v)	Rembiszewski (Ybos)
Kudłowicz (2 v; Ybos)	Majerczak (1 v; Ybos)	Niskier (1 v; Ybos)	Rendel (1 v)
Kulik (Ybop)	Majerczyk (Ybos)	Nusbaum (2 v)	Rentman (Ybos)
Kuliner (Ybos)	Małach (1 v; Ybos)	Nusynowicz (1 v; Ybos)	Reter (Ybos)
Kumic (Ybos)	Malcman (1 v)	Nutberg (1 v)	Rezler (1 v)
Kun (1 v)	Malicki (2 v; Ybop)	Nutowicz ( )	Różany (1 v; Ybos)
Kupczyk (Ybop)	Malingier (1 v)	Nyskier (1 v)	Rochwerg (3 v; Ybos)
Kuperberg (1 v)	Maliniak (1 v; Ybos)	Ofert (1 v)	Rolnicki (1 v)
Kuperblum (2 v; Ybos)	Malzyner (1 v)	Ojzerowicz (Ybop)	Ropcher or Roncher (1 v)
Kuperman (1 v; Ybos)	Mandel (6 v; Ybos)	Oksberg (Ybos)	Rošet (1 v; Ybop; Ybos)
Kuperwaser (2 v)	Mandelbaum (3 v;Ybos)	Olmer (Ybos)	Rotenberg (6 v; Ybop)
Laks (1 v; Ybos)	Mandelzys (4 v; Ybop)	Opatowski (1 v)	Roter (1 v)
Landau (1 v; Ybos)	Manela (1 v)	Openhajm (Ybos)	Rotfogiel (1 v)
Langier (3 v; Ybop)	Mangurten (1 v)	OreńskaTajn (6 v;Ybop; Ybos)	Rotman (1 v)
Langnas (Ybos)	Manisiewicz (Ybos)	Orfus (2 v)	Rotsztajn (3 v; Ybos)
Laufer (1 v)	Marchacki (1 v)	Organek (1 v)	Rozen (1 v)
Lebkiele (1 v)	Markowiecki (1 v) )	Orlean (1 v; Ybop)	Rozenberg (14 v)
Lederman (4 v; Ybop; Ybos)	Marmurek (2 v; Ybop)	Pacątek (Ybos)	Rozenblat (3 v)
Lerer (1 v)	Mazyk or Mezik (Ybos)	Pancer (2 v; Ybos)	Rozenblum (3 v)
Lerman (1 v)	Megierman (1 v)	Papluk or Fofluk (Ybos)	Rozenwajg (4 v)
Lerner (2 v)	Mekler (2 v; Ybop;Ybos)	Paserman (1 v)	Rozenfe1d (5 v)
Leszcz (Ybop)	Melman (1 v; Ybop)	Pejsakowicz (2 v)	Rozenman (3 v; Ybos)
Lewak (1 v)	Merzel (1 v)	Pejsechowicz (Ybop)	Rozenmuter (2 v;Ybop)
Lewensztajn (1 v; Ybop)	Metmacher (Ybos)	Percyk (1 v)	Rozental (2 v)
Lewi (3 v)	Mic (1 v)	Perelman (2 v)	Rozner (2 v)
Lewintal (Ybop)	Micmacher (6 v; Ybop;Ybos)	Perelmutter (3 v; Ybos)	Rubinsztajn (4 v;Ybos)
Lewinzon (Ybos)	Międzyński (Ybos)	Perla (2 v)	Ruda (1 v)
Lewkowicz (1 v; Ybos)	Milberg (1 v; Ybop)	Pfefer (3 v)	Rumianek (Ybos)
Libenbaum (1 v)	Milgram (1 v)	Piekarczyk (Ybos)	Rus (Ybos)
Lberman (1 v)	Milman (Ybos)	Pietruszka (2 v; Ybop)	Rutman (1 v)
Lbersman (1 v)	Milsztajn (4 v; Ybos)		Ryba (3 v; Ybos)

Rywenbajrok (1 v)	Sztajnbaum (1 v; Ybos)	Trypler or Tryfler (Ybop)	Wasner (Ybop)
Sakowski (Ybos)	Sztajnbok (3 v; Ybos)	Turek (4 v)	Watman (1 v;Ybop; Ybos)
Sapir (1 v)	Sztajnhart (6 v; Ybos)	Turkieltaub (Ybop)	Weigman (1 v)
Satynowicz (Ybos)	Sztajnsznajder (1v;Ybop)	Ungier (1 v;Ybop;Ybos)	Welman (1 v; Ybos)
Saibel (5 v)	Sztam (Ybos)	Ungierman (1 v; Ybop)	Wenter (1 v)
Sedziarz (1 v)	Sztarkman (2 v; Ybos)	Unrot (1 v)	Wergman (1 v)
Siarka (1 v)	Szterenkranc (2 v; Ybos)	Urbas (Ybos)	Westel (2 v; Ybos)
Slawner (Ybop)	Szterenlicht (1 v)	Urbinder (1 v; Ybop)	Wewerman (3 v; Ybop)
Slawny (1 v; Ybop)	Szterenszos (1 v)	Urcwajg (1 v)	Wiggdorowicz (1 v; Ybos)
Slupowski (1 v)	Sztern (1 v)	Urmacher (1 v)	Wilner (1 v)
Sluszny (Ybos)	Szternlicht (1 v; Ybop)	Wacholder (Ybos)	Wincygster (Ybos)
Smolny (1 v)	Sztokbaum (Ybos)	Wagman (Ybop; Ybos)	Winer (3 v)
Sobel (1 v)	Sztrajtman (1 v; Ybos)	Wagszal (Ybos)	Wiślicki (Ybop; Ybos)
Soból (1 v; Ybop)	Sztulberg (1 v)	Wajberg (2 v)	Wizenberg (1 v)
Sosinowicz (4 v)	Sztych (Ybos)	Wajc (1 v)	Wizenfeld (2 v; Ybop)
Sosnowicz (Ybop)	Szuchendler (2 v)	Wajcblum (5 v; Ybop)	Włocławski (1 v)
Spodek (1 v; Ybos)	Szuchhendlar (Ybos)	Wajcwajg (1 v)	Włoszczowski (Ybos)
Srebrny (1 v)	Szuchhrnan (3 v)	Wajgienszperg (Ybos)	Wolfman (Ybos)
Staszowski (3 v)	Szucht (1 v; Ybop)	Wajman (3 v)	Wolfowicz (Ybop)
Struizer (Ybop)	Szulmajster (1 v)	Wajnbaum (1 v)	Wolman (2 v)
Stupiński (Ybop)	Szulman (2 v; Ybop; Ybos)	Wajnberg (12 v;Ybos)	Worcman (4 v; Ybop; Ybos)
Sulman (Ybos)	Szulsztyk (Ybop)	Wajnfeld (1 v)	Worman (1 v)
Szacher (Ybos)	Szrajngarten (Ybos)	Wajngord (1 v)	Wortman (3 v; Ybop)
Szafir (3 v; Ybos)	Szwarc (Ybos)	Wajngort (1 v)	Wreclawski (1 v)
Szafran (Ybop; Ybos)	Szwarcman (3 v;Ybos)	Wajngurt (Ybop)	Wulc (1 v)
Szajner (4 v; Ybop)	Szwer (1 v)	Wajngust (1 v; Ybop)	Wulfman (1 v)
Szajnfeld (Ybop; Ybos)	Szwerdszarf (Ybos)	Wajnman (3 v; Ybop)	Wulfowicz (1 v
Szajnwald (Ybop)	Szwizyk or Swizik (Ybos)	Wajnryb (5 v)	Wurman (Ybos)
Szamsztajn (Ybos)	Szyfman (1 v)	Wajnsztajn (1 v)	Zabner (1v; Ybos)
Szapir (1 v)	Szymonglat (1 v)	Wajnsztok (1 v)	Zachciński (Ybos)
Szarfer (1 v)	Tajchman (1 v)	Wajntraub (5 v)	Zajdel (Ybos)
Szarsztajn (Ybos)	Tajtel (Ybop)	Wajntraum (1 v)	Zajfman (6 v; Ybop; Ybos)
Szercman (Ybos)	Tajtelbaum (1 v; Ybop)	Wajntrob (1 v)	Zajsel (Ybos)
Szerki or Sierki (Ybop)	Tancer (Ybos)	Wajnwurcel (Ybos)	Zalcberg (2 v)
Szerman (12 v; Ybos)	Tarlowski (Ybos)	Wajs (2 v)	Zalcman (6 v; Ybos)
Szlachter (1 v)	Tarszyc (Ybos)	Wajszand (Ybos)	Zamberg (Ybop)
Szmelcman (6 v; Ybop)	Taryk or Toryk (Ybos)	Wajsberg (1 v; Ybos)	Zaberman (2 v)
Szmerdyner (1 v)	Tempelhof; (Ybos)	Wajsblum (12 v; Ybos)	Zelcer (Ybop; Ybos)
Szmuklerz (5 v; Ybop)	Tenenbaum (6 v; Ybos)	Wajsbrot (1 v)	Zelegniak (1 v)
Sznajder (4 v; Ybos)	Teper (3 v)	Wajsdorf (1 v)	Zelingier (Ybos)
Sznajderman (Ybos)	Teperman (Ybop)	Wajsenberg (Ybos)	Zelwer (Ybos)
Szpajzer (1 v)	Tochterman (Ybos)	Wajsfelder (Ybos)	Zemel (1 v)
Szpajzrnacher (Ybos)	Tojerman (Ybop)	Wajsfogiel (1 v)	Ziemiak (Ybos)
Szperling (Ybop)	Tokarz (1 v)	Wajswol (Ybop)	Zoberman (1 v)
Szperman (1 v)	Topel (Ybos)	Wajszelman (1 v)	Zomberg (1 v)
Szpigię(3 v; Ybos)	Tramper (Ybos)	Wajzer (1 v; Ybos)	Zużmuk or Rzorzmok (Ybos)
Szpilman (3 v; Ybos)	Trojster (2 v; Ybop)	Waksman (5 v; Ybos)	Zwieliński (Ybos)
Szapiro (1 v)	Trope (1 v)	Wakswaser (2 v;Ybop)	Zybe or Zibe (Ybos)
Szpitalny (1 v; Ybop)		Waldman (6 v; Ybos)	Zychliński (Ybos)
Szrajberg (1 v)		Walersztajn (4 v; Ybos)	
Szrajbman (6 v; Ybop)		Warszawski (2 v; Ybos)	
Sztajman (Ybos)		Waserman (3 v;Ybop;Ybos)	
Sztajn (1 v)			

Zygielbaum (Ybos) Zygman (1 v) Zylberberg (10 v; Ybos)	Zylberblech (Ybop) Zylberblich (2 v) Zylberdrut (Ybos)	Zylberman (7 v; Ybop; Ybos) Zylberminc (Ybos) Zylbersztajn (3 v; Ybos)	Zylbertrut (Ybos) Zyngier (7 v; Ybos) Zysapel (3 v; Ybos)
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## Ivansker Marriages in Neighboring Towns, 1826 - 1881

*compiled from extracts published in K-R SIG Journal by Norton Taichman*

As mentioned, there are no known vital Jewish records for Iwaniska. The Marriage Extracts that follow are from several other towns in the Kielce-Radom gubernias. The records were obtained from civil registration books in the Polish State Archives and microfilmed by the LDS (Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints). To obtain the specific LDS microfilm file, consult the journal issue which contains the extract of interest. The town where the bride or groom resided was included in the record. I searched for anyone who came from Iwaniska, and in most cases it was the groom.

### **What Are And Why Do Extracts?**

**The following material was copied from the essay, “The Power of Extracts”,  
by Lauren B. Eisenberg Davis published in the K-R SIG Journal, 1: 1, pp 25-30, 1997.  
More information can be found in the original article.**

Vital record extractions are the isolation of crucial facts from vital statistic records. Often, the fields extracted include name, parents, ages, occupations and towns. It is very useful to have this summary of a whole town's records available for genealogical research. A full set of extracts can reveal solutions to mysteries that might otherwise remain buried. Often the only way to get such extractions is to perform them yourself. A cooperative research group such as the Kielce-Radom SIG is a good means of pooling our efforts.

Why should we perform vital record extractions when we can simply access the index of civil registrations in the LDS microfilms for our towns? The answer is multi-faceted, and often complex.

On the most basic level, many microfilms are not completely indexed. Some events/years have no index at all. Sometimes marriages are indexed only by the groom. The alphabetical order of an index can be misleading. Most indices are semi-alphabetical: alphabetical by the first letter of the surname, then chronological within that letter. However, some indices are not alphabetized at all, but are chronological, and those that are alphabetical may be ordered by given name rather than surname, or a mix of both. A few items may be misplaced within an alphabetical listing, such as the name Goldberg in the midst of the "M" section, or a few 'leftovers' appended to the end of the alphabetized index.

The index is often not an accurate reflection of the simple facts transcribed from the records. The very name of the person whose event is the subject of the registration may be misidentified on the index due to clerical error made over 100 years ago. An index is simply not a primary source document.

**The following cautionary statement about the use of extracts was copied from the journal:**

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

## Information and Abbreviations Used to Record Marriages

TOWN NAME <i>in POLISH and in (YIDDISH)</i>			Name of extractor Kielce-Radom SIG Journal. Vol., No., Year			
Date	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father	Mother	Residence or Birthplace
YEAR	GROOM	GROOM	Groom	GIVEN NAME	GIVEN NAME Maiden Name	
	BRIDE	BRIDE	Bride	GIVEN NAME	GIVEN NAME Maiden Name	

ABBREVIATIONS					
(d)	<i>Parent deceased at time of wedding</i>	<p><i>p or par</i></p> <p><i>(?) or ?</i></p> <p><i>Weiś, or wsi</i></p> <p><i>(wid)</i></p> <p><i>V</i></p> <p><i>Z</i></p>	<i>Parish</i>		
(div)	<i>Divorced</i>		<i>Extractor has difficulty deciphering information or spelling in LDS microfilm</i>		
<i>g or gm</i>	<i>Gmina (Subdistrict)</i>		<i>Neighboring village</i>		
<i>Maiden Name</i>	<i>Maiden name of the mother of the bride or groom. This was not always entered in the original record.</i>		<i>Widowed</i>		
			<i>“also” or “also known as”</i>		
			<i>“from” or “of”; usually precedes the father’s name, i.e. “from the family of...”.</i>		

<b>BODZENTYN (BODJENTIN)</b>			Extracts prepared by Dolores Ring Kielce-Radom SIG Journal, Vol. 8 No. 1, 2004			
Date	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father	Mother	Residence or Birthplace
1870	OKAMINSKI/ OKALINSKI?	BEREK	21	Izrael	Ryfka Rubensztain	Iwaniska ?
	WAJNTRAUB	RYFKA LAJA	21	Abram	Liba Malka Paiencka	wieś Borków ?
1871	GOLCHAR	BORUCH (wid)	22	Mortka ?	Fajga Lipsaman?	wieś Krelno? p. Iwaniska ?
	ZILBERBERG	FAILA ?	17	Hil	Faga Goldchar?	Bodzentyn

<b>BOGORIA (BOGORIA)</b>			Extracts prepared by Warren Blatt Kielce-Radom SIG Journal, Vol. 3 No. 2, 1999			
Date	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father	Mother	Residence or Birthplace
1826	PILZMANN	ZACHARY-ASZ	38	Izrael	Haja Wolikow	Iwaniska
	—	FAYGA (div)	40	Nochim Rabin	Reyza	Bogoria
1844	SILBERG	MOSKA PEREC	27	Szmarya	Ryfka	Iwaniska
	BRAUNER	RAYZLA	18	Josek	Hana (d)	Bogoria
1857	WEJBER	IZRAEL	23	Abram (d)	Hana	Iwaniska / wieś Wierzbka
	ROZENBAUM	RAJZA	19	Dawid	Chaja z Szajów	Bogoria
1858	WEBERMAN	MORDKA	19	Mośka	Sura	Iwaniska
	MAJSTERSZTYK	HANA GITLA	18	Jankiel	Laja	Bogoria
1860	GRYNBAUM	LEJB (wid)	28	Tobiasz	Tyla	Iwaniska
	ROZENTHAL	LIWEZA SZEJNDLA	23	Hajm (d)	Hana	Staszów
1861	WARSZAWSKI	MORDKA WOLF	19	Berk	Laia	Iwaniska
	TECZA	HENDLA	20	Haskel z Zelik	Frajdla Fraiberg	Bogoria
1861	ZALCER	SZLAMA	19	Wolf	Haia	Iwaniska
	NACHTYGIEL	ITA	21	Ick z Boruch	Frajda Goldwasser	Bogoria
1862	CZERISNIA	JANKIEL (wid)	30	Lejb (d)	Nacha	Iwaniska
	GIEŁA	FAJGA	21	Icyk (d)	Marya (d)	Bogoria

1862	ERLICH	ABRAM	18	Majer (d)	Laia Szuchmacher	Iwaniska
	BARAN	TAUBA	20	Frojm	Marya Taytelbaum	weiś Grzybów Bogoria
1874	WOLFOWICZ	MORTKA	22	Eizyk	Idla ?	Iwaniska
	CYTRONZAWT	RYWKA LAIA	23	Izrael z Mortka	Malka Majsterszty	Bogoria
1874	TEPERMAN	ZYSMAN (wid)	22	Leizor	Fajga	Iwaniska
	SZTAINBOK	FRAIDL	19	Izrael z Jankel	Chinda Goldsztein	weiś Wysoki Bogoria

CHĘCINY (CHENTSHIN)			Extracts prepared by Lauren Davis & Dolores Ring Kielce-Radom SIG Journal, Vol. 6 No. 2, 2002			
Date	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father	Mother	Residence or Birthplace
1831	JAKUBOWICZ	LEYZER	18	Herszel	Hawa	Stopnica ? Iwaniska ?
	GODFRID	ZYSLA	21?	Leybus	Brandla Jankow	—

CHMIELNIK (CHMELNIK)			Extracts prepared by David Price Kielce-Radom SIG Journal, Vol. 3 No. 3, 1999			
Date	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father	Mother	Residence or Birthplace
1881	ROTBENBERG	ARON	20	Izrael	Frajdla Wajsdorf	Iwaniska
	PTASZNIK	BAJLA LAJA	18	Gersz	Hana Nowak	Chmielnik

DALESZYCE (DALISHITZA)			Extracts prepared by Dolores Lee Ring Kielce-Radom SIG Journal, Vol. 2 No. 2, 1998			
Date	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father	Mother	Residence or Birthplace
1826	CYTRON	BEREK	20	Kiwa z Haym (d)	Taba z Haymow	Iwaniska
	PASTERNAK	MALKA	20	Lewek	Haia z Dawidowiczow	—

KLIMONTÓW (KLEMENTOV)			Extracts prepared by Ronald Greene Kielce-Radom SIG Journal, Vol. 3, No. 3, 1999			
Date	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father	Mother	Residence or Birthplace
1828	GRYNBAUM	MOZSIK ( <i>wid</i> )	64	Friszl ( <i>d</i> )	Fayga ( <i>d</i> )	Iwaniska (?)
	KASZYER	FRYMA ( <i>wid</i> )	52	Lewek Merszkowicz ( <i>d</i> )	Maska Jekowey ( <i>d</i> )	Klimontów
1828	SZULDMAN	CHAIM	24	Berek Aronowicz	Bayla	wsi Iwaniska ?
	GLESER	GITLA	18	Dawid Morkowicz ( <i>d</i> )	Sora Herszkowey ( <i>d</i> )	wsi Layka
1833	SZUCHMACHER	JCK	18	Moszik	Jochfeta	wsi Uiordzie (par Iwanisk)
	KLOS	RUCHLA	22	Berek	Ryfka ( <i>d</i> )	Klimontów
1835	PANTYR	LEYZUR ( <i>wid</i> )	32	Moszik	Sura ( <i>d</i> )	Klimontów
	KALMUS	TEMA ( <i>wid</i> )	31	Mortki	Hana ( <i>d</i> )	Iwaniska
1837	SZUMACHER	IZRAEL	21	Mosik Szuchmacher	Jochra z Taytelbaum	Iwaniska
	HECHL	MALKA	18	Barach	Hana z...?	Klimontów
1837	ISER	EIZYK	24	Hilleto (?) Hil (?)	Malka	Iwaniska
	GARBER	RAYZLA	22	Leibus	Laia ( <i>d</i> )	Klimontów

KLIMONTÓW (KLEMENTOV)			Extracts prepared by Ronald Greene Kielce-Radom SIG Journal, Vol. 6, No. 4, 2002			
Date	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father	Mother	Residence or Birthplace
1842	TLADERWASER	SZOLIM FAYWEL	26	Herszl ( <i>d</i> )	Ides	wis Iwaniska
	ARWERGIER	CHJA MALKA	16	Szulim ( <i>d</i> )	Hana ( <i>d</i> )	Klimontów
1844	GROSMAN	MOSZEK	23	Joyzep	Syma	Klimontów
	KANIS (OWNA)	HINDA	18	Wolw ( <i>d</i> )	Matla	Iwaniska
1845	BRAJDYK	ZELMAN	22	Abram	Fryma	Iwaniska
	RAJCHMAN	MIRLA	18	Izrael	Krajndla	Klimontów
1846	ROZENBERG	MAJOR	18	Sander	Ryfka z Joyzepowna	Iwaniska
	EJDELMAN	MARYA HAJA	16	Eliasz	Gitla Liptowey	Koprzywnica

1847	EIZERMAN	SZMUL ( <i>wid</i> )	38	Josek	Golda ( <i>d</i> )	Iwaniska
	MANTELMAN	MALKA ITA	20	Szymel ( <i>d</i> )	Ruchla ( <i>d</i> )	Klimontów
1857	WEJMAN	MOSZEK DAWID ( <i>wid</i> )	21	—	—	Iwanisk
	MINTZ	FRAJDA	21	Major	Cwetla	Klimontów
1861	HIRSZMAN	LEJB ZYNDEL	19	Nuta	Chana Frana	Koprzywnica
	BAJMET	SIEJWA	20	Chuna	Chana	Iwaniska

OPATÓW (APT)			Extracts prepared by David Price Kielce-Radom SIG Journal, Vol. 8 No. 1, 2004			
Date	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father	Mother	Residence or Birthplace
1837	SZPICEMBER	ICEK	22	Majer	Chana	Iwaniska
	SILBERBERG	FRAJDLA	22	Lejbus	Hinda	Opatów
1837	KAPLANSKI	BEREK	20	Dawid	Gitlja	Iwaniska
	HOCHMIC	ROJZA MIRA	21	Dawid	Tama	Opatów
1838	HAJLERMAN	WOLF LEJB	28	Wigdor	Mala	Iwaniska
	USUROWICZ	RYTLA	22	Osura	Hendla Liba Rafelow	Opatów
1843	KOCHEN	MAJER	20	Lewek	Ita	Iwaniska
	PRAWERMAN	PERLA	18	Chaim	Gitlja	Niczkurzowic
1846	KUPERSZTAJN	CHIL	22	Jankel Mendel	Chai	Iwaniska
	GRINBERG	ESTERA	21	Szimon	Laj	Ćmielów
1846	WEJSGLAS	BEREK ( <i>wid</i> )	27	Dawid	Rajzla	Iwaniska
	KWASNIEWSKI/ WEKMAN	ESTERA	30	Majer	Rochla Kajla	Opatów
1846	OSTRO	JANKEL ( <i>wid</i> )	36	Urys	Marja	Iwaniska
	SZNAJDER	MAJTLA	18	Berek	Rajzla	Opatów
1847	JOKLKO	DAWID	22	Izrael	Liba	Iwaniska
	UNGIER/ EJZENBERG	PESLA	20	Chersz	Gitlja Sura	Opatów

1848	KOLISZER	CHIL	23	Chanina	Marja Dina	Opatów
	GOTHELF	CHAJA	20	Boruch Mordka	Itta	Iwaniska
1849	ZITTEL	LEJB	24	Ejzyk	Fajga	Iwaniska
	ROJTER	RUCHLJA SZAIJNDLA	18	Manesa	Michla	Opatów
1849	WAGMAN	CHAIM (wid)	32	Lejbus	Bajla	Iwaniska
	FIX	GOLDA	20	Frojma	Chaj Brandla	Opatów
1850	KUHN	DAWID	21	Giecel	Hai	Iwaniska
	PRAWERMAN	BAJLA	20	Chaim	Gitlja	Nieskurszen
1851	ROZNER	MAJER IZRAEL	22	Kalma	Welka	Polaniec
	ROZENBERG	LAJA	16	Sender	Rywka	Iwaniska
1851	TAJTELBAUM	MOSZEK IZRAEL	23	Noech	Gitlja	Iwaniska
	ZELMANOWICZ	CHAJA GENENDLA	18	Ezra	Tauba Fajga	Opatów
1851	ZESUCHMAN	TOBYASZ	20	Moszek	Gitlja	Iwaniska
	GIELMAN	MAJTLA	20	Zelig	Bajla	Opatów
1852	MANDEL	IZRAEL	28	Zacha- ryasz	Itta	Iwaniska
	LOSTYGIER	CYPA	22	Kaufman	Itta	Opatów
1852	CYTRYN	GIMPEL	25	Bendit	Haj	Iwaniska
	KLEINMITZ	HINDA	16	Szimon	Tauba	Opatów
1854	GIETMAN	ICEK	18	Jonas Meyer	Chai	Opatów
	OSTERN	MAJTA (wid)	25	Berek	Rajzlja	Iwaniska

OPATÓW (APT)			Extracts prepared by Warren Blatt Kielce-Radom SIG Journal, Vol. 1 No. 4, 1997			
Date	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father	Mother	Residence or Birthplace
1857	GRINBERG	PINKWAS	23	Jck Szaja	Chaia	Opatów
	HANSZUCH	GITLA	26	Izrael (d)	Sasz? (d)	Iwaniska
1858	WEISDORF	WOLF	21	Fredla	Hinda	Iwaniska
	ROZENCWAJG v ROZENBAUM	SURA ETLA	21	Wigdor (d)	Hana Dwojra (d)	Opatów

1858	EPSZTEIN	ABRAM	22	Zelman	Haia (d)	Iwaniska
	WAGSZOL	RAJZLA	18	Herszl	Chana	Opatów weiś Obreczna
1858	KAPLANSKY	LEIBUS WOLF	23	Lejzor (d)	Haia (d)	Iwaniska
	DREPTA ?	MARJA NECHA	18	Szmul (d)	Zlata	Opatów
1859	WAGMAN	PINKWAS	23	Jck (d)	Golda? (d)	Iwaniska, Cmielów
	GUTMAN	MAJTLA	17	Leizor (d)	Malka (d)	Cmielów
1859	PILCZMACHER	JOSEK	20	Simas (d)	Liba (d)	Iwaniska
	KATZ	ZELDA	17	Lejzor	Szandla (d)	Łagów
1859	EJCHMAN	IZRAEL	23	Szyja (d)	Hana	Iwaniska
	HESES	HAJA FAIGA	26	Joel	Cypa (d)	Opatów
1861	ZAUSMAN	URYSZ	18	Pinkwas	Itta	weiś Pietrowie, gm. Piotrkow
	APELBAUM	BAJLA	20	Moszek (d)	Rochla z Cukrow?	Iwaniska
1862	BORENSZTEIN	MICHEL	18	Abram	Fajga	Iwaniska
	LAUFERMAN	CHANA SZYFRA	17	Izrael	Ruchl (d)	Opatów
1862	FELDMAN	HERSZEK	27	Herck (d)	Bejla Cyrla	weiś Iwaniska
	ROZENBERG	BAIJLA	21	Fajwi	Szandla Perla	weiś Radkowice
1862	TEPERMAN	LIPA	19	Berek	Rytka z Lauferów	Iwaniska
	ROZENCWAJG	LEJA BINA	24	Dawid	Judesa	Opatów
1862	MELMAN	HILEL JANKEL	21	Hela	Marya	Iwaniska
	FUX	ESTER SZANDLA	20	Mendel Hersz	Szajdl (d)	Opatów

OZARÓW (OZHAROV)			Extracts prepared by David Price Kielce-Radom SIG Journal, Vol. 6 No. 3, 2002			
Date	Surname	Given Name	Age	Father	Mother	Residence or Birthplace
1874	LANGER	CHAIM DAWID	20	Szaja	Perla Laufer	Iwaniska
	PFEFERBERG	MATLA	-	Hil	Estera Tema Karas	Ozarów

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**A WEDDING IN APT**  
**A painting by Mayer Kirschenblatt (1916 - 2009)**

Published in: *They Called Me Mayer July.*  
*Painted Memories of a Jewish Childhood in Poland Before the Holocaust*  
by Mayer Kirshenblatt and Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett (2007)

See book review: The Ivansk Project e-Newsletter, No 29, March-April 2008.

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