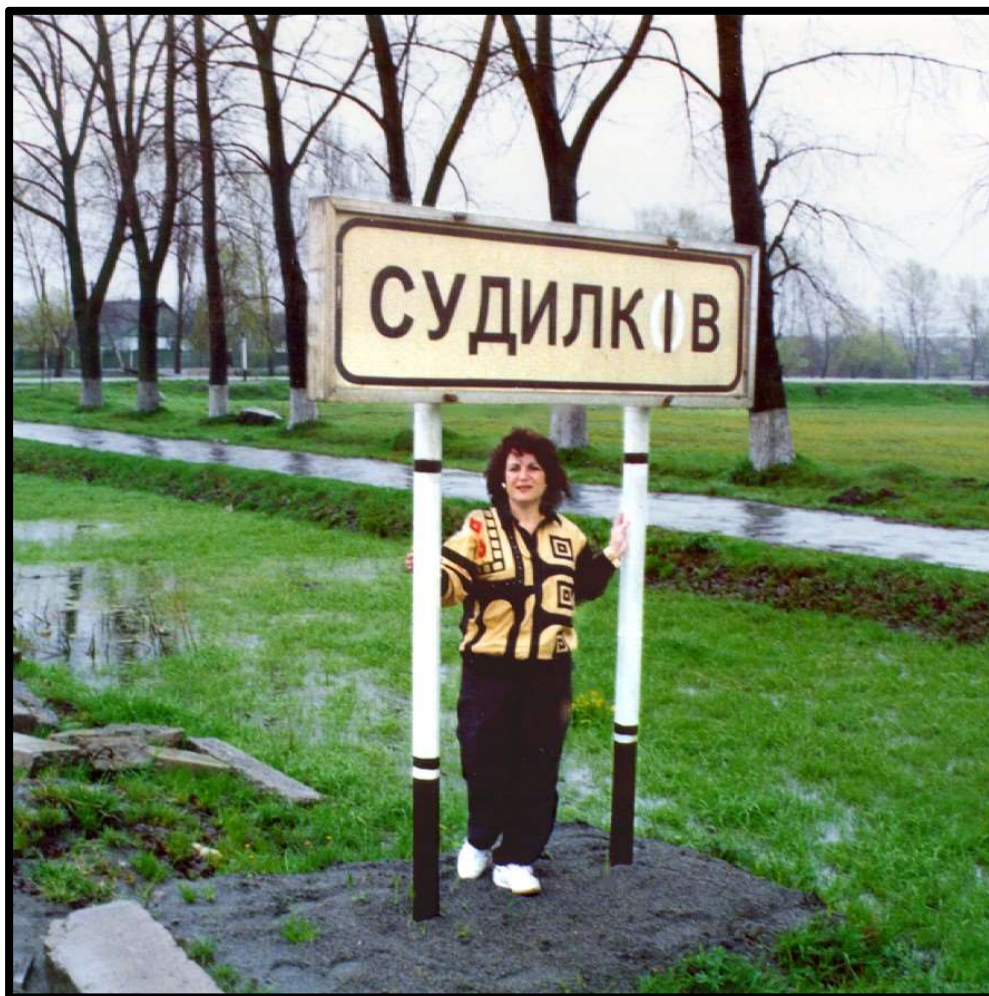


THE MIRIAM WEINER ARCHIVAL COLLECTION



SUDILKOV, UKRAINE - VARIOUS COLLECTIONS



*Miriam Weiner visits Sudilkov, Ukraine, 1991
birth town of her grandmother, Malka Oks Vinokur*

Collection I: List of Jewish Voters, 1912

Source: Zhitomir Oblast Archives / Fond 118, Opis 14, Delo 245

This list of voters includes all the towns/villages in Izyaslav Uezd (district) in Volynia Guberniya, Ukraine. **This specific list is for the small town of Sudilkov** and was excerpted from the book for Izyaslav Uezd. The list was translated and indexed by Miriam Weiner (a Sudilkov descendant).

Surnames of Sudilkov Voters Listed in the Izyaslav 1912 Voter List

Agodman * Alman * Alter * Angert * Arsht * Aspiz * Bakun * Bank * Baram * Baran * Barg * Baril * Baskis * Beigelman * Beim * Bein * Beker * Berezner * Berman * Bershtein * Bilich * Blinder * Boimtsaiger * Bolser * Brodskiy * Bukhman * Chizhnik * Dimerman * Driker * Elman * Epel * Fainer * Faiveshovich * Fider * Fiks * Finkelshtein * Finkens * Fuksman * Galperin * Garbar * Gendler * Gershtein * Gertsvolf * Ges * Gessy * Gibes * Gil * Gildman * Giler * Gitman * Glizer * Golfarb * Gorenshtein * Goshanskiy * Grabelshik * Groiserman * Groisman * Guler * Ispis * Kacher * Kan * Kanchik * Kantor * Kaplun * Karasik * Karasnik * Karazin * Kargman * Kats * Kats [Katz] * Katsman * Kelts * Khaiter * Khizhinskiy * Kipershtok * Kirchik * Kirzhnen * Kitakh * Kiterman * Kleineshekhet * Knizhnik * Koretskiy * Korman * Kraizelman * Kremer * Krinfeld * Kuperman * Kuprik * Lanzberg * Leibel * Lembarg * Lerman * Lerner * Linshits * Lipengolts * Litinskiy * Litvak * Lusternik * Maister * Malin * Margulis * Mazyar * Melamud * Meshman * Milman * Mitnik * Naftulovich * Novak * Nusim * Oksengendler * Ovgor * Pelts * Perelman * Perlich * Perlits * Presman * Pugach * Rakhlis * Reznik * Rimerman * Roitshtein * Rusman * Sapozhnik * Segal * Shafir * Shats [Shatz] * Shikhman * Shir * Shnaiderman * Shor * Shprits * Shteingarts * Shtilerman * Shusterman * Shvaider * Shvartsel * Shvartser * Shvartsman * Shvets * Sigal * Sigar * Soikher * Solomyank * Svichar * Talisman * Teitelman * Telezhinetskiy * Tkach * Toibis * Tsifrin * Udler * Vainer * Vaitsenfeld * Vallman * Verner * Vilkhov * Vinokur * Visokniskiy * Vulakh * Yanovskiy * Zak * Zaltsman * Zektser * Zetser * Zusis

(surname list created by Miriam Kirshner, a Shepetovka descendant)

Collection 2: Sudilkov Descendants

This list was created by Miriam Weiner from the many years of letters, emails & telephone calls resulting primarily from my 25+ years of writing a syndicated genealogy column and lecturing all over the U.S. The people who contacted me did so because they saw the town names of Sudilkov and/or Shepetovka in my articles or heard me mention them in my lectures (because they are my ancestral towns). I culled the information from their letters. Many of the letters include extensive family information (names, dates, relationships.)

* * *

The 1897 census reveals that out of a total population of 5,551 there were 2,712 Jews.^[1] Today, the formerly important Jewish community is nonexistent due to the [Holocaust](#) and emigration.

See also: <https://www.yadvashem.org/untoldstories/database/index.asp?cid=769>
<https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/untold-stories/community/14621973>
<https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/untold-stories/killing-site/14626875>
<https://sites.google.com/view/sudilkovdescendants>

<https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/search-results/Sudilkov?page=1#relevant>

(ABOVE IS COMPLETE LIST OF YAD VASHEM LINKS FOR THIS TOWN)

CHAPTER FOUR

Translation of a Letter from Sudilkov

Dear Ms. Weiner: My name is Zinaida Samuelovna Sandler (née Pugach) and I am a resident of Sudilkov. Yesterday, my neighbor visited me and told me about your interest in the history of Sudilkov. I am very sorry we did not meet when you were here. I have very interesting and valuable information for you—the memoirs of my father. The tragic fortunes of Sudilkov's Jews deeply concerned him and in the last years of his life, he compiled lists of residents of our town. I have nine notebooks with the lists and historical information, including the Vinokur family, which may interest you.

His notes contain lists of the Jewish residents, street by street and house by house. There is also a map of the streets and buildings, and the history of the Jewish community in Sudilkov. Yesterday, I spent a few hours with the oldest resident of Sudilkov (87 years old) who remembered some names. He studied the photographs that you left here and thinks that the tall man with black hair and a mustache could be Ukel Winokur. I will talk with other older residents about what they remember. I plan to leave for Israel by the end of the year and hope to see you there. If you are interested, I can give the notebooks to you that tell so much about the life and times of the residents of Sudilkov and their tragic fate during the German occupation. It could be wonderful material for a book. I also have a picture of Sudilkov's young residents taken in the 1920s. I wish you all the best. You can write to me at the following address. (signed) Zinaida Sandler, May 3, 1991

Introductory Excerpt from the Sudilkov Memoirs

"During the Nazi invasion (1941–1945), virtually the entire Jewish population of Sudilkov was destroyed. Only a few emigrated and a few still live in Shepetovka or other cities in Ukraine. Other survivors were young people who were in the army during the war and did not die. All citizens of Sudilkov were held by the Germans in the Shepetovka ghetto, located in the region near the synagogue. Only two girls escaped from Sudilkov: Fanya Pugach and Klara Korol. The houses where Jews once lived are destroyed now, the cemetery is ruined, and stones from the cemetery were stolen by local citizens for the foundations of future houses. Only a few remaining monuments remind us about the Jews of Sudilkov."

711 ►

A page from the Sudilkov Memoirs showing a list of the Jewish residents of Sudilkov.

Page 24 (see highlighted entry):

Avrum Vinokur; his wife; his sons Shmiluk and Yudel; and his daughters Ida, Gosya and Esya

Отношение к личности
отличает образованность
от дикости
(А.С. Жукин)

Немцы вошли в Судилков Чина
Растраляли евреев Шенетовки и
окрестных сел в Зиремчи (акции):
I акция - 21 июля 1941г.
II акция - 20 июня 1942г.
III акция - 10 августа 1942г. -
в лесу по дороге на Климентовичи



At the Shepetovka cemetery entrance, Zinaida Sandler gives Miriam Weiner a book of memoirs about Sudilkov's Jews, 1991.

▲ 710

Excerpt from the Sudilkov Memoirs

"The Germans entered Sudilkov on July 4, 1941. The Jews of Shepetovka and nearby villages were executed in three stages (actions) in the forest on the road to Klimentovichi: July 21, 1941; June 20, 1942; and August 10, 1942."

Данкерман Борис (штычки от "всего") жена Мария дочери: Тося, Сусь, Эстер- Бейла, Хайка сыновья: Дубин, Бинья, Эрнст, Ицхак, Маша.	Арка Тессер жена, дети Тесса Фрида жена, сын Ушер, дочь Кана, жена Ушера Фейса. дочери: Сусь, Эстер, сын Дубин
Крупник Терел (Эстер-Бейла) жена: Хейль, сыновья Анша, Дубин, Маша.	Хаим Лубинер (портняжка) жена, дочь Эстер, сыновья: Цели, Ицхак, ?
Винюкур Аврун (групповщик) жена: сыновья: Шимлоу, Юлиа дочери: Ца, Голь, Эстер.	Барк Иосиф жена Каня, дочери Раня, Эстерка, сыновья: Буза, Авра, Ицхак
Талишман Исидор-Лейб жена Сусь, Бейла-Лейб сыновья: Нусь, Иосиф, Эрнст, Шимлоу, Бейла дочери: Нохма, Соса, Хинка.	Винюков Моисей жена Сусь, дочь ? сын Иосиф (Копсушкин) Лейбман.

285

Collection 3: The Jews of Sudilkov – Comprehensive Family List, c. 1945 (updated, 1991)

This list of voters in my 30+ year genealogy career, the following ranks at the **top** of my discoveries. My paternal grandparents, **Malka Oks & Moishe Vinokur**, were born in the 1870s in Sudilkov, Ukraine. In 1991, I visited Sudilkov, and (long story short), met many people in the Jewish community, returned home and a few days later received a letter from Zinaida Sandler, living in Sudilkov who told me that she didn't know about my visit, but her father (**Samuel Pugach**) had meticulously recorded a comprehensive listing of the Jewish families residing in Sudilkov; the booklet listed who was killed, who survived and a lot of detail about as many of the people as he could remember.

Zinaida told me to come back to Sudilkov and she would give me her father's book. Keeping in mind that there are no known surviving Jewish vital records (pre-Holocaust) for either Sudilkov or Shepetovka along with the fact that no 19th century census lists (aka Revision Lists) have been located for either town, the above "find" excited me to the point that I was on a flight back to these two towns in Ukraine within a few weeks.

Also, keep in mind that with these two towns being so close together, it was natural that Jews in each of these towns often married Jews from the other town or had relatives from the other town. Therefore, many of the names appear on the lists for both of these towns.

I had the book translated from Russian, created the excel spreadsheet with the names and data; it is now in the **Surname Database** on this website. I am honored, humbled, sad, and joyous at having been able to create this small "memorial" to the Jews of Sudilkov. Along with the list of Jews (organized by family), there was a three-page Introduction which consists of dates of execution in Sudilkov as well as background and history covering the topics of:

General Information about Sudilkov * Territory and Population * Employment and Social Structure
Social Conditions of Life * Education and Culture

Samuel Pugach was born in 1902 in Shepetovka and died there in 1984. He taught Hebrew as a young man. He is credited with preserving and maintaining the Jewish cemetery in Shepetovka. He was married to **Tsilya Gibes** (1903-1970 from Sudilkov. She is also buried in the Shepetovka cemetery. Samuel had a twin brother Yoyna who emigrated to Palestine and was killed in battle there.

Samuel Pugach (1902-1984)



The following text was provided by Zinaida Sandler along with the notes from her father, Samuel Pugach:

Information about Sudilkov

"Sudilkov was mentioned in the **Jewish Encyclopedia** from the 19th century. In 765, only 397 Jews lived in Sudilkov. The shtetl was a part of Volynsk province, Kremenets region.

In 1847, the population of Sudilkov was 1,207 people, and according to the 1897 census, the population rose to 5,551 people, among them 2,712 Jews. At that time, Sudilkov was a part of Izyaslav region.

The town is named Sudilkov because during Rech Pospolitaya there was a court (sudilische). The shtetl is located next to the Sudilkov railroad station of South-West railroad between the two sections: Shepetovka-Kozatin-Kiev and Shepetovka-Rovno-Kovel-Warsaw.

Territory and Population

Jews lived in the center of the shtetl while the peasants lived around. Jews occupied about 1450 sq. meters. The population in 1925-1927 was about 1,200 people, mostly Ukrainians. The Jewish part of the shtetl consisted of the Market square (center), nine streets and seven side-streets, altogether **221 houses**. The houses in the center were built close to each other.

There were no flower gardens. Several houses had vegetable gardens, growing from the fertile black soil around Sudilkov. There were three lakes with fish and many gardens.

Employment and Social Structure

Approximately 50% of the Jews owned small handcraft businesses, 38% were merchants and brokers of cattle, horses and agricultural products and only 12% were employed workers and professionals.

Before 1917, there were 6 shoe shops, 5 sewing shops and 2 hat shops. Among professionals, there were 3 hairdressers, 3 glaziers, 2 tin workers, 2 leather specialists, 6 painters-bricklayers, 4 blacksmiths and 5 shoemakers. There were 4 casket-making places, 6 small textile factories, a factory for making *talism* (belonged to **Ira Margulis** (great-grandfather of Zinaida Sandler), 1 bakery, **grain mill (owned by Vinokur, great-grandfather of Miriam Weiner)**, mill (owned by Lyusternik), steam-house, 4 blacksmiths. Near Sudilkov, there was a granite quarry (and now it is a huge enterprise).

The main trade was concentrated on the market square where all shops and stores were located. Many Jews were selling meat products, rolls, fruit-drops, haberdashery, etc. from their homes. The competition was fierce. During New Economical Politics, some businessmen built fireproof brick plants in the Sudilkov neighborhood, but it was a temporary profit.

Before 1917, not everyone could find work in handcrafts or the trade business, and therefore many Jews came to America to look for work and then brought their families to them. There was a considerable decrease in population because of the civil war, invasion of Petlura gangs and pogroms. Many Jews were immigrating in the 1920s, anywhere they could go.

"During the fascist invasion (1941-1945) virtually the entire Jewish population of the shtetl was destroyed. Only a few immigrated and now live in Shepetovka or other cities in Ukraine. Other survivors were young people who were in the army during the war and did not die. All citizens of Sudilkov were held by Germans in the Shepetovka Ghetto, located in the region close to the synagogue. Only 2 girls ran away from Sudilkov: **Fanya Pugach** and **Klara Korol**. All the Jews of Sudilkov, Shepetovka and other nearby villages were killed in the forest just outside Shepetovka in three actions:

July 20, 1941

June 1942

September 10, 1942

The houses where Jews lived are destroyed now, the cemetery is ruined, stones from the cemetery were stolen by citizens for foundations of future houses. Only a few remaining monuments remind us about the past of the Jews of Sudilkov.

Social Conditions of Life

In spite of the fact that shops, stores and markets were full of food at that time, the buying level of the population was very low. The salaries were also low. New clothes and shoes were purchased only when the old ones were absolutely impossible to wear. The new clothes were usually bought for Passover and worn on holidays for many years. Women got two new dresses for their wedding (one should be black) and all their life they were the dresses to wear for parties. Owners of small businesses and workers were always borrowing money, they were buying food and goods on a credit basis, especially for Saturdays and holidays. There were also money-lenders lending money with interest.

There was a good custom in Sudilkov:

Some poor families were sponsored by rich families who fed them on certain days. For example, I know that my grandmother, **Ethel Margulis** (daughter of Ira Margulis and wife of Gibes) fed poor people every Saturday and her permanent visitor was an old man, Sukher (Zukher). When my grandmother, who had 3 daughters, gave birth to her long-awaited son, Nyuma she gave such a big party that the old man ate too much and died the next day. A few people hung around begging for money. There was a philanthropical community in the shtetl which asked young people to gather donations. And the youngsters did it with pleasure considering it as a "Mitzvah." **Shprintsa Margulis**, sister of Etel Margulis, always participated in gathering donations. Once, one very rich woman refused to give a donation (which happened very seldom). And the smart provocative girl punished her for her greediness: **when she left, Shprintsa removed the faucet from the boiling samovar!**

Education and Culture

There were no schools teaching the Russian language. Only in two private homes (**Moishe Gritsever** and **Sundelson**) could you learn (for payment) how to read and write in Russian. But there was a Cheder where they could study religious subjects in Yiddish and Hebrew; 95% of the population did not have high and medium education. Some of the rich people went to colleges and gymnasiums in other cities (Odessa, Kiev, etc.).

Reb. **Itsya Melamed** taught all Jewish children from ages 4-7, teaching them how to read and write. His big house consisted of 3 rooms. There were 30-40 children in each room. It was a dirty, stuffy place, where the windows were never opened. Children did not want to go to him and his helper had to drag them in on his shoulders. Reb Itsya was sitting on a stool at the long table with a stick with thin belts on the end in his hand and he beat the children on the head, no matter whether they deserved it or not. Every child in the line came to him and read a few words. And for that, they had to stay without air and motion for 6-8 hours per day and then, they went home.

Since there were no libraries, they borrowed books from each other. There were 5 religious institutions in Sudilkov, including the **Choral Synagogue**. Sometimes, in the private house of **Sima Leibys**, they put on plays by Ukrainian and Jewish writers. The young people loved it. In the house of tailor, **Meilakh Kupershtokh**, there were dance lessons for payment. On Saturdays and holidays, young people went for a walk to the woods, meadow or railroad station. In the evening, they sat outside all together reading books by Jewish and Russian writers and singing songs.

After the civil war, a Jewish collective farm was organized. The Director of the Board was **Isaac Rabinovich**. In Shepetovka, they opened a movie theater "Illusion," public gymnasium, two-year college, where all the Jews were accepted. My mother, **Tsilya Gibes**, and her sister, **Brushka Gibes**, studied in this gymnasium."

* * * * *

The foregoing is included here with my profound gratitude to Zinaida Sandler, her father (Samuel Pugach) and all those in Sudilkov who collaborated with them to compile this history of their town. I am forever touched by their story and ache as I read and type these words.



Local Market in Sudilkov, 1991
Photo Credit: Miriam Weiner

Collection 4: Birth Records 1886; 1947
Death Records 1942

Source: Khmel'nitskiy ZAGS Archives
Source: Yad Vashem Archives, Israel

The following entry from my book, *Jewish Roots in Ukraine and Moldova*, features the entry from the Sudilkov *Pinkassim*.

CHAPTER TWO

SYNAGOGUE RECORDS AND PINKASSIM

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

In a recent meeting with Irina Sergeyeva at the Vernadskiy National Library of Ukraine, she described the extensive collection of *pinkassim* now held in the library's Manuscript Department. Among the 100,000 books and 8,000 manuscripts, there are some 100 *pinkassim*. It is believed to be the largest collection of Eastern European *pinkassim* in the world.



Pinkas from Sudilkov, Ukraine, published by Pinkas Hevrah Molish Arumim, a society for providing clothes for the poor; entries begin in 1858 (56 pages)



Sample pages from the Sudilkov pinkas in the Vernadskiy Library in Kiev

44-B



"These are the men whose contributions supported the new Sefer Torah [5664], 1903-1904"

44-C

М. В. Д.
СУДИЛКОВСКОЕ
МѢЩАНСКОЕ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ
 Заславскаго уѣзда
 ВОЛЫНСКОЙ ГУБЕРНІИ.

11 Апрѣля 1903

№ 148

Почт. ст. Шепетовка,

Удостоверение

Дано настоящее удо-
 стовѣреніе мѣщанинѣ мѣ-
 щанки м. Судилкова **Витлы**
Шейовой **Винокуръ** и сыну
 ея **Шмуелу** **Шмуелъ-Берко-**
вичу **Винокуръ** въ томъ
 что за ними не взыскано 300 руб.
 за уклоненіе отъ военной по-
 винности въ настоящее
 время не числятся. Въ
 томъ Судилковское Мѣщанское
 Управление подписано и прино-
 сеномъ казенной печати
 удостоверяется. —



Мѣщанинъ Семеновъ А. Голанскій

Голанскій А. Семеновъ

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

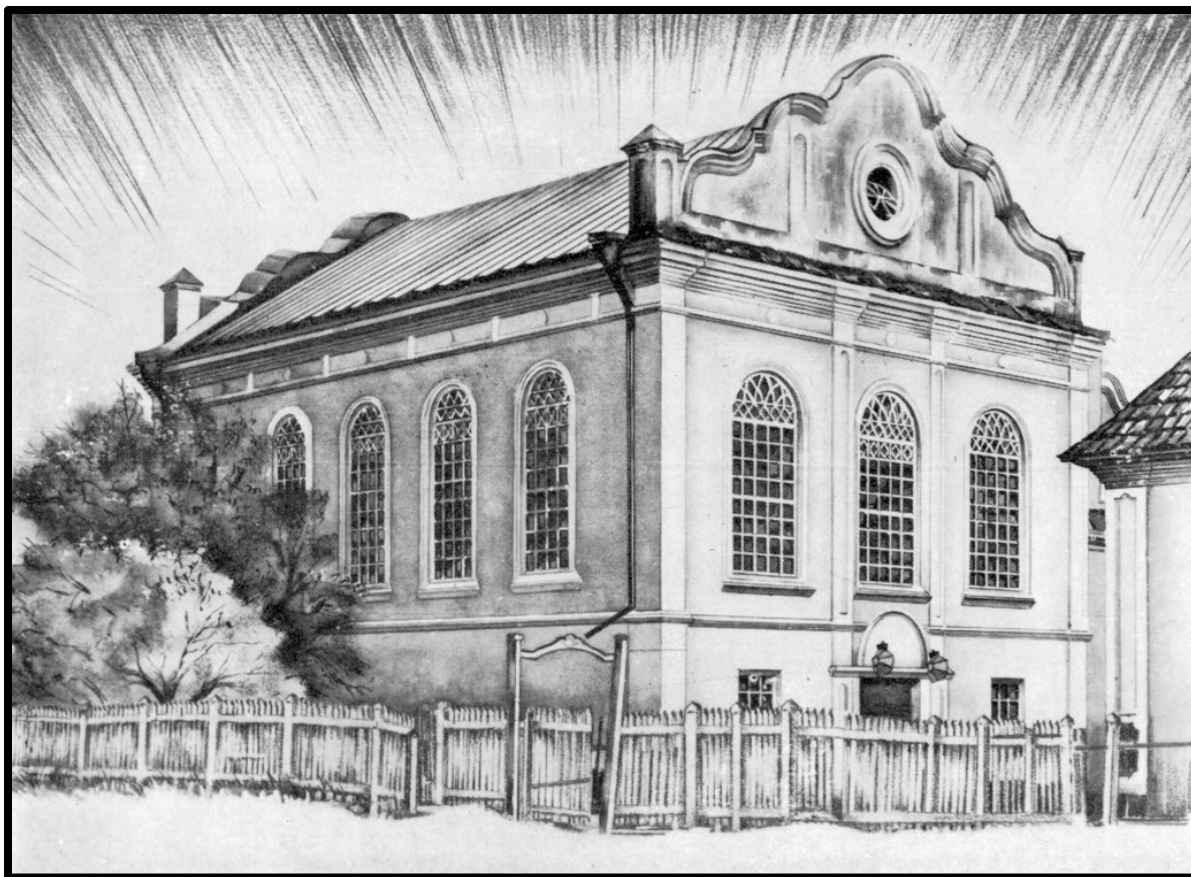
Source: Kamenets-Podolskiy Archives (devastated by fire in 2003)

Note: Shmuel-Ber Vinokur is the great-great-great grandfather of Miriam Weiner

- Collection 5:** Supplemental Revision (census) Lists 1862-1863
Source: Zhitomir Oblast Archives Fond 118, Opis 14, Delo 319
- Collection 6:** Property Records 1904, Fond 730, Opis 1, Delo 1-2
Source: Kamenets Podolsky City-State Archives 1887, Fond 507, Opis 1, Delo 1



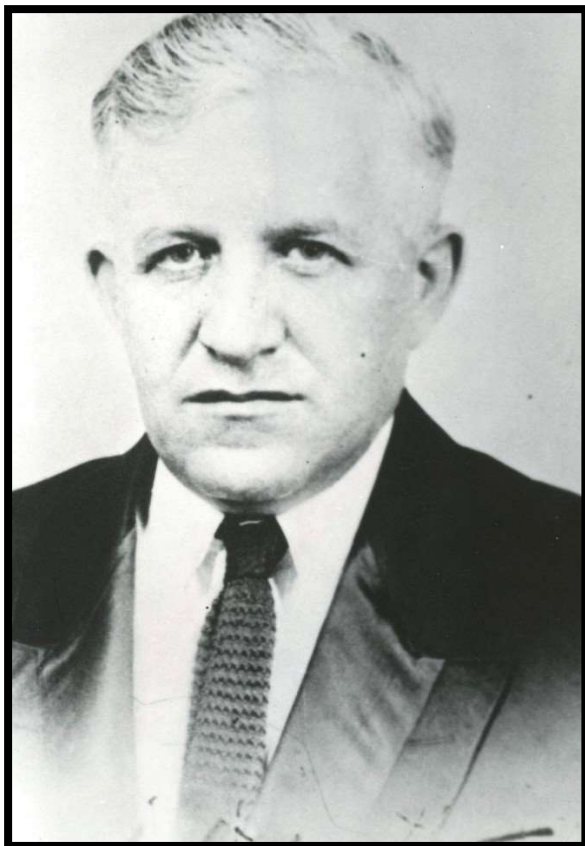
*Miriam Weiner in the Sudilkov Jewish cemetery
greeted by a local unnamed puppy, 1991*



Former synagogue in Sudilkov; destroyed by Nazis during World War II
Source: Miriam Weiner Archives



Jewish Cemetery in Sudilkov, 1991
Photo credit: Miriam Weiner



Moische Vinokur / later Morris Weiner, c. 1930



Malka Oks / later Molly Oks Weiner, c. 1935



Malka (Molly) Weiner with her granddaughter, Miriam Weiner, 1944