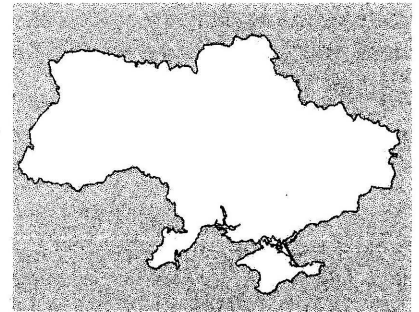

AVOTAYNU
GUIDE TO
Jewish
Genealogy

Edited by Sallyann Amdur Sack & Gary Mokotoff

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Ukraine

Historical Overview by Sallyann Amdur Sack
Genealogical Resources by Mirlam Weiner, CG



Note: Read the chapters on Imperial Russian Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire before reading this section. Important information is cited there that is not repeated below. Note especially the description of the Eastern European database on the Routes to Roots Foundation website—Ed.]

Historical Overview by Sallyann Amdur Sack

Modern Ukraine, a large country with the world's fifth largest Jewish population (after the United States, Israel, Russia, and France), achieved independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. For most of the 20th century, it was known as *the Ukraine* or the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR).

Jews have lived for more than a millennium on the territory of contemporary Ukraine for varying lengths of time in different regions, not always under the same sovereign. The ancestors of most Jewish genealogists with roots in Ukraine emigrated around the turn of the 20th century, but national boundaries in that part of the world have changed frequently over the past two centuries—and so also have administrative districts within countries. Jewish settlement over the years in the regions that compose contemporary Ukraine is best discussed by geographical area: Austrian area, Little Russia, Novo Rossiia, the Crimea and Odessa. Jewish genealogical research methodology in contemporary Ukraine differs by region. Sometimes the considerations are exceedingly complex.

Austrian Area

Following the three partitions of Poland—in 1772, 1775 and 1795 (see POLAND)—most of the land within the borders of Ukraine today was divided between the Russian Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Archival collections in contemporary Ukraine reflect this historical division; the country has two state historical archives, one in Kiev (Russian Empire), the other in L'viv (Austro-Hungarian Empire).

Following the partitions of Poland, Austria acquired southeastern Poland, which it named Galicia. The capital of eastern Galicia was called Lemberg when it was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, then Lwów when it was part of Poland, L'vov during the Soviet period and today L'viv. After World War I, reconstituted Poland regained the area called Galicia (and historic Podolia). The interwar Polish-Soviet border in this region was drawn about 50 miles west of Zhitomir. In 1939 the Soviet Union occupied the former eastern Galicia and Podolia and annexed that area to the Ukrainian SSR. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, all territory within the Ukrainian SSR became the independent country of Ukraine; the former eastern Galicia is now part of western Ukraine.

The 19th-century Austrian province of Bukovina, with its capital at Chernovitsy, was the easternmost province of the

Austrian monarchy. From 1786 until 1840, Bukovina was administered as part of

Galicia. In 1861, Chernovitsy was made the capital of this province. Today the northernmost portion of the former Bukovina is part of Ukraine; the southern portion belongs to the republic of Moldova.

International archival standards mandate that records be held in the archives of the country that currently governs the land where the records were created. Thus some records created during the 19th century in what was then Austrian Galicia are held today in the Ukrainian State Historical Archives in L'viv, but this convention is not uniformly enforced.

Throughout the 19th century, Czarist Russia was divided into *guberniyas* and *Uezds*. A *guberniya* corresponds roughly to a province, while a *Uezd*, a subdivision of a *guberniya* was similar in size to an American county and frequently is described as a district in English-language publications. *Guberniyas* were abolished after the 1919 Bolshevik Revolution and replaced by a system of *oblasts* and *raions*. An *oblast* may be thought of as akin to one of the 50 states of the United States. The smaller unit, *raion*, is similar in area to an American township and today sometimes is translated as district.

The most recently acquired Ukrainian *oblast* is Zakarpatskaya Oblast, an area that belonged to southeastern Poland and eastern Czechoslovakia before World War II. The USSR annexed this region at the end of the war and called it Western Ukraine. The region became part of Ukraine when that country achieved independence in 1991. Prior to World War I, this heavily Jewish area had belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire; part was known as eastern Galicia and part as eastern Hungary. As a result of this history, 19th- and early 20th-century archival records in Zakarpatskaya Oblast reflect the record keeping practices of the Hapsburg monarchy (see AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE).

Little Russia

Jews lived for many centuries in the former Russian *guberniyas* of Kiev, Podolia and Volhynia, together historically called Little Russia. Once part of the Polish kingdom, this area was the territory of the fabled Polish magnate estates and home to many Jews and Jewish towns (see RUSSIAN POLAND). Poland lost the land to the Russian czar after the Ukrainian peasant uprisings in the mid-17th century. This was the time of the infamous Bogdan Chmielnicki massacres, when most Jews of the region were murdered and their communities decimated. A century later, however, Jews had begun to move back into the region and to re-establish

their former communities. When the Russian Pale of Settlement was established after the partitions of Poland, the Ukraine was included within it.

Novo Rossiia

The third major region of Jewish settlement in Ukraine was Novo Rossiia (New Russia), the so-called New Territories, an area of southeastern Ukraine that had never belonged to Poland and where the Russian czars historically had forbidden Jews to settle. At the beginning of the 19th century, when the Russian Empire conquered vast territory belonging to the Ottoman Turkish Empire, Jews from the central guberniyas of the Pale of Settlement colonized these new regions. These central *guberniyas* included Grodno, Kovno, Mogilev, Vilna and Vitebsk. At that time, Czar Alexander I (1777–1825) issued a decree to encourage agricultural colonization of Rossiia, territory that extended from the Dneister River in Bessarabia and Moldova in the west to the unpopulated plains (steppes) in the Crimean Peninsula in the south.

For the first time, Jews from the Pale of Settlement were invited to form agricultural colonies. Just as in later migrations to the New World and elsewhere, *landsmen* tended to move together. Typically most (or all) residents of a single agricultural settlement came from the same or neighboring shtetls further north. Archival documents from the 19th century frequently include information on previous (northern) places of residence.

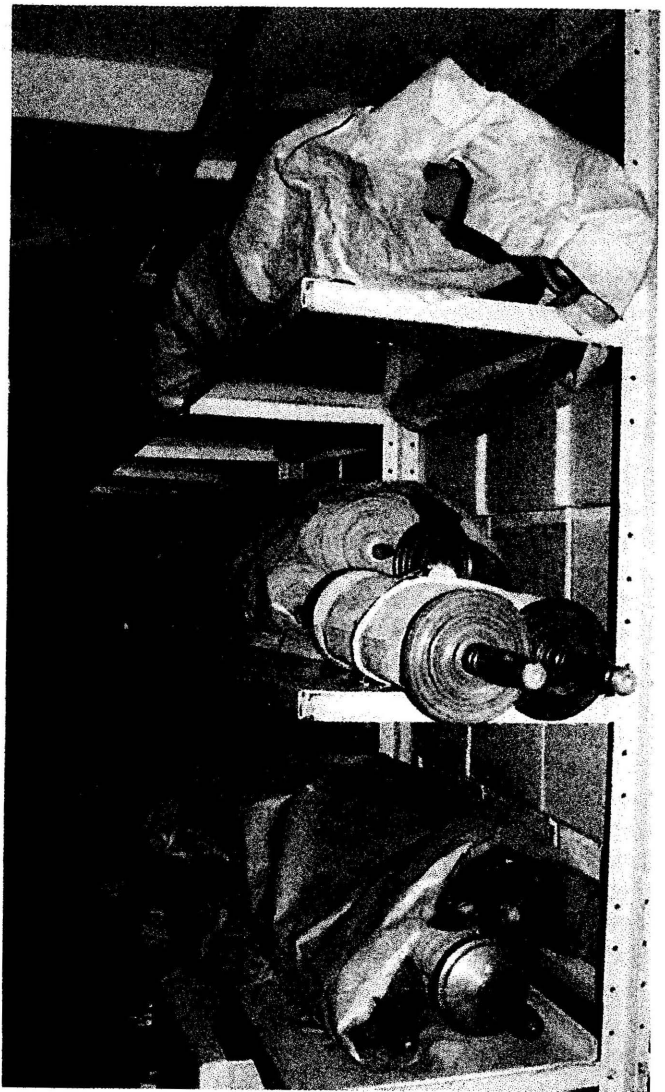
Crimea

Another Ukrainian region where Jews have lived for a long time is the Crimea. Some descended from the Khazarians, inhabitants of the Khazar kingdom along the Sea of Azov, whose king and noble court converted to Judaism in the eighth century C.E. At the beginning of the 10th century C.E., the rabbis report, the three major European Jewish settlements were Prague, the German Rhineland, and (a much smaller enclave) the Crimean region of Ukraine.¹

Odessa

Special mention must be made of Odessa. This Black Sea port and third largest Russian city became a 19th-century magnet for Jews from all over Central and Eastern Europe, not simply the Russian Empire. In fact, the first Jewish settlers there reportedly came from the Austrian border city of Brody.

Given the varied Jewish history on the land that forms Ukraine today, it is not surprising that few of our ancestors called themselves “Ukrainians” in a manner analogous to the “Litvaks.” Rather the term tended to refer simply to the community where they had lived. Even without the geographical name, however, 19th-century Ukrainian Jewry had some distinctive features. Most noticeable was its pronunciation of Yiddish, different from the Litvak/Belarus or the Polish dialects. Thus *kugel* in Lithuania was *kigel* in Ukraine; the *chupah* (marriage canopy) was a *chipah*; and *Yokl* (a variant of Jacob) in Lithuania became *Yukl* further south in Ukraine.



Shelves of Torahs in the Central State Historical Archive in Kiev, 1991. Courtesy of Miriam Weiner.

Culinary differences also existed between Jews who resided in Ukraine and those whose ancestors lived in Lithuania and Belarus. During the 19th century, sugar beets were grown and refined in Ukraine. South of the so-called “sugar-beet line,” sugar was a distinctive ingredient in Jewish cooking. Further north sugar was an expensive luxury and noticeably absent. If one’s grandmother added sugar to her *kugel/kigel* or *gefilte* fish or *tzimmes*, that in itself may be a clue to residence in Ukraine.

Like most of European Jewry, Ukrainian Jews largely perished in the Holocaust. In early 1941, the Jewish population in Ukraine numbered 2.4 million people; currently the Jewish population is estimated at more than 100,000. With some exceptions most Ukrainian Jews were not transported to extermination camps such as Auschwitz, but were murdered on the spot when the Germans occupied their communities in 1941 (see HOLOCAUST).

Genealogical Resources in Ukraine by Miriam Weiner, CG

The dozens of archives throughout Ukraine hold millions of documents that together form a documentary history of Jewish life as reflected by the records of individuals, organizations and government institutions. Depending upon the time period and geographical region, these documents were recorded in many languages, including Russian, Ukrainian, German, Polish, Hungarian, Romanian (areas of former Bukovina), Hebrew and Yiddish. Methods for collecting Jewish vital statistics and other archival records varied according to whether the jurisdiction was Russian or Austrian before World War I.

In either case, records that have survived are held today in one of the 24 contemporary *oblast* archives, the State Archive in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, several branch or division archives (of the *oblast* archives), and two national historical archives. Additional records can be found in the local RAHS (civil registry) archives, oblast RAHS archives, regional museums, and private collections of individuals and Jewish communities.

The Ukrainian archives hold six major types of registration records that constitute an excellent starting place for genealogical research:

- *Kahal* (Jewish community) records
- Poll-tax records (census lists or *reviskiy skaskiy*)
- metrical books
- social estate registration records
- family registers
- recruitment lists

Above all, the state's concern was to ensure the regular collection of taxes and, after 1827, the military conscription of Jews. Unlike registration records, which provide minimal biographical data, invaluable information can be found in archival documents including court, educational and administrative records, which offer rich detail about the daily lives of family members and their communities.

Archival documents for towns currently within Ukraine's borders may be found in many repositories outside of Ukraine, including but not limited to, the Moldova National Archives (SEE MOLDOVA), National Historical Archive of Belarus in Minsk (see MINSK), Russian State Historical Archives (see IMPERIAL RUSSIA), Polish State Archives (AGAD), Urząd Stanu Cywilnego Warsaw Srodmiescie, the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw (see POLAND), plus some archives in Northern Romania. The Moldova National Archives has documents from Chernovtsy, Khmelnytskyi, Kherson and Odessa Oblasts.

Main Archival Administration Under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

The administrative headquarters of archives in Ukraine (excluding RAHS archives) is located in Kiev, in the same building as the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Kiev. The seven central state archives are the national repositories of valuable archival documentation, organized by certain historical period and by the category of institutions

and documents stored there. Specific archives relevant to Jewish genealogists and historians include:

- Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Kiev and in Lviv. Include unique sources that reflect the national history from the 14th century until February 1917 (in Lviv, until 1939).
- Central State Cinema, Phono & Photo Archives of Ukraine. Has videotapes, photographs and audio-visual materials.
- Central State Scientific-Technical Archive of Ukraine, located in Kharkiv. Includes documents that characterize major developments in agriculture, science and technology.
- Central State Archive and the Museum of Literature and Arts of Ukraine. Includes materials on Ukrainian culture.
- State Archives at the Ministry of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, state regional archives and archives of the cities of Kiev and Sevastopol.²

Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Kiev

The Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Kiev (TsDIAK) is one of the oldest archival repositories in the country. The foundation of the documentary collection consists of the fonds (record groups) of the Kiev Central Archive of Ancient Acts, Kharkiv Central Archive of the Revolution and the State Archive of Kiev Oblast. The collection in this archive increased substantially upon receipt of documentary materials from a branch of this archive located in Kharkiv that was liquidated in 1971. At present, more than 1,600 fonds and approximately 1.5 million files are kept at the archive in Kiev.

According to Olga Muzychuk, director of TsDIAK, "The most valuable part of the documentary collection in this archive consists of record books of the courts and estate institutions of the right-bank Ukraine (west of the Dnieper River); city, district, and confederate courts (which resolved issues between jurisdictions within the Russian Empire); and city governments. This collection is a priceless resource for studying the history of Ukraine in general and, more specifically, the Jewish history of Ukraine.

"In this archive, the most important resources for studying Jewish genealogy in Ukraine are the metrical books of synagogues of Kiev *guberniya*. These books total approximately 1,500 units dating from the mid-19th century to 1920. If the town was not large enough to have a synagogue, the researcher must locate the nearby larger town that had a synagogue and search the metrical books of this larger town.³ Unfortunately, many towns were able to preserve only fragments of books (for certain years).

"Some additional archival fonds contain information regarding specific topics. For example, fonds of the administration office of the Board of Education include information about Jewish education and lists of students; fonds of the administration office of governor and governor-general include census information for certain towns and estates; and fonds of police and prison documents include information about pogroms against the Jews (including names of victims and perpetrators)."

РЕВИЗСКАЯ СКАЗКА

1859 года *Март* 12. дня *Воскресеньи* объявлено
 Удѣльнымъ Судомъ Хотинымъ.

РЕВИЗСКАЯ СКАЗКА

1859 года *Март* 12. дня *Воскресеньи* объявлено
 Удѣльнымъ Судомъ Хотинымъ.



Семья.		Мужескій полъ.	По последней ревизии остав- ше и послѣ этой ревизии:	Въ годъ когда вы- было.	Въ ка- комъ лѣтѣ.	Семья.		Женскій полъ.	Въ какомъ лѣтѣ озапу- тъ.	Въ ка- комъ лѣтѣ.
№ ревизии	№ ревизии					№ ревизии	№ ревизии			
43	31	Мужчина - - - - - Его супруга - - - - - Дѣти	1858	1859	11-1	43	31	Женщина - - - - - Ее супруга - - - - - Дѣти	-	-
44	32	Мужчина - - - - - Его супруга - - - - - Дѣти	1858	1859	11-1	44	32	Женщина - - - - - Ее супруга - - - - - Дѣти	-	-
45	33	Мужчина - - - - - Его супруга - - - - - Дѣти	1858	1859	11-1	45	33	Женщина - - - - - Ее супруга - - - - - Дѣти	-	-

Итого мужескаго пола на 1859 годъ 19

Итого женскаго пола на 1859 годъ 22

Revizskaya Skazka (list of inhabitants) living in Khotin, 1859; No. 45/33 is the family of Duvid Shteinberg, with five generations and 22 names. Courtesy of Moldova National Archives, Kishinev (note that Khotin is within current borders of Ukraine).

This archive is involved in an ongoing computerization project of vital records that will facilitate access to these important documents. More details are available at www.RTRFOUNDATION.ORG.

Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine In Lviv

The largest and most important repository in Western Ukraine is the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv (formerly Lemberg, Lwów and Lvov). The repository is reported to have one of Europe’s largest collections of Jewish vital statistics records for towns formerly in Poland and now within the current boundaries of Ukraine. Fond 701 contains 350 registers of religious communities in Galicia for the period 1789–1942, consisting of birth, marriage and death registrations for towns throughout Galicia. The earliest records in this collection date from 1784. These registers (commonly known as metrical books or *kehillah* records) generally are not indexed. One must search page by page and line by line to find

specific names. The documents are in Polish, recorded on forms with German column headings.

A source of great value is the book of death registrations in Lviv for 1941–42, which includes the names of more than 6,000 deceased persons. In this book, one may find the date of death, address of deceased and age. In 1941–42, a card index of the inhabitants of the Lviv ghetto was compiled by the Lviv *Judenrat* (Jewish council created by the Nazis). Names, addresses, birth dates and places of work are indicated in this collection of more than 20,000 index cards.⁴ Records for the period of German occupation in Western Ukraine are primarily kept in the State Archive of Lviv Oblast.

Related documents can be found in nearly all the collections of this archive. However, they are scattered, and thus the research is tedious and time consuming. Most of the material is not indexed, so a researcher looking for information based upon specific family names in specific towns must research many different files. To further complicate the matter, these files are arranged not by town name, but by subject matter.

Additionally there are property records (dating back to the late 1700s), school and tax lists (a few), town and local court records, family lists (relating to *kehillah* activities) and Holocaust documents. Very few census lists have survived; most were destroyed by the Austrian government that, by law, kept only the statistical summaries.

A recently published guide to the holdings of this archive provides a comprehensive description of these documents (see Bibliography). The book, *Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine, Lviv: A Guide* (edited by Diana Peltz, archive director), is written in both Polish and Ukrainian and includes illustrations of some documents.

In addition to the historical archive in Lviv, three State oblast archives are located in Western Ukraine: Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk and Lviv. Documents in these archives are generally from the 20th century, including Jewish society records and Holocaust documents. Some 19th-century school and property records exist.

For more detailed information about the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv, see the articles at WWW.RTRFOUNDATION.ORG.

Current Inventory of Ukrainian Archive Documents

The archives of Ukraine hold a variety of potentially useful documents in addition to vital records and census lists. The Routes to Roots Foundation (RTRF) website (www.RTRFOUNDATION.ORG) features a town-by-town inventory of archival documents in a consolidated database from archives in Ukraine (and Moldova, Belarus, Poland and Lithuania). The data was collected by Miriam Weiner pursuant to a written agreement and official cooperation between the Routes to Roots Foundation, Inc., and the Ukrainian State Archives (and also archives in Belarus, Lithuania, Poland and Moldova). The project began in Poland in 1989 (and in Ukraine in 1991) and continues. Data has been translated, coded, verified by the relevant archives and entered into the Consolidated Eastern European Archival Database searchable on the website.

The database is continually updated when new material is received from the archives. Postings of new data can be found on the "News Alert" (see the home page of the website). When new information is received from an individual and then verified by the relevant archive, the new information is then added to the database. The website also includes several hundred pages of text consisting of articles by archivists and historians, maps, related websites and other pertinent material for researching Jewish family history.

Access to Documents in the Ukrainian State Archives

Material in the archives may be accessed in one of several ways:

- Write directly to the archives providing current town name and location, original surname, time period of interest, document types of interest, and any other relevant information. It is best to write in Ukrainian. In order not to be

surprised and/or disturbed by the cost when the assignment is finished, be sure to inquire about the scope of the search and agree to estimated costs before authorizing the archivists to proceed with the assignment.

- Consult online databases hosted by state archives in Eastern Europe, SIG groups on JewishGen and other databases. Here one may find name indexes to documents along with excerpted information from the documents.
- Hire a professional genealogist/researcher to do the work on one's behalf. Always obtain written references from previous clients *and* be sure to contact the references (see also PROFESSIONAL GENEALOGISTS).⁵
- Travel to the region where the ancestral documents are located and do the research onsite. Keep in mind the substantial costs for travel, visa, translator, car/driver, hotels and incidental expenses. All Ukrainian archives are open to researchers, both resident and foreign. The Ukraine State Archives* has additional information about this subject on its website. See the sections entitled "Genealogy" and "Q&A".

Holocaust Documents in Ukrainian Archives

The Ukrainian State Archives holds numerous Holocaust-related documents. The State Archive of Vinnitsa Oblast, for example, has 275 fonds (comprising 14,000 files) about the

Liceba porz.	IMI I IMIENIE ZWOLZEN	Wiek	Z M A R Z			POGRZEBANO			UMARL	
			dzien	miesiac	godzina	dzien	miesiac	godzina	w upst. Arz.	w dusze tatah
5909	Rosa Winer	19/	19/	11/	19/	11/	19/	AV		
5910	" Szymon	6	"	"	"	"	"	AV		
5911	" R. Kart	13	"	"	"	"	"	AV		
5912	" Jelison	4	2/	11/	14	2				
5913	" Lulka									
5914	" Sprenger				67	10/				
5915	" Sztajer	32	11/	11/						
5916	" Friedman	"							100	-
5917	" Holgom	1	19/	11/					100	-
5918	" Dr. B. Berach								900	-
5919	" Szymon								100	-
5920	" N. N.									
5921	" Mandel	10/							100	-
5922	" Wolmer	12/							100	-
5923	" Szymon	9	11/	11/						

1942 list of Jews who died in the Lviv Jewish Hospital during the Holocaust. Entries include name, age and cause of death. Courtesy of Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine, Lviv.

Часть I. О родившихся.						Сведения по родившимся						
М. П.	Имя	Число и месяц рождения и образования.		Где ро-дился.	Описание отца, имени отца и матеря.	Кто родил и имя ему или ей дано ли	№	Имя	Имя	Имя	Имя	Имя
		Христи-анский.	Еврей-ский.									
	10	11/18	19/26	Березно	Березненский Янкель Бичек Хана Полешук Мейше-Мордко	Арон Бичек	10	11/18	19/26	Березно	Янкель Бичек Хана Полешук	3 11/18

Birth record of Aron Bichek, born February 11, 1905, in Berezhno, Ukraine, son of Yankel Bichek (son of Idel) and Khana Polishuk (daughter of Moishe-Mordko). Courtesy of Rovno RAHS Archive, Ukraine.

persecution and genocide of the Jewish population of the Vinnitsa region from 1941–44.

The historical value of this material lies in the richness of content and unique information, including witness statements, documents and photographs. Records and statements describe the exhumation of graves of people who were executed, the schemes (map plots) of the grave’s locations and lists of genocide victims with numerous photographs and testimonies and eyewitness accounts from survivors of the Holocaust. Many of the documents relate to the deportation and living conditions of the Jews from Bukovina and Bessarabia confined to ghettos and concentration camps.⁶ Other documents relate to the Jewish partisan detachments and activities of the underground movement in Vinnitsa Oblast.

An ongoing research project headed by Dr. Hennadii Boriak, director of the State Committee on Archives, is surveying “Nazi gold” accumulated in Ukraine during World War II. According to Dr. Boriak, “Within the confines of this project, the concept of Nazi gold includes not only a definition of gold and other confiscated precious metals, but the broad characterization of the process of accumulation of the Third Reich’s capital during World War II.” Project results to date are published in two volumes entitled “Nazi Gold” from Ukraine: *In Search of Archival Evidence* written in Ukraine with a half-page English summary. The volumes include numerous document examples and summary tables that include names, addresses, and number of items confiscated (monetary value and by weight) with the specific archival source where the document can be found. The state archival system has more than 6,000 “occupation funds” dating from the period of Nazi occupation (1941–44).

RAHS Archive (formerly ZAGS Archive)

In 1826, the Russian state extended the system of metrical books (communal records of births, deaths, marriages and divorces) to include the Jews and made the state rabbi responsible for record keeping. This system continued through World War I and into the early 1920s. After that, Jewish vital

record registrations were included in the general registrations of the town. Throughout Ukraine, vital records were maintained by the *kahal* and stored in Jewish vital registration offices that had their seats in the local administration building. Very small villages were members of a *kahal* in nearby larger towns and their residents registered there. The office that records births, marriages, deaths and divorces is known officially as the RAHS Archive.

The system of RAHS (registration acts of the civil state [formerly known as ZAGS]) state archives is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and is based upon the same structure as the state archives system under the State Committee on Archives. Individual RAHS archives exist at the city, district (*raion*) and oblast level, a total of more than 700. The RAHS archives, subsections of the local administrations of justice, exist in each administrative-territorial unit (oblast, district, city) and in the districts of Kiev and Sevastopol.

By law, the RAHS archival system holds records for 75 years, after which all RAHS documents must be transferred to the state archives. As of 2003, the RAHS archives held no records dated earlier than 1925–27. Sometimes an individual register book covers many years; for example, birth records in small towns. For this reason, until the most recent entry in a book is more than 75 years old, the book remains in the RAHS office. This regulation often causes confusion about where documents are kept. In addition, metrical books that by law should be transferred to the state archive often are retained in the RAHS office for various reasons (e.g., insufficient space in the oblast archive or restoration work required on the books prior to their transfer).

Public access to RAHS documents is regulated by law that prohibits onsite access and research by individuals looking for multiple records for genealogical purposes. On the other hand, sometimes a sympathetic clerk in a local RAHS office will cooperate in order to accommodate a visitor. This is a courtesy response, however, and not available upon demand. The amount of payment requested for research is not uniformly established and could vary.

1829	Feldman Mojżesz 1 Salomea	Janowska 36	wł.realn.	400
1830	Feldschuh Adela	Sykstuska 54	widowa	80
1831	Feldschuh Józef	Lwowska 45	kupiec	50
1832	Feliks Herman	3-go Maja 12	dentysta	16
1833	Dr.Fell Bolesław	Kopernika 14	lekarz	40
1834	Fell Jakób	Ormiańska 30	urzędnik	16
1835	Dr.Fell Marek	Halicka 19	adwokat	50
1836	Feller Arnold Józef	Kotlarska 11	kupiec	6
1837	Feller Henryk	Pałac Fellerów	wł.realn.	100
1838	Feller Ignacy v.Izak	Teatryńska 11-12a	kupiec	12
1839	Feller Jetti	pl.Strzalecki 1.	restaurat.	6
1840	Feller Józef	Lelwela	malarz pok.	6
1841	Dr.Feller Leon	Legjonów 35	lekarz	450
1842	Feller Luzer 1 żona Bąbia	Lwowska 13	kupiec	24
1843	Feller Maja	Szpitalna 84	wł.realn.	20
1844	Dr.Feller Norbert Ignacy 1 Salomea,Na Skałce 3	Salomea,Na Skałce 3	lekarz	24
1845	Feller Zygmunt 1 żona Julja	Pordas,Łyczakowska 133	kupiec	12
1846	Fellig Łazar	Rappaporta 9	urzędnik	6
1847	Dr.Fels Izrael	Stonieczna 1	lekarz	20
1848	Fels Jakób	Kochanowskiego 4	kapelusznik	6
1849	Fels Joachim	Ossolińskich 14	klarownik	40
1850	Felsenstein Salomon Józef	Stonieczna 14	kupiec	18
1851	Fendrich Herman	Sobieskiego 23	rzeźnik	12
1852	Fenig Róża	Paniewska20	wł.realn.	16
1853	Fenster Chiel	Nowy Świat	młynarz	40
1854	Ferbel Natan	Kotlarska 12	urzęd.kol.	6
1855	Fenster r.Kordon Jakób	Łyczakowska 22a	restaurat.	6
1856	Ferbel Leon	Kotlarska 12	urzędnik kolj.	6
1857	Ferber Izak 1 żona Jüdee	Zamarstynowska 21	kupiec	6
1858	Fern Ire	Krasickich 18	kupiec	12
1859	Hern Jechil	Pałac Fellerów 3	kupiec	18
1860	Ferna Marek	Tarnowskiego 34	urzędnik	100

List of taxpayers in Lviv, including name, address, occupation and amount of taxes paid. This 1936 entry includes three members of the Fern family: Ire, Jechil and Marek. Courtesy of Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine, Lviv.

Researchers may write to Ukrainian consulates and embassies to request a search for a few specific vital records. This search is a time-consuming process; it may take months to receive a response. If the search is successful, a letter is sent to the requestor advising him or her to forward a sum of money to the consulate or embassy. In return, a certified extract of the document (on a typed form) is sent by mail. None of the documents in any RAHS office have been microfilmed, and there are no plans to do so because of privacy restrictions on 20th-century records. To locate the Ukrainian embassy or a consulate in your country, consult www.EMBASSYWORLD.COM/EMBASSY/UKRAINE.HTM.

Recordkeeping in the Austro-Hungarian Empire (Galicia)

Because of changing borders and political regimes, archival documents kept in the portion of Ukraine known as Eastern Galicia under the Austro-Hungarian Empire were recorded in several different languages, both on the form itself and in the registration entry (see AUSTRIA-POLAND). Several times during the 19th century, the Austrian government tried to require state-appointed rabbis to maintain civil birth, marriage, divorce and death records, but the attempts often were unsuccessful. Finally in 1875, a law standardized the recording process; with

minor revisions, it remained in effect until the end of Austrian rule in the region following World War I. The time span recorded in each book varied widely with the population and number of events. Forms were printed in German and events were recorded in handwritten Polish. Before 1875, the column headings were printed in Latin.

The 1875 law divided Galicia into 74 major administrative districts, most of which were further subdivided into smaller sub-districts. All but the largest districts incorporated a number of smaller surrounding communities. In this way, all towns where Jews lived were covered for the purposes of registration. All communities designated as administrative districts had at least one officially appointed rabbi whose job was to maintain vital records for the Austrian government. Nevertheless Jews resisted civil registration for two main reasons. Until 1831, Austrian law had limited legal Jewish marriages to the eldest son in a family only, making the populace suspicious of government regulation even many years after that rule had been abolished. Long after Jews had accepted the registration of births and deaths as a matter of state concern, they continued to resist increasing governmental pressure to participate in civil marriages. A child born to a couple married in a religious ceremony only was not supposed to be registered as legitimate. In some cases, the father's name was omitted from the register, or his name was listed in the "Comments" column. Furthermore, a child whose parents' marriage had not been registered with the civil authorities was barred from inheriting his father's property. The civil marriage requirement was enforced with increasing severity in the late 19th and early 20th centuries at which time, some Jews began to have civil marriages. Prior to that time, however, marriage registers are very thin compared to the thick registers of births and deaths.

Records of the towns within a single district usually were combined in separate volumes in the order in which the events occurred. For example, the books of births, marriages and deaths for the town of Brody included records from the sub-district towns of Leszniow (now Leshnev), Podkamien (now Podkamen), Zalozce (now Zalozhtsy), Sokolowka (now Sokolivka), Szczurowice (now Shchurovychi), Stanislawczyk (now Stanislavchik) and Toporow (now Toporiv).

Some large cities had separate registration books: one for the city itself and another for small towns within the district that did not have their own registration books.

Sometimes, as in Brody, the registrations were written in German. Although the forms changed slightly over time, the types of information collected generally included names, house numbers (most of the time), dates of the event, names of parents and witnesses and a wide column on the right for remarks or special circumstances. For various reasons, not all spaces were necessarily filled in for each event. The metrical books were entered in columnar format, and most do not include indexes.

Galician birth records often reveal the names of the grandparents (including both grandmothers' maiden names) and whether the child was legitimate or illegitimate. Jewish children were usually registered as illegitimate, since their parents only infrequently married in a civil ceremony. Birth

registrations often were delayed for many years—and then parents decided to register several children at the same time, thereby making it difficult at this time to locate a specific birth by searching for a known birth year.

Death records in Galicia often list the cause of death. Depending upon the time period, the father's name of the deceased appears in the death record. If the deceased were very old, the father's name often was omitted. The age at death is usually included in the death record.

Galician-Jewish marriage records contain both the groom's and the bride's mothers' maiden names, ages of the bride and groom, and, often, the towns of residence with house numbers.

In most cases, vital statistics records (pre-Holocaust) for towns in Western Ukraine are divided among three archives:

- Central State Historical Archive (CSHA) of Ukraine in Lviv (1791–1942)
- Central Archives of Historical Records (AGAD) in Warsaw (1814–1941), but generally mid- to late-19th century)
- Urząd Stanu Cywilnego Warsaw-Srodmiescie (1877–1942, but generally 20th century)

Zabuzanski Collection. During the period 1962–64, as part of a records exchange agreement, the Soviet Union transferred to Warsaw some Jewish birth, marriage and death records for communities in the territory of former eastern Galicia. Collectively these documents are known as the *Zabuzanski Collection* (i.e., “collection from East of the Bug River”). This collection is housed in two repositories, the Central Archives of Historical Records* (AGAD) in Warsaw and the Urząd Stanu Cywilnego (USC) Warszawa-Srodmiescie office.*

Researchers may visit the USC office and request a search for a few documents, which will be done by the staff—if the requestor can provide town name, surnames and exact dates of events. The researcher may be asked to provide proof of relationship to the person named in the document. As of September 2003, none of the three clerks in this office speaks English, and because of time constraints, staff can provide only limited help to onsite visitors. Because this USC office is a vital records office rather than a historical archive, stringent regulations govern access to information.

Limited access is possible via a written request sent directly to the USC office or through Polish embassies and consular offices. Remember, only specific requests for a few documents will be honored. General genealogical research of a town's entire set of books is not allowed. None of the documents in this USC office have been microfilmed; because of 20th-century privacy restrictions, no filming is planned.

All towns listed in the vital records in the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv and the *Zabuzanski Collection* in Warsaw were either district or sub-district collection centers. Vital records for communities within a single district or sub-district were collected in the town that was designated as the collection point for that district. Many smaller Galician towns and villages not listed in either collection had Jewish populations. Records for many of those communities still exist today and may be found in the registrations of the nearby larger registration center.

Researchers who cannot find the name of a town of interest listed in the Lviv archives or the Zabuzanski Collection should assume only that it was not a district or sub-district center. In such case, it is necessary to determine which town was the collection center for the community of interest. To locate the district or sub-district to which a particular community belonged, consult the Galician Town and Administrative Districts microfiche produced by Avotaynu (www.AVOTAYNU.COM) or *Finding your Jewish Roots in Galicia: A Resource Guide*.

The Jewish Records Indexing-Poland Project (JRI-Poland) is collaborating with the Polish State Archives (PSA) to create a name index to documents within the PSA that were not microfilmed by the Family History Library (see POLAND).⁷ Some records from towns currently in Western Ukraine are included in the JRI-Poland efforts. Upon locating an entry of interest in the database, a researcher may order photocopies of the document directly from the archives in Poland. Details are available on the JRI-Poland website at WWW.JEWISHGEN.ORG/JRI-PL. For additional information about Jewish genealogical research in former eastern Galicia, subscribe to *Gesher Galicia*, the publication of the Galician Special Interest Group, and monitor its website at WWW.JEWISHGEN.ORG/GALICIA.

Genealogical Documents in the Ukraine State Archives

Ukrainian archival documents may be divided into two categories. One group includes documents created by the Jewish community, including metrical books (birth, death, marriage and divorce registers); Jewish school records and Jewish hospital records; *kahal* documents (including Jewish community and organization records); and *pinkassim* (Jewish register books) and other documents relating to the Jewish community.

The second group consists of documents created by local and district government offices, institutions, and organizations that include birth, death, marriage and divorce records (primarily created after World War I); *reviskiy skaskiy* (poll-tax census lists); family lists (*posemeinyi spisok*); recruit and/or conscription lists (lists of males by household); election and voter lists; documents created during the Holocaust period (including transport lists, lists of people confined in ghettos and concentration camps, and confiscated property lists); emigration records; property records; police files; public school records; name changes; tax lists; bank records; applications for business licenses and occupational lists; notary records; court records; local government records, including wills and transfer of property to and from the Jewish community; social estate registration records and many other related documents.

Documents in the second group include Jewish names integrated with the general population.⁸ As a result, documents relating to the Jewish community may be found in virtually every state archive in Ukraine.

As an example, in tracing Jews who once lived in Podolia *guberniya*, a researcher would focus on records in the following archives:

Kamenets Podolskiy City-State Archive. Kamenets Podolskiy was a center of Jewish population from which Jews spread north throughout the Russian Empire. The documents in Kamenets Podolskiy present a graphic and comprehensive picture of Jewish life in the “old country.” Zinaida Klimishina, an archivist in Kamenets Podolskiy, states:

“In Podolia Guberniya, Jews worked primarily in commercial businesses. They rented land and owned mills, inns and shops. Sometimes they were stewards at landowners’ estates, plants and factories, or were professionals, such as doctors and lawyers. Often a family was registered in one place, but lived elsewhere. For example, the wife and small children were reported in one locality while the father and older children (usually sons) were registered in another location.”

The Kamenets Podolskiy archive holds a substantial collection of *reviskiy skaskiy* lists. Among other documents in this archive are recruit lists, vital records, notary records, school records, court documents, property records and requests to become citizens of the Russian Empire. Thousands of files include Jewish surnames. In virtually every record book of the Podolsk County administration, one can find information about the life of the Jewish community. Note: In April 2003, a tragic fire destroyed thousands of documents in this archive. The archive is now closed to researchers and surviving books were transferred to the State Archive of Khmel'nitskiy Oblast where they should be accessible some time in 2004.

State Archives of Khmel'nitskiy Oblast. The Kamenets Podolskiy City-State Archive was formerly a branch archive of the State Archives in Khmel'nitskiy Oblast. As a result, older documents for towns in Podolia guberniya were pre-

served in Kamenets Podolskiy until the fire. Documents housed in Khmel'nitskiy date primarily from the 20th century and include *kahal* documents, voter lists, some property and notary records, school records and Holocaust documents.

State Archives of Vinnitsa Oblast. The State Archives of Vinnitsa Oblast holds documents dating from the 18th century to the present. Due to former administrative-territorial divisions of Vinnitsa Oblast, documents in this archive cover towns from other oblasts (districts) including Cherkassy, Kiev, Zhitomir, Khmel'nitskiy, Odessa and Kirovograd, along with some areas of the Republic of Moldova.

More than 600 metrical books of birth registrations by state rabbis contain valuable genealogical material. Most Jewish documents can be found in the general fonds (collections) including:

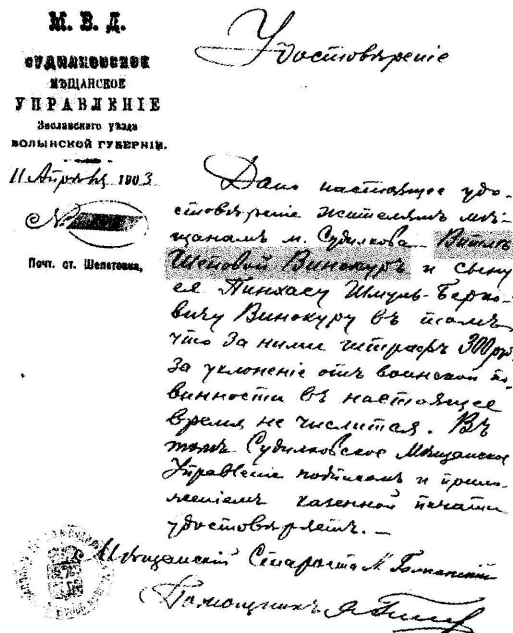
- Documents of state councils, local authorities, and financial, tax and military service organizations (including revision lists (1795–1858); family lists (1874–1913); tax lists on Jewish property; lists and photographs of men called up for military service; documents about synagogues, schools and home construction; voter records and other miscellaneous documents
- Documents of legal-administrative and notary offices (including regional courts and magistrates), 1796–1872
- Documents of educational establishments (including commercial and Jewish schools)
- Documents of various state and publication organizations; numerous documents about Jewish life for the period 1920–30
- Documents of Jewish agricultural cooperatives
- Documents about Jewish migration to southern Ukraine, Birobijan, Crimea and other regions
- Documents about activities of Jewish national schools and the Pedagogical Technical School
- Massive number of documents on the Holocaust

A few census lists for towns formerly in Podolia guberniya may be found in the Moldova National Archives in Kishinev.

Branch Archives (Departments or Divisions)

Ukraine has several branch archives (of *oblast* archives). Formerly called *filials*, these archives now are “departments” or “divisions.” Division archives are located in Berdichev, Beregov, Izmail, Nezhin and Priluki. The division archive in Mukachevo was closed in 2000 and its documents moved to Uzhgorod. Hennadii Boriak, director of the State Committee on Archives of Ukraine notes, “The documents in Beregov will be moved to the State Archive of Transcarpathian *oblast* in Uzhgorod after the reconstruction of the new archive building is completed. Researchers are requested not to visit this archive during winter months.” Unfortunately, a severe storm and flooding in the late 1990s reportedly caused widespread damage to documents in Beregov.

Division archives generally hold documents from the town where the archive is situated; such holdings can be extensive. For example, documents in the division archive in Priluki



Certification from the Sudilkov town administration that a 300-ruble fine (for evasion of military service) has been paid by Vitla Vinokur, wife of Shmuel-Ber Vinokur, on behalf of her son, Pinkhas, in 1903. Courtesy of Kamyanets-Podolskiy City-State Archive, Ukraine.

(formerly in Poltava *guberniya*, now in Chernigov *oblast*) include draft registrations; birth, marriage and death records census and property records; police files; school and tax lists; notary and business license records; court records; and other local government records. Additional vital record books reside in the local RAHS office. For researchers with roots in Priluki, these two repositories are a veritable goldmine.

Jewish Agricultural Communities

To encourage agricultural colonization in the early 19th century, the czarist government permitted Jews to buy or rent land for cultivation in Kherson and Ekaterinoslav *guberniyas* (new provinces) established on these lands. Those who agreed to be colonists were exempt from taxes for 10 years, after which they would be taxed at the same rate as other groups, thereby eliminating the double tax on Jews in force in other parts of the empire at that time. Those who could not afford to buy or rent land were given government land. Although historically most Jews had never been farmers, a substantial number (mostly from Lithuania and the region of contemporary Belarus) accepted the offer. In 1806, colonists from Mogilev and Vitebsk *guberniyas* established the first Jewish agricultural colonies in Kherson *guberniya*.

Traditionally, Jews had lived in towns and engaged in trade, crafts and small business. As a result, they made poor farmers and village dwellers. When resettled in Novo-Rossia, they soon migrated to major cities in the new *guberniyas*. Eventually the provincial governments allowed most of the Jews to leave the colonies and settle in towns, where they officially registered as part of the town communities. Throughout the 19th century, Jews from more northern regions of the Pale settled in the towns and cities of southern Ukraine and formed a significant proportion of the population in Elizabetgrad (today Dnipropetrovsk), Odessa, Ekaterinoslav (today Kirovograd) and other cities.

Today historical documents for the former Ekaterinoslav *guberniya* are preserved in the archives of Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk and Zaporozhye. Archives for the former Taurida *guberniya* are in Simferopol and Zaporozhye. Archives for the former Kherson *guberniya* are housed in Kherson, Kirovograd (formerly Elizabetgrad) and Odessa. These holdings have been almost untouched by genealogists.

LDS Family History Library

The Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) has microfilmed civil transcripts of church records and Jewish records worldwide, including those from cities and towns in Ukraine (see LDS). Only a small number of Jewish records have been filmed in Ukraine, but the library recently has expanded its microfilming program there to include census lists (*reviskiy skaskiy*). Check the FHL catalogue at WWW.FAMILYSEARCH.ORG/ENG/LIBRARY/FHLC/FRAMESET_FHLC.ASP to determine if microfilms exist for a town of interest.

Jewish vital records have been filmed or were being filmed as of January 2003 in oblast archives in Cherkassy, Chernigov, Sumy, Ternopol, and Zaporozhye and the State Archive of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in Simferopol. Although the Ukrainian archival administration has imposed no restrictions

on filming Jewish records, local archivists make decisions about which records are filmed and in what sequence.

Ukrainian Resources Beyond the Archival System

Some creative researchers have managed to use to good advantage a variety of non-archival sources, including old Jewish newspapers, local regional museums and local historians. Letters written in Russian or Ukrainian and addressed simply "Mayor, town of interest," often have been answered by the local (more or less official) town historian, local newspaper editor, or even from someone in a local museum.¹⁰ Correspondence with these individuals frequently has produced newspaper articles, published articles from books, and other similar sources of information about the town and families in it. Researchers also should check resources in Israel, especially those at the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People* and those of the Kollel Galicia in Jerusalem. Researchers who can read Russian may find local history studies listed in the U.S. Library of Congress under the heading "USSR, *Krayevedeniye*" to be invaluable.

Regional museums often include Judaica and/or record books among their exhibitions and holdings. For example, the regional museum in Ostrog* holds a significant collection of Yiddish and Hebrew books, more than 50 Torahs, and many civil record books with valuable documents for researchers with roots in Ostrog. Typically, civil record books are housed in the Ukrainian State Archives;* therefore, one would expect to find them in the State Archive of Rovno Oblast in Rovno. Among the documents in the Ostrog Museum are school records, lists of inhabitants and family lists. These books are in relatively good condition and appear to be well preserved. There are no photocopy facilities in this museum, and office space is limited. Access to this material is granted (selectively) by permission of the museum director. In addition, the local Jewish community in Ostrog maintains lists of former residents, Holocaust victims and survivors.

In Ivano-Frankivsk, Rabbi Moishe Leib Kolesnik* has accumulated a sizeable collection of maps, prayer books, vital record books, photographs and documents from a variety of sources, including private collections, copies from archives and other places. Among the items in his collection are passport documents that he rescued from the trash. A town-by-town (partial) inventory of his collection can be seen at WWW.RTRFOUNDATION.ORG.

Several special interest groups (SIGs) and community research groups exist for those with roots in contemporary Ukraine. They are listed on the JewishGen website at WWW.JEWISHGEN.ORG/LISTSERV.SIGS.HTM.

Jewish Cemeteries

The U.S. Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad* has surveyed the state of surviving Jewish cemeteries in Ukraine. Much (but not all) of its data is posted on the IAJGS/JewishGen Cemetery Project at WWW.JEWISHGEN.ORG/CEMETERY. This site also posts information collected from other sources, including reports made by researchers visiting their ancestral towns.

The Commission has data not posted on the JewishGen site. To be thorough, a researcher should check with the Commission at www.ISJM.ORG. Note that only information about the existence and current condition of a cemetery is given; no lists of burials are available. If an old cemetery still exists and if the tombstones are legible, one might be able to find a specific stone, but only by an onsite visit.

Jewish communities slowly are beginning to create lists of individuals buried in their local cemeteries, mostly funded by individuals or Jewish communities outside of Ukraine. Lists of burials have been created in Mogilev Podolskiy (by the local Holocaust survivor community), Tiraspol (the local Jewish community), Brody (by an outside team of Jewish genealogists) and Uzhgorod (the book of burials is now reportedly in Israel with a recent immigrant), among others. At the present time, specific inquiries are best made during a personal visit to the town. *Jewish Roots in Ukraine and Moldova* includes many photographs of Jewish cemeteries in Ukraine.

***Pinkassim* Collection in the V. Vernadskiy Library in Kiev**

Many Jewish communities in Eastern Europe kept internal records that supply considerable historical and genealogical

information. The Jewish communities usually created *pinkassim* (register books) or *ksiegi duchowne* (community books) to record births, marriages, deaths, community tax rolls, synagogue-seat ownership, community charitable contributions and other information. Although the majority of these invaluable books were either destroyed in the Holocaust or ritually buried by the community to preserve them from profanation after becoming unusable, many have survived. The Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People in Jerusalem* has one of the largest collections of extant *pinkassim*. The Jewish Theological Seminary Library* and the Jewish National and University Library* also have collections.

The V. Vernadskiy National Library of Ukraine in Kiev (www.NBUV.GOV.UA) has an extensive collection of *pinkassim* in the library's Manuscript Department. Among the 100,000 books and 8,000 manuscripts, there are some 100 *pinkassim*, believed to be the largest collection of Eastern European *pinkassim* in the world.¹¹ The entire collection has been microfilmed for the Microfilm Department of the Jewish National and University Library and may be consulted there. For a locality listing of these books, see: WWW.RTRFOUNDATION.ORG/WEBART/HARKAVYCOLLECT.PDF.



The Sudilkov Synagogue, destroyed during the Holocaust. Courtesy of Miriam Weiner Archives

Addresses

Archives

- AGAD (Archives of Ancient Acts), Długa 6, skr. poczt. 1005, 00-950 Warsaw, Poland; telephone: 48-22-831-5491; fax: 48-22/831-1608; website: WWW.ARCHIWA.GOV.PL/MAPA/CENTRALA.HTML#AGAD
- Moldova National Archives, 67b Gheorghe Asachi Street, Kishinev 277028, Republic of Moldova; telephone: 373-4-2273-5827
- National Historical Archives of Belarus in Minsk, 55 Kropotkina Street, Minsk 220002, Belarus; telephone: 375-107-268-6522; fax: 268-6520; e-mail: NIAB@SOLO.BY; website: WWW.PRESIDENT.GOV.BY/GOSARCHIVES/EARH/E_NAZ_ITS.HTM
- Polish State Archives, 6, Długa Street, 00-950 Warsaw, Poland; website: WWW.ARCHIWA.GOV.PL/INDEX.ENG.HTML
- Russian State Historical Archives, Angliiskaia nab. 4, St. Petersburg 190000; telephone: 7-812-311-0925; fax: 7-812-311-2252; e-mail: RGIA@NP7758.SPB.EDU; website: WWW.RUSARCHIVES.RU
- State Committee on Archives of Ukraine, 24 Solomians'ka Street 03680, Kyiv, Ukraine; website: <http://WWW.ARCHIVES.GOV.UA/ENG/>. Note: Contact information (addresses, telephone, websites and telephone/fax) for all state archives in Ukraine can be found at the foregoing website.
- Urząd Stanu Cywilnego Warsaw Środmieście; ul. Smyczkowa 14, 02-678 Warsaw, Poland; telephone: 48-22-847-4821; fax: 48-22-847-6062

Institutes, Libraries, Museums, Organizations, and Private Collections

- Central Archive for the History of the Jewish People, P.O. Box 1149, Jerusalem 91010, Israel <http://SITES.HUJI.AC.IL/ARCHIVES/>
- Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150; website: WWW.LDS.ORG
- Jewish Historical Institute, ul. T. Źmackie 3/5, 00-090 Warszawa, Poland; telephone 827-92-21; fax: 827-8372; e-mail: SECRETARY@JEWISHINSTITUTE.ORG.PL; website: WWW.JEWISHINSTITUTE.ORG.PL
- Jewish National and University Library, University of Jerusalem, E. Safra Campus, Givat Ram, Jerusalem, Israel; Tel: 972-2-6586780; <http://JNL.HUJI.AC.IL/ENG/>
- Jewish Theological Seminary, 3080 Broadway, New York, NY 10027; Tel: 212/678-8000; fax: 212/678-8947; <http://WWW.JTSA.EDU/>
- Ostrog Museum, ul. Akademicheskaya 5, 35800 Ostrog, Rovno Oblast, Ukraine
- Rabbi Moishe Leib Kolesnik, The Synagogue, 7 Stregeny Street, 76000-490 Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine; telephone: 380-3422-2-3029.
- Routes to Roots Foundation, Inc., 136 Sandpiper Key, Secaucus, NJ 07094; telephone: (201) 601-9199; fax: (201) 864-9222; email: MWEINER@ROUTESTOROOT.COM; website: WWW.RTRFOUNDATION.ORG
- United States Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, 1101 Fifteenth Street NW, Suite #1040, Washington, DC 20005 <http://WWW.PRESERVATIONCOMMISSION.ORG>
- V. Vernadskiy National Library of Ukraine, Prospect 40-Richchia Zhotvnia 3, 03039 Kiev; telephone: 380-44-265-8104; fax: 380-44-264-3398, 264-1770, 265-5602; e-mail: NLU@CSL.FREENET.KIEV.UA, website: WWW.NBUV.GOV.UA

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- * For comprehensive listing of published inventories by the individual archives in Ukraine, See Appendix I of *Jewish Roots in*

Ukraine and Moldova: Pages from the Past and Archival Inventories. Secaucus, NJ/New York: Routes to Roots Foundation, Inc./YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 1999. See also: WWW.ARCHIVES.GOV.UA/ENG/GUIDES.PHP and WWW.ARCHIVES.GOV.UA/ENG/RESOURCES.PHP

Notes

- Alexander Beider. "The Influence of Migrants from Czech Lands on Jewish Communities in Central and Eastern Europe." 19.
- Source: Dr. Hennadii Boriak, director, State Committee on Archives of Ukraine, 2003.
- Except for towns in Western Ukraine, no source exists for determining which nearby larger town handled registrations for small towns and villages with very small Jewish communities. One can make direct inquiries during an onsite visit to the town or research the Jewish metrical books of the nearest larger town, but this method is time consuming and not always productive.
- Source: Diana Peltz, director, Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv, 2002.
- Genealogists often receive unsolicited e-mail messages from people purporting to have a research business in another country and offering services. It is wise to be cautious and wary in replying to such solicitations. Many people have requested research from an individual or "company" based in another country and either never received a response after sending money or were told "there are no documents; now send money" without receiving any type of a research report at all.
When hiring a professional researcher in Ukraine, it is wise to create a written agreement signed by both parties that specifies exactly what is to be researched, time period of the assignment (expected date of completion), costs involved (research time, travel costs, copy costs, etc.), method and terms of payment, what the customer will receive, (e.g., a report that includes a list of documents searched, the years searched, archive numbers [fond/opis/delo in the former Soviet Union; and *zespoll/signatura* in Poland]), location and name of archive where search was done, translation of documents (if requested), and document copies (if requested).
- Interview with Faina A. Vinokurova, vice director, State Archive of Vinnitsa Oblast, 1998.
- Jewish Records Indexing-Poland (JRI-Poland) is a groundbreaking project to create a computer database of indexes to the 19th-century Jewish vital records of Poland. Launched in 1995, the award-winning JRI-Poland has grown to be the largest fully searchable database of Jewish vital records accessible through the Internet. Teams of volunteers around the world are actively working to expand the database.
- According to the Russian Statute of 1804, Jews were required to register in one of four social categories: (1) "agriculturalists" (*zemledeltsy*), (2) manufacturers and artisans, (3) merchants (*kupty*), and (4) petty townspeople (*meshchane*). The fourth category was a general term that described those outside the three more specific status categories.
- Interview with Dr. Hennadii Boriak.
- This writer wrote to the local museum in Priluki and was answered by a Jewish employee who voluntarily researched the family name of Odnopozov in the local RAHS office. The research produced my grandmother's birth record and documents for 11 other family members.
- Interview with Dr. Irina Sergeyeva, chief, Oriental Department, V. Vernadskiy National Library