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Andrechov, Poland: Jewish Cemetery Extracts

Jessica Skippon, 1/47 Shelton Street, London WC2H 9HJ, England

I am writing to pass on some information which I hope may be of use to some of your readers.

My grandmother was born in Andrechov (called Andrechau until 1919) in 1881 [Ed. — *The Polish spelling of this town's name is Andrychów*]. She moved first to Bielitz Biala [Bielsko Biala], about 20 miles south, later to Budapest, and finally to Brooklyn, New York. I have been tracing my family for several years, so when the chance came to travel to Czechoslovakia this spring, I jumped at it, and included a week's stay in southern Poland.

I didn't have much luck getting official information. Perhaps someone at your end might have some advice. I went to the records office in Bielsko Biala (this was Bielitz Biala) but their records begin in 1919. Through an interpreter, I checked with the local archivist at Auschwitz (Oświęcim), 20 miles from Andrechov, who said that all the local Jewish records had been destroyed by the Nazis. That doesn't quite ring true, since the Nazis would have had a stake in proving someone's Jewish heredity. Can you make any suggestion?

While I was there, I transcribed the information from the headstones I could read at the Jewish cemetery in Andrechov, and from the headstones for people named Schanzer at the Jewish cemetery in Bielsko. There is a separate section at that cemetery for people from Biala, the other side of the river, and they are marked as such in the following listing.

If there is anyone among your readers with a particular interest in Bielsko Biala or Andrechov, I have recent photographs which I would be happy to pass along. 📷

Andrechov, Poland: Jewish Cemetery, Extracts [non-Hebrew writing]

Name	Died	Age	Name	Died	Age	Name	Died	Age
Karpel Huppert	1870	1	Peppi Spieler Karter	1904	58	Isak Majzrsko (? Majer)	1882	76
Ernestine Farber Schanzer	1905	64	Sali Hebamme Feiner		88	Anna Leinkram	1883	49
Laura Silberman	1933	69	Rezi Guttman (aus Czaniec)		82	Salo Siegfried	1893	86
Emanuel Silberman (son Adopf, granddau. Pepi) (dau. Eugenia Goldfinger) (Emanuel, Ernest and Rudolf Weiss, son Kupt) (Leopold and Rosalia Berger Glucksman) granddau. Anna Krillerowcov			Adolf Stern	1908	57	Isak Josef Wandstein		8
Sara Rebeka Urback	1864		Sali Seelenfreund			Jetti Hollander	1917	73
Moritz Steuer			David Seelenfreund	1921		Chaskal Hollander	1917	76
Isak Zanker			Markus Tiras			Fanny Bachner Majer		77
Indl Dattner			Rosa Silbiger	1887		Tobias Ritter	1930	94
Simon Neufeld	1909	81	Heinrich Schnitzer	1887	10	Arnold Felix	1898	33
Leni Neufeld	1909	33	Moses Aron Huppert			Herman Lerner	1942	
Rosi Schonherz Newfeld	1874		Salamon Tiras	1890		Pamieci Lerner		
Reine Newman	1883		Josef Tausig	1902		Jacob Haftel	1942 (Auschwitz)	
Marie Muller Teichner	1886		Nathan Mittler	1912	20	Reina Haftel	1942 (Auschwitz)	
Rosalia Schanzer			Leni Tiras	1926	103	Heinrich Felix	1897	25
Simon Muller	1893	84	Hendl Bader			Emil Schnitzer	1897	4
Sali Rolf---	1915	23	Rosa Bindholz	1900	86	Heinrich Newmann	1895	9
Debora Ferber	1927	70	(Ja)cob (Bin)dholz	1882		Adele Zeilender	1894	4
Josef Berger		63	Her--- Win---			Arthur Schnitzer	1894	9
Kalman Fischer		66	Sali Busesbaum	1888		Arthur Ritter	1917	4
Anna Ritter	1891	40	Karolina Hankam	1927	78	Josef Schnitzer	1888	8
Isak Josef Rauchman			Briendl Hankam Bergkraut	1930	54	Erich Klein	1888	
Ernestine Orgler	1937	67	Jachet Tiras			Elsa Langfelder	1890	5
Josef Orler	1904	73	Pinkus Rumstein	1882		Gisella Schnitzer	16.9.1882	6
Simon Silbiger		18	David Isler	1912	72	Leopold Schnitzer	20.9.1882	5
Wolf Leib Rosner		67	Anna Isler	1921	66	Moritz Felix	1894	24
Juda Rosner	1875	55	Adele Spiegel	1914	70	Arman Teltsch	1882	2
Sarah Seifter	1867		Joachim Spiegel	1915	72	Friedrich Schnitzer	1881	7
Reina Moses	1923		Artur Riner	1929	11	Malvine Ring	1881	7
Anna Huppert	1904	65	Julius Sternberg	1919	39	(Dr. Moritz Ring)		
Jetti Felix Menasche			Salamon Sternberg	1911	67	Herman Rauchwerger	1887	
Netti Schonherz Huppert	1913	47	Moritz Eisenberg	1886		Ekiva Springer		
Aurelie Schonherz Gutfreund	1912	39	Perl Eisenberg			Toni Ringer	1862	
Regine Hirsch	1924	32	Jonas Janoschowitz	1866		Lazar Better	1894	68
Herman Schanzer	1901	73	Hani Janoschowitz	1908	87	Jetti Better	1897	72
Julie Jammer Schanzer	1893	57	Adolf Taskier	1910	64	Jacob Gross	1920	69
--- Berger	1896		Cilli Taskier			Gusta Wassterstrom	1921	83
Kunigunde Huppert	1924		Aron Guttman	1898	80	Salamon Wassterstrom	1911	82
Hinde Berger ---			Anton Unger	1877	6	Jetti Schnitzer		75
Amalie Felix Roth	1920	82	Anna Silbiger	1920	48	Moritz Schnitzer		107
David Karter	1919	82	Sali Silbiger Marmor	1902	45	Eugenia Felix	1937	
			Ernestine Goldfinger		21	Salomea Ringer	1936	
			Selig Gross	1935	79	Herman Franowicz (Frank?)	1935	57
			Jetti Marek Fuhrmann	1927	83	Ernestyna Bloch Bader	1934	70
			Moritz Leiblich		17	Szymon Bader (died Berlin)	1927	
			Hirsch Wandstein	1904	76	Rosalia Stamberger Gross	1937	
			Sala Ritter			David Krumholz	1942	
			Pinkus Leiblich			Ernes Krumholz	Auschwitz	
			Sali Fischgrund Richtman	1910	87	Lilly Eisner Krumholz	Auschwitz	
			Isak von Fischgrund	1869	50			



ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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Genealogia*[continued from page 26]*

informative — his invaluable *Kniazowie litewsko-ruscy* has remained to this day the basis of certain information for researchers.¹⁹⁰

That same year a second monumental genealogical work appeared, O. Balzer's *Genealogia Piastów* [*Genealogy of the Piasts*] (Kr. 1895). Source materials pertaining to the Middle Ages and published in the second half of the 19th century, along with very accurate and able analysis of all the bequests that had been known for some time, allowed the author to construct a genealogy of the Piasts on a solidly-based fundamental framework. The principle he espoused of informing the reader minutely of a critique of each source, along with analysis of almost every genealogical fact, turned his enormous commentary to the genealogical tables, which made up the actual contents of his work, into a school — irreplaceable to this day — of methodology for conducting research in this field. It may well be that no other nation possesses a genealogy of its medieval dynasty to compare with this work. Of course, today *Genealogia Piastów* demands supplementation and correction. The more than sixty years that separate us from its publication have brought with them a great many new source books and different understanding of many problems — especially legal ones — that in more than one case served the author as premises for drawing genealogical conclusions. There have been a number of additions to *Genealogia* and corrections, but they generally affect only very minor or secondary points, and various hypotheses put forward have not always proved much more convincing than Balzer's¹⁹¹. In discussing the Piasts' alliances with the German dynasties, Balzer used German genealogical literature that is obsolete today to establish dates. So in this regard there are a number of corrections necessary.

In view of the existence of a study by H. Grotfend of the Piasts' Silesian genealogical relationships that was satisfactory in every academic respect (*Stammtafeln d. schlesischen Fürsten bis 1740* [*Genealogical tables*

of Silesian princes to 1740], Breslau, 1872, 2nd ed., 1889), Balzer did not cover the Piast princes of that region in his work. Grotfend's study did not make full use even of contemporary source material and was limited to a dry enumeration of the sources used, and it can not be compared with Balzer's monumental work.

Throughout the last quarter of the 19th century Adam Boniecki, who was mentioned earlier, considered working up a general Polish armorial that would fully satisfy modern scholarly demands. Workers in the Archiwum Główne in Warsaw who were then in charge of directories and summaries of the various town and district records began to lend him second copies of their compilations, and these were copies considerably more extensive than those designed for the Archiwum. The store of valuable material kept growing, with summaries of the *Metryka Koronna*, of royal tribunals, and of various towns (particularly Mazovian towns) at the fore. They were increased by innumerable extracts from printed sources, original documents or authenticated copies submitted by families. And thus in 1899 appeared in Warsaw the first volume of *Herbarz polski* [*Polish Armorial*]. The author projected the publication in two parts. The first was to be *Wiadomości historyczno-genealogiczne o rodach szlacheckich* [*Historico-genealogical information on noble clans*], the second would be lists of senators, dignitaries, and both town and district officials. At the end of the first part, which was dedicated to genealogies of families and not of clans because it dealt with a time when family surnames had already been established, there were to be separate genealogies of medieval knightly clans. Boniecki himself managed to publish 13 volumes of the first part (up to the letter K), and when he died in 1909, his collaborator Artur Reiski took over editing subsequent volumes. The second editor did not lower the level of the publication, supplementing it liberally with materials drawn from all contemporary source publications that appeared. The *Herbarz* was brought to an end by World War I; it had gone as far as the seventh installment, volume XVI, up to the surname "Makomaski."

The last installment was issued in 1914¹⁹².

The relatively meager store of sources that Boniecki had available when he first undertook a publication conceived on such a broad scale caused the families under the first letters of the alphabet to be studied significantly less fully than the later ones. The material he possessed grew greater and greater in the course of his labors. Individual families from various parts of the former Republic sent him documents, researchers of regional history sent him notes, and their contribution was often very valuable. I have already mentioned that Boniecki profited from the use of summaries from the Archiwum Główne relating solely to the current territory of the Kingdom of Poland (with the exception of the records of the Royal Tribunal, which covered in its jurisdiction all of Poland in the boundaries after 1569). For Red Ruthenia he had at his disposal the materials of M. Dunin Wąsowicz, for the southeasterly regions he had the rich and very valuable notes of E. Rulikowski (later placed in the Ossolineum) and L. Białkowski, and for the Grand Duchy of Lithuania the notes of S. K. Kossakowski, Łopaciński and Rummel (the last-named were from the senate's Department of the Herald in Petersburg). For Great Poland he had relatively less material, and thus the information in the *Herbarz* on the nobles of that region is inexpressably fragmentary. The growing amount of material induced the author to publish parallel supplements, of which six installments were issued (up to the name "Bolcewicz").

Boniecki used heraldic-genealogical literature cautiously, limiting himself primarily to what this or that author handed down on generations contemporary to himself. But the summaries and *regesta* available for his use were made almost exclusively by others, and not always skillfully. Those provided from the Archiwum Główne, although fairly correct, were exceedingly superficial, and did not come close to exhausting the material available (especially that of the tribunals). The so called *Teki Wąsowicza* [*Wąsowicz Collection*] had all the characteristics

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¹⁹³In some cases the author gave filiation in accordance with the form in the legitimizing documents, and although the documents could have aroused extreme caution, he did not add any comments to that effect, comments which in the prevailing social conditions of the time could have called a storm down upon his head. He admitted in conversations that he would never cease to regret not doing so.

¹⁹⁴At the least with the references in the passages dealing with the 19th and 20th centuries, but the author also based this information to a relatively great degree on information submitted by the families concerned.

Andrechov

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Name	Died	Age
Wilhelm Bieder	1917	46
Moses Josef Bieder	1912	78
Israel Gross	1906	56
Abraham Gross	1905	88
Gitel Scheimer Gross	1907	74
Gitel Gross	1920	
Fani Dattner	1906	54
Sali Storz		
Rafael Storz		
Moses Seidman	1887	80
Jakob Abstander	1889	84
Anna Jacob Abstander	1896	78
Anna Dattner		
Nathan (?) Lauger		
Mathilde Ebel	1906	6
Hilda Wachsberer	1907	
Dina Binger	1907	80
Toni Marek	1913	85
Frau G. M. Korngold	1880	
Majer Leibernann		
Hani Aleksander	1896	
Abraham Aleksander	1866	
Samuel Aleksander	1868	76
Berta Larmer	1935	
Henryk Farber	1902	
Moritz Kreiger	1845	
Rosalia Unger Schnitzer	1933	80
Henryk Schnitzer	1925	
Salomea Hornbein	1925	67
Rosi Jacobowitz	1885	
Susman Gutherz	1881	
Susman Better	1887	
Nachem Unger	1888	
Marie Unger	1857	
Witte Kopper		
Johanna Thieberger	1881	
Isak Schohnherz	1883	
Cilli Schohnherz	1912	87
Josef Krieger	1886	?
Debora Krieger	1894	74
Emanuel Pilzer	1919	64
Adolf Felix		
Abraham Lerner	1923	20?
Antonia Pfefferkorn Horowitz	1923	48
Edward Horowitz	1925	50
Salomea Mehn	1924	63
Sali Krakuer	1924	78

Leopold Jacobowitz	1924	86
Hani Jacobowitz	1925	74
Amalie Normann	1926	76
Bernhard Normann	1926	77
Fanni Silbiger	1925	94
Marie Felix	1928	80
Amalie Mechner Herbst	1929	

Andrechov/Bielsko Biala Cemeteries

A: Andrechov B: Bielsko Ba: Biala

Dates: DD/MM/YY (day/month/year)

Elzbieta Szancer	19.9.1983	B
Adolf Szancer	8.8.1964	B
Dr. Oskar Schanzer	26.3.1939	B
Jakub Schanzer	16.5.1925	B
Theresa Schanzer	9.1939	B
Jeanette Schanzer	4.1.1907	B
nee Kestel		
Ernestyna	27.8.1934	B
nee Windholz		
(daughter of		
Menachim		
Mendel)		
Julja Schanzer	28.10.1936	Ba
(father was Rabbi		
Joshua Schanzer)		
Helena Szancer	13.12.1933	Ba
Ryszard Szancer		
(Gizela Hirsberg)		
granddaughter		
Berta		
Ernestine Schanzer	3.11.1905	A
nee Farber		
(husband: Eli Zvi)		
Rosalia Schanzer	1887	A
Herman Schanzer	1901	A
(daughter Blanche)		
Julie Schanzer	1893	A
nee Jammer		
(father was Rabbi		
Aliba)		
Jacob Schanzer	1880	A
(parents Libby and		
Mia Katz)		
Rosalie Szancer	1897	A
(Moishe) Unger		
Solomon Schanzer		

Research in Brazil

For the past seven years I have been carrying out genealogical research here in Brazil, and I therefore have considerable experience in searching the archives here for registers of immigrants, shipping lists, passenger lists, state alien resident records, and Brazilian naturalization records.

As you are no doubt aware, there was a large amount of emigration from Poland to Brazil during the first half of this century, particularly to the southern states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Paraná. There exist many detailed records for these states.

I am prepared to carry out, for a fee, genealogical research for persons who are attempting to locate records of relatives in Brazil, and I thought that perhaps this service might be of interest to some members of your society.

Jason Epstein
Av. Epitacio Pessoa 2330/1105
Lagoa, 22471 Rio de Janeiro
BRAZIL

**ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
The Pullman Collection
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

South Suburban Genealogical and Historical Society

The Pullman Collection contains personnel records from the Pullman Car Works located at 111th and Cottage Grove, Pullman, Illinois, one of the largest employers in the area. There are approximately 200,000 individuals in the collection. All nationalities, including Polish, are represented, and the Collection covers the years from 1900 to 1949.

Information varies for each individual packet. It may contain ONLY a name or an ENTIRE pension file. An individual file may contain any of

the following — birth certificate, military records, pictures, family relationships, or cause of death.

The Collection is not open to the public. Research is done only by Pullman Committee members. The search fee is \$10.00 per name submitted. The Committee cannot guarantee that a submitted name will be located in the Collection. All proceeds are used to maintain the Collection.

For further information, contact: Pullman Collection - SSGHS, P. O. Box 96, South Holland, IL 60473.

(42.93%) and type A blood (39.54%), much like the people of western Europe. Type B blood (7.90%) was relatively rare in the Poles, as it is in the English (7%). It was not as common as would have been expected, in Slavs and other Eastern Europeans, who have a higher percentage of type B (23% in Russians and 25% to 35% in Asians). Type AB blood was about twice as common in Poles (9.60%) as in the general population (5%).

With the higher percentage of type AB blood there should be a higher incidence of type B also, because a person needs to inherit an "A" gene from one parent and a "B" gene from the other.

The Rh factor results were as expected in white people, where the Rh- percentage is fifteen. In the Poles in this survey it was 14.70%.¹²

Hair Color and Form

Hair color was known for 727 people (589 full-Polish and 138 part-Polish). Black hair was found in about 11% of the people, and one person had white hair. Brown hair occurred in 65.53% of the full-Polish and 57.97% of the part-Polish. Then the gap widens. Blond hair was found to be almost twice as common in the part-Polish participants (29.71%) than in the full-Polish (17.14%). Red hair was found four times as frequently in the full-Polish (5.94%) than part-Polish (1.44%).

Of the thirty-five people whose red hair can be traced to a Polish ancestor, some startling results are found. Five red-heads had roots in Lithuania, two in Slovakia, and most of the rest can be traced to northwest Poland (Poznań to Gdańsk area), fourteen, or south-eastern Poland (Małopolska), ten.

Hair form was given for 331 people. Two hundred nineteen people (66.16%) had straight hair, seventy-nine had wavy hair (23.56%) and 33 had curly hair (9.96%).

Eye color

Eye color was known for 541 people, 417 full-Polish and 124 part-Polish participants. Brown eyes were found in 43.64% of full-Polish and 33.06% of part-Polish participants. Gray eyes were found in 5.03% of the full-Polish and 3.22% of the part-Polish. Green eyes were about the same (about 8.5%) in both groups, as were hazel eyes (about 8%) and mixed (about 5%). Blue eyes were much

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PGS-Connecticut Receives New Jersey Research Grant

The Polish Genealogical Society of Connecticut has finished data entry of a massive index to Polish cemetery inscriptions in New Jersey. The index contains over 58,000 names from seventeen Polish cemeteries in New Jersey. The work was partially funded by a grant from the New Jersey Historical Commission — believed to be one of the very few grants awarded by this agency for a project on a Polish topic.

While Poles have been settling in New Jersey since colonial times, the bulk of the Polish population arrived between 1880 and 1914. According to various sources New Jersey ranks fifth in Polish population among the states, with the majority of Polish settlements concentrated in the counties of Essex, Union, Hudson, Passaic, Middlesex, Camden, and Mercer. Very little material of the type indexed exists on the Polish population in New Jersey, and the compilation constitutes a valuable source of information for family history researchers. Members of the Society from New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York, all bilingual in Polish and English, also had to learn some Hungarian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, and Italian, because they encountered a small number of inscriptions in those languages. According to Jonathan D. Shea, Project Director, the collection of inscriptions will be incorporated into the over half million other inscriptions from ten different states and Poland on file in the Society's Archive. To get information from the index and inscriptions by mail, send \$2.00 per surname, along with a stamped, self-addressed envelope, to the Polish Genealogical Society of Connecticut, 8 Lyle Road, New Britain, CT 06053.

The Archive also recently acquired the extant records of a Polish steamship agency in Newark, which will greatly enrich the study of Polish families in the state. Anyone with materials of a historical nature on New Jersey's Polonia who is willing to donate them to the Archive's New Jersey collection should contact Jonathan D. Shea at the address given above. Especially needed are parish anniversary booklets and parish histories from Polish Roman and National Catholic parishes. ☺

2.19% of the births were multiple.

Identical twins are found in about the same proportion in all circumstances. Fraternal twins are more common in black people than white people, and least in Asian people. Twinning rates increase steadily with birth order. The tendency of women to bear twins increases to age 40. The inheritance of a tendency to have twins is a sex-linked genetic factor. Socio-economic and nutritional factors may also affect the fraternal twinning rate, with more twins being born to poor and undernourished women.

Why do Polish people have more twins? Possible causes: genetic tendencies, ethnic factors, poor peasant-class origins, large number of children in families, and increasing maternal age may all play a part, although seventeen sets of twins out of twenty-five were born since 1900.

Blood type

Blood types were given for 177 people and Rh factors for 136 people. The Poles and their descendants had a high percentage of type O blood

