

## Tax lists from the first half of the 19th century as sources for family and community research

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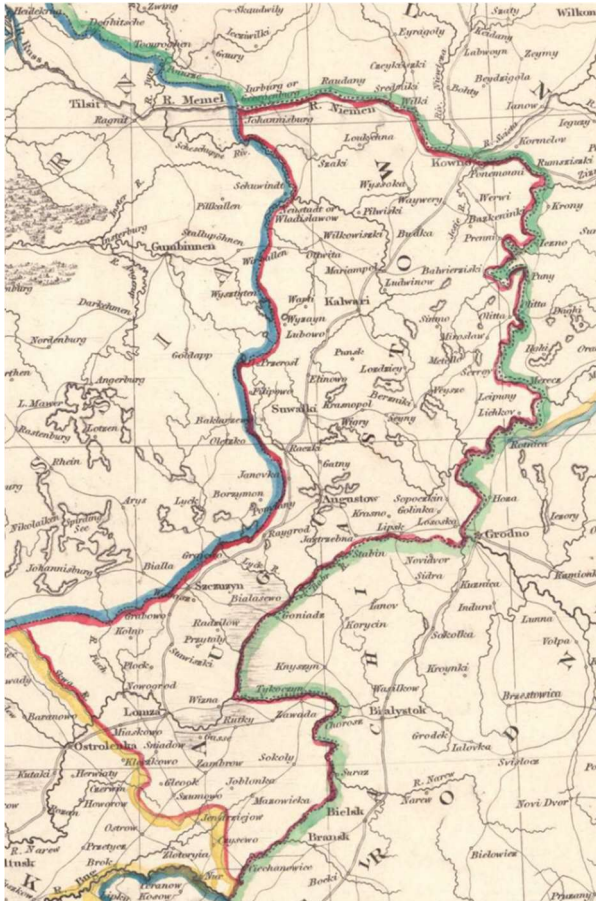


Figure 1: The Augustów Voivodeship (1816-1837)

Good afternoon, I am pleased that today we are going to look together at tax lists from the Augustów Voivodeship. These are fascinating documents if you manage to read them. The goal of my presentation is to encourage them to look into them. I am not the first person to deal with these documents. Alex Friedlander researched them almost 30 years ago and also published some of them in "Landsmen", which unfortunately is not widely available to the public.<sup>1</sup> In the following I will deviate in order from my handout, but not from the content. I would like to proceed as follows: 1: First I would like to say something about the peculiarities of the Augustów Voivodeship region. Then I'll provide you - as point 2- with a visual impression of some of these small towns. After this, I jump to point 3 and answer the question: From where are the sources? Then comes point 4 with the question: What has been documented in this time?, under point 5 I have to explain something about Jews, Gentiles, and Family names. Point 6 is dealing with information about Jewish individuals, point 7 answers the question: What can we learn about a Jewish community from these documents? And the final point 8 includes a short remark conc. the List of names of Jewish families appearing in the records for the period indicated (that means the name lists in the handout.) Excuse me, this outline is a little different than the handouts, but all points are included.

### 1. The Augustów Voivodeship (1816-1837)

Until 1795, the region belonged to the Lithuanian Voivodeship Trakai of the Lithuanian Grand Duchy. The region was under Prussian rule as "New East Prussia"

<sup>1</sup> Alex Friedlander, '19th century Financial Records at AGAD, Warsaw', *Landsmen* Vol.1, 3-4 (1991); A. Friedlander, 'Other Archival Resources', *Landsmen* Vol.1, 1 (1991); A. Friedlander, '[Other Features: List of 77 taxpayers in Wierzbolow / Virbalis (1828-1834)', *Landsmen* Vol.1, 1 (1991); A. Friedlander, 'Vishtinetz (Wisztyniec / Westitten)', *Landsmen* Vol. 2, 1 (1992); A. Friedlander, 'Wladyslawow (Kudirka-Naumiestis / Neustadt)', *Landsmen* Vol. 4, 2-3 (1994); A. Friedlander, 'Some Jewish Tax-Payers in Suwalki Gubernia (1831-1866): Data from families in Balbieriskis, Marjampol, Simnas, Sudarg, Szaki, Vilkaviskis, and Zapyskis', *Landsmen* Vol. 13, 1-2 (2003).

during the years 1795–1807 because of the Third Partition of Poland-Lithuania. Subsequently following the Tilsit Treaty, it became part of the Duchy of Warsaw, where it functioned as the department Łomża. After 1815 within the Kingdom of Poland under Tsarist rule, the administrative unit was transformed into the Augustów Voivodeship. The region was extremely hard hit by the consequences of the Napoleonic Wars. Prussian, French, and Russian army units had passed through the area several times between 1807 and 1813 and had requisitioned horses, carts, food, and other goods. After the Congress of Vienna normality returned only gradually: The region had a large number of political external borders both to Prussia and to the Pale of settlement of the Tsarist Empire. New border regulations regulated former freedom of movement and restricted former opportunities for trade and movement.



Figure 2: The Augustów Voivodeship (detail)

As the exemplary object of investigation, I have chosen some small towns in Lithuania, which today lies close to the border with the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation. One town is Sudargas also in this time called Janzbork, another is named Wisztyniec (today: Vištytis), and then we have also Szaki (today: Šakiai) and Wyłkowyszki or Wołkowyszki (today Wilkaviškis). These were all small to very small places. Let me give you some numbers: Sudargas had in 1822 at all 192 inhabitants and from this were 86% Jews; Wilkaviškis in the same time counted at all 2.500 inhabitants. Unfortunately, we do not dispose of any figures from Šakiai; Vištytis had 4.203 inhabitants, among them 1.1012 Jews, which means 25%.) We can say that in the following 20 years, the Jewish population increased, the localities grew, and a small economic boom took place.

There are examples for the entire region. These towns were also chosen because, as explained below, several different sources could be collected for it. Before I come to the sources, I should add two sentences about the demographic situation:

Lithuanians, Poles, Germans, and Jews lived in all the localities. It is difficult to distinguish between Lithuanians and Poles, two groups who were both of Roman Catholic faith, from the records. At the most, their surnames can indicate their ethnic origin. The Germans had come to all the small towns during the Prussian period, in the years between 1795 and 1806. We should mention, that there lived also Tatars here.

## 2. *The visual impression of some of these small towns*

So we are at the beginning of the 19th century, at a time when there is no photography. What can we learn about the different small towns? Before we get to

the tax lists, I would like to give you an impression of these small towns. I have found some plans in the archives. Let's start with Sudargas. There are two plans. The first one is from the year 1782. There are a total of 18 houses. Nothing much, but at least the place has city rights. What else is of interest? The single house stands out. And the Jewish cemetery is marked. Then we have a second map of the town from 1850. It was made because there was an order that all houses had to be given a number. And now we suddenly know what this single house means - it is the synagogue of Sudargas because it is named and the brown color marking also explains that it is a building covered with shingles.



Figure 4: Map of Jansbork (Sudargas), 1782 (detail)

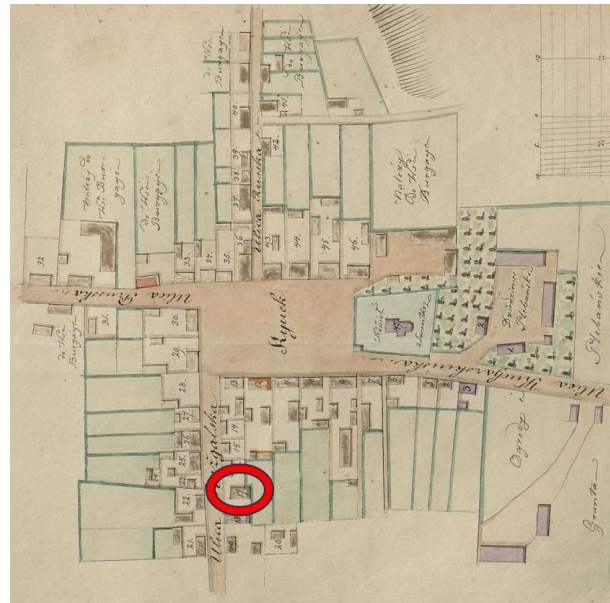


Figure 4: Map of Sudargas, 1850 (detail)

Next I will show you a map of Vilkaviškis, a place that was much larger. This map is from 1816.<sup>2</sup> Here you can see the synagogue in the middle and next to it the Jewish school. I have not found a map of Šakiai yet.

The last map I show you is a map of Vištytis. It dates back to 1835 and there is no reference to the synagogue, although there was one. Likewise, there is no street name and no numbering of the houses. We get an idea of the small town, but rather little information.

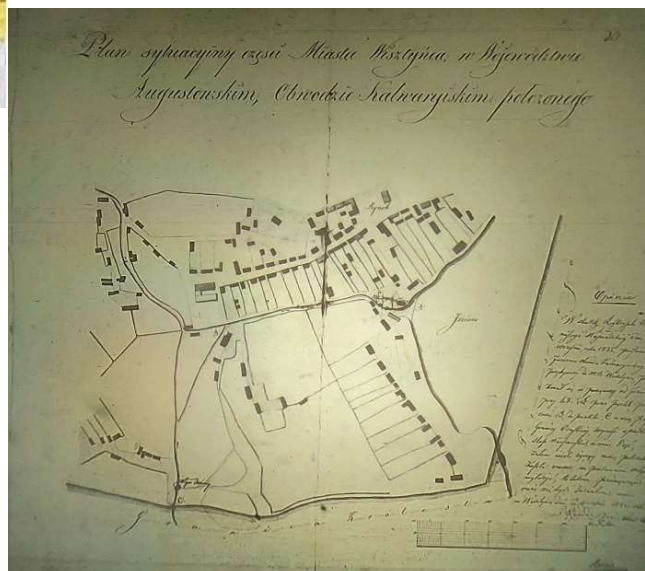


Figure 3: Map of Vištytis, 1835

<sup>2</sup> For legal reasons, the map is not shown here.

### 3. From where are the sources

The tax lists I have examined all come from the Polish Archives of Ancient Records. This archive, located in Warsaw, is called AGAD for short. The majority of the files have now been digitized and can be found in the portal under the title "Szukajwarchiwach".<sup>3</sup> Translated, this title means "Search the Archives." It is open to the public and free of charge. But beware, sometimes you have to be patient and search several times under different forms of the name of the place. You see here the example for Vilkaviškis (Vilkaviškis | Wyłkowyszki | Wołkowyszki | Willkowischken). The information we are interested in is hidden in folder 191 of the "Komisja Rządowa Sprawiedliwości" (Government Justice Commission), in the file of the respective city administration.<sup>4</sup> So, if you have the files of the respective city, you have to look for the inscription "miasto" - that's Polish and means "city" in English. In the period between about 1817 and 1837, you can then find tax lists where the names of the inhabitants are listed.

These documents are all in Polish. I.e., as a rule, all proper names and all professions are also written in Polish spelling.

### 4. What has been documented in this time?

First of all, I have to say, and I have to repeat this often enough, that each city has different tax lists and the information from each place is different. Therefore, the study of each place is new and surprising.

24. Orel Hoffmann	2	8
25. Franciszek Brenzel	1	4
26. Franciszek Jestrin	1	4
27. Józef Sierkowiak	1	4
28. Fanchel Jankeilowicz	6	24
29. Hieronim Leybowicz	1	4
30. Gottlieb Henning	2	8
<i>Satus</i>	42	164

Figure 6: Vištytis, Tax list for grazing cows, 1819

For example, the towns charged their citizens fees for the animals that grazed on the municipality's pasture. As a rule, there were separate lists for each type of livestock. It is clear that when it comes to Jewish residents, we do not have to look at a list for the grazing of pigs. We are only interested in the lists for the

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.szukajwarchiwach.gov.pl/en/strona\\_glowna](https://www.szukajwarchiwach.gov.pl/en/strona_glowna) [30.06.2023]

<sup>4</sup> Šakiai: AGAD, F. 191, Komisja Rządowa Sprawiedliwości, B. 5074; Sudargas: AGAD, F. 191, Komisja Rządowa Sprawiedliwości, B. 5111; Vilkaviškis: AGAD, F. 191, Komisja Rządowa Sprawiedliwości, B. 5188; Vištytis: AGAD, F. 191, Komisja Rządowa Sprawiedliwości, B. 5173, B. 5175, B. 5176.

grazing of cows and horses. Here we can see that most Jewish families had 1 cow, at least 2. Sometimes there is also information that 2 families shared one cow. If it is stated that one person had 3-5 cows in the pasture or how in our example 6 like Tanchel Jankielewicz from Vištytis, it was usually an innkeeper or a Shochet. Far fewer people owned a horse. These were mainly merchants or carters. If we find a person mentioned who paid for the pasture for several horses for a short time, it was usually a horse trader. However, it must be added that such lists do not appear after 1822. Then there are also lists for the early years, on which taxes for arable land is listed. There were relatively Jewish families in this region, who practiced agriculture and horticulture. As a rule, the innkeepers also had land.

In each place, some objects were rented for several years. This could be a quarry, an oil mill, or even a peat digging. Often this lease was decided by auction. Very often these objects went to Jewish tenants. The documents on this can also be found in the files of the town.

2.	70	Aaron Haupt	Smolary	2
4	71	Meier Leger	J	4
11	72	Tanchel Leger	J	1
15	73	Benjamin Tschel	J	1
35	74	Nisiel Tschel	J	2
38	75	Mordej Chlauna	J	4
48	76	Aaron Samuel	J	2
48	77	Aaron Meier	J	4
	78	Lezion Aaron	J	2
	79	Tanchel Haupt	J	1
49	80	Meier Legerbaum	J	5
	81	Benjamin Tanchel	J	3
2	82	Berko Beniamin	Blachary	6

Figure 7: Šakiai, Tax list 1821 (detail)

The most comprehensive lists deal with the tax that had to be paid for the licensing of trades. I have found such lists for the period 1822-1837.

Which trades are represented there? These are trades for which patents had to be obtained. In general, the patents were valid for life. We sometimes see that after the death of a proprietor, the trade is continued by the widow, sometimes until the son is capable of taking over the trade.

They are mainly traders and buyers. Unfortunately, this is very general and provides little information. Then there

are the owners of stores and market stalls and salt sellers. Innkeepers are listed separately. In addition, there are all kinds of craftsmen, i.e. bakers, shoemakers, and tailors. Furriers and tanners. Service providers such as water carriers or carters were exempt from patents, so they do not appear in the lists.

Each place also has its particularities. In Vištytis Jews were forbidden to run inns very early. In Šakiai, for example, there were Jewish charcoal burners, which was quite an exception (see Figure 6: The Polish word 'smolary' means: charcoal burners. There were 12 listed). In Sudargas the number of wholesale buyers was very high.

But please remember: These lists do NOT represent the complete workable Jewish population of a place. It is always a part of the inhabitants of a place.

### 5. Jews, Gentiles, and Family names

What do we need to know if we want to read these documents? The sources always provide images from the local society, which was not ethnically or religiously segregated concerning general taxes and duties. In this respect, I am often asked how reliable data on Jewish citizens can be analyzed from this

material. Within these small societies, the first names and surnames of Jews and Christians still differed very clearly, and signatures and name signs (either three circles or three crosses) can be assigned.

Jews are registered here in this region with a surname from about 1822. Before that they are named with first and patronymic. They are the only group of the population where first and patronymic are listed. This makes them identifiable. In later lists, the patronymic is often omitted. In isolated cases, we have Jews who have an earlier surname. These are usually merchants who were active across borders. On the other hand, there are also individual cases in which, Jews around 1837 are still listed without a family name. Here it concerns older persons.

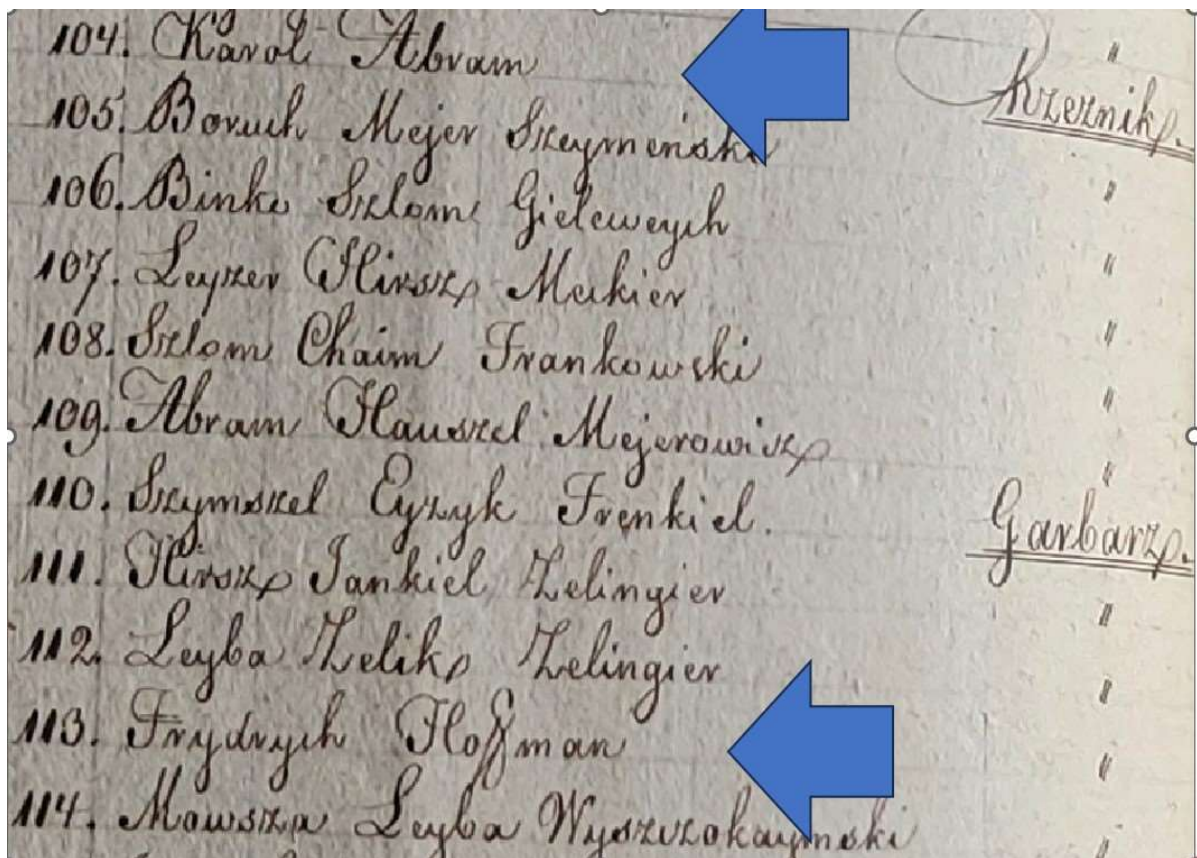


Figure 8: Vilkaviškis, Tax list, 1826 (detail)

If we have the case that no patronymics are listed, the assignments are also usually easy. Jews do not bear first names like Frydrych, Karol, or Nikolaj at this time and in this region. Surnames, on the other hand, can be very similar. It can also be observed that some Jews changed their surname several times in the early 1820s. The scribes in the magistrates' offices sometimes still wrote according to German orthography, but mostly according to Polish. Above all, they wrote by ear. That is why there are different name variants for different years, but they are insignificant. (Later, when the records had to be kept in Russian, the situation became even more complicated.)

## 6. What information can we learn about individuals?

We can learn what profession an ancestor practiced. In the best case, we can even learn in which year he acquired the patent for the practice of the profession. We can see if he had a singular position in his profession within the locality or if he was exposed to fierce competition. We can very rarely learn about wife and family in these lists. I have found examples in which the tax obligation during the absence

No.	Name	Profession	Year	Amount
5.	"			
11.	"			
11.	"	we niobytosci meza podpisala zona		000
11.	"	"	"	000
5.	"	"	"	000
11.	"	"	"	000

Figure 9: Sudargas, Tax list, 1830 (detail)

of men who were on trips of action, from their wives. We read: “W nieobytności meza podpisala Żona”, what means:” Signed by wife in absence of husband”(see figure 9). However, such notes are an exception. In some places, the taxpayers had to give a signature to the document. Here there are Hebrew signatures (from those who had attended a cheder), signatures in Latin script (especially from those who were transborder), three zeros or small circles from Jews who could not write

No.	Name	Profession	Year	Amount
1.	Andrzej Prągowicki		1	50
2.	Josiel Kasher		1	50
3.	Cypry Killewicz		1	50
	Razem		2.	150

Figure 10: Sudaraas. Tax list. 1839 (detail)

and three crosses from Gentiles, if they were unacquainted with writing (see figure 10, the case of the innkeeper in Sudargas). Those who participated in an auction for rent in the village were usually somewhat wealthier. Some lists list the number of houses in which the taxpayers lived. Thus, one can sometimes learn which people inhabited a house together.

71.	Meier Leyzer	5	4
72.	Jankiel Leyzer	5	1
73.	Beniamin Tarschel	5	1
74.	Nisiel Rubin	5	2
75.	Moshep Chlauna	5	4
76.	Avron Samuel	5	2
77.	Anon Mejer	5	4
78.	Levion Avron	5	2
79.	Jankiel Stauspel	5	1
80.	Meier Leybman	5	5
81.	Beniamin Tarschel	5	3

Figure 11: Šakiai, Tax list 1821

What I have not mentioned before: The town also kept lists for debtors, sometimes for many years. If an ancestor was on a debtor list, it did not automatically mean he was poor or insolvent. The payment morale was not very high. There were delays in all areas, whether in the payment of rent for fishing, fees for summer grazing, or similar. It should be emphasized that it cannot necessarily be assumed that the person liable to pay the levy was

not solvent. It would appear that financially strong citizens often postponed payments for strategic reasons. Since there was not much pressure to pay one's taxes on time, better-off payers were often negligent.

One more remark: The combination of patronymic and surname also often reveals whether fathers, sons, and brothers worked in the same profession or went different ways. (I have here an example from Vištytis. We have Owsiej Elias Frydman, Elko Owsiej Frydman, and Notko Owsiej Frydman as horse traders. (Owsej is a Yiddish form of Hosea). That means a father and his two sons.) A holder of a trade or commercial concession could also pass it on to another person in case of departure, age, or illness. In the documents, there are, for example, cases in which the trade was transferred to a son-in-law not named.

73.	Jankiel Stauspel	5	2
74.	Moshep Chlauna	5	4
75.	Avron Samuel	5	2
76.	Anon Mejer	5	4
77.	Levion Avron	5	2
78.	Jankiel Stauspel	5	1
79.	Meier Leybman	5	5
80.	Beniamin Tarschel	5	3
81.	Frydman Owsiej Elko	5	2
82.	Frydman Elko Owsiej	5	2
83.	Frydman Notko Owsiej	5	2

Figure 12: Vištytis, Tax list 1826 (detail)

## 7. What can we learn about a Jewish community from these documents?

We can learn quite a bit about everyday life, employment, economy, and coexistence in the locality. Looking at the spectrum of the listed professions, it can be seen that competence for all needs was available locally at that time. It now seems interesting to see to what extent the professions were distributed among the groups of inhabitants. The following trades were mainly practiced by Gentiles: cooper, pipe maker, turner, dyer, clog maker, nail maker, wheel maker,



saddler, and carpenter. So whoever needed cloth, a house repair, or a new car, needed the services of the Christian neighbors. The historian Jacob Jacobsohn has pointed out that services were often paid for in natural produce.<sup>5</sup>

Among the professions that were practiced by both Christians and Jews were bakers, millers, blacksmiths, locksmiths, tailors and shoemakers, carpenters, and tanners, with Jewish bakers in a large majority. Possibly this fact was also connected with the existence of the Jewish mill owners, who received part of their wages in kind and passed them on to the bakers. Due to the great preponderance, it could be assumed that the bakers also had a large Christian clientele, although it must be taken into account that the farmers probably baked their bread. Furthermore, one could assume that Jewish customers preferred Jewish craftsmen. But perhaps there were also numerous specializations among the craftsmen, which cannot be deduced from the records. Among the professions that were exclusively practiced by Jews were butchers (Schochet), In Vištytis also furrier and brassmith were exclusively Jews. In Vilkaviškis were 1826 five schochet (figure 11, nr. 105-109, Polish 'rzeźnik' means in this context: shochet). In Vištytis first, there were four and then three Schochet, in 1835 there were even six listed. In the hierarchy of income tax, they were equated with bakers. Unfortunately, it is unknown whether they only carried out the ritual slaughtering for the Jewish community or whether they also provided farmers with their special tools and knowledge for cattle health. (This situation was similar in the other places).

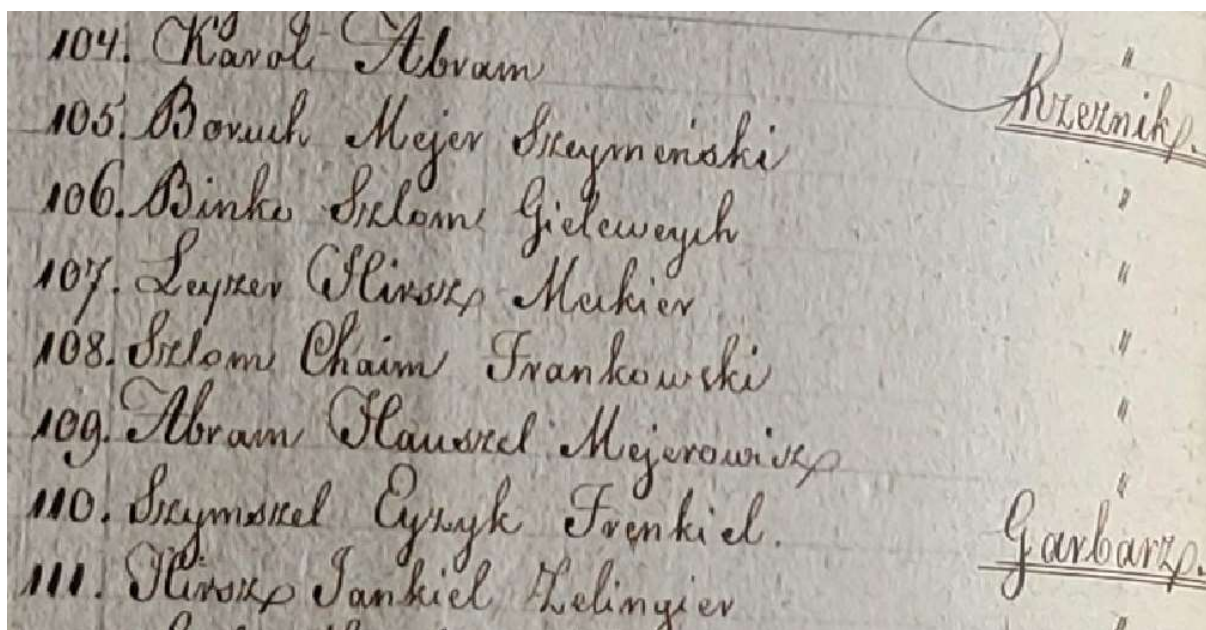


Figure 13: Vilkaviškis, Tax list, 1826 (detail)

Sources show, that life in the whole region in 1820 where as follows: They were small farming towns with a high percentage of gentile farmers, on the other hand, there were numerous Jewish traders and the number of craftsmen grew. The economy of the small towns in the 1820s was very closely intertwined between

<sup>5</sup> Jacob Jacobsohn, 'Die Stellung der Juden in den 1793 und 1795 von Preußen erworbenen polnischen Provinzen zur Zeit der Besitznahme', *Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums* 64, 3 (1920), 209–226.

the ethnic groups, so it can be said that an inter-ethnic cosmos on a small scale, which was typical for this region, really worked here.

### **8. List of names of Jewish families appearing in the records for the period indicated.**

In the handout, I have listed family names that appear in the tax rolls for each locality. If you have any questions about this, please email me. I will be happy to send you more information. The research is not yet complete. I will continue to work on it for several more years.

Our association "Jews in East Prussia"<sup>6</sup> also cooperates with the cultural foundation "Sūduvos žydų kultūros fondas"<sup>7</sup> and many findings will also flow into this work.

Thank you for your attention

Figure 1: The Augustów Voivodeship (1816-1837):

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wojew%C3%B3dztwo\\_auoustowskie#/media/Plik:Congress\\_Poland\\_1831.jpg](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wojew%C3%B3dztwo_auoustowskie#/media/Plik:Congress_Poland_1831.jpg) [Cutout 30.06.2023]

Figure 2: The Augustów Voivodeship (detail): see figure 1

Figure 3: Map of Jansbork (Sudargas), 1782 (detail): AGAD, 1/402/0/-/473/8

Figure 4: Map of Sudargas, 1850 (detail): AGAD, 1/191/0/7210/207/7215

Figure 5: Map of Vištytis, 1835: LVIA (Lithuanian State Archive), F. 1073, Ap. 1, B. 504

Figure 6: Vištytis, Tax list for grazing cows, 1819: AGAD, 1/191/0/-/5168/37

Figure 7: Šakiai, Tax list 1821 (detail): AGAD, 1/191/0/-/5168/37

Figure 8: Vilkaviškis, Tax list, 1826 (detail): AGAD, B. 1/191/0/-/5187/225

Figure 9: Sudargas, Tax list, 1830 (detail): AGAD, 1/191/0/-/5111- 18

Figure 10: Sudargas, Tax list, 1839 (detail): AGAD, 1/191/0/-/5111- 119

Figure 11: Šakiai, Tax list, 1821 (detail): AGAD, 1/191/0/-/5168/37

Figure 12: Vištytis, Tax list 1826 (detail): AGAD, B. 1/191/0/-/5174

Figure 13: Vilkaviškis, Tax list, 1826 (detail): AGAD, B. 1/191/0/-/5187/225

### Appendix:

The appendix lists the surnames of Jewish residents mentioned in the tax lists examined:

#### **Šakiai (1821-1828)**

Abramski|Abramson|Abramsat|Akiener|Arbaczewski|Aroninski|Artman|Bekier|Beniamin|Berkman|Berkowski|Berensztein|Biadowski|Bierzeryski|Boruchowa|Bloch|Blochman|Blogoslawinski|Braude|Bunis|Czarkowski|Chonawicz|Chaygelzon|Dawid|Dawidam|Enikson|Etelson|Ettinger|Eyzendorf|Farbiarski|Feldman|Feyfer|Freytag|Friedman|Frydland|Furmanski|Garbawski|Garbarzki|Gielgudyski|Gitelson|Gitelman|Glikarski|Glazberg|Glazer|Glikowski|Goldberg|Goldman|Goldstein|Goldryng|Gudlanski|Gutzteyn|Henigson|Herzfeld/Herszfeld|Holtman|Jablowski|Jaglinski|Jakobzon|Jakobsztein|Jakowski|Janawiesz?|Janson|Johansberger|Jurborski|Jundeliski|Kahane|Kahan|Kalwaryjski|Kaminski|Kaplan|Kaufman|Kaydanski|Kaymelski|Keilson|Koszinski|Kotlarowicz|Kotlukowski|Kulikowski|Kupferszmidt|Kuszelewski|Kuszelewski|Kiersnewski|Kuznierski|Lansonowy?|Lewinon|Lewinstein|Leyzer|Lipezyc|Lichterzki|London/Sma

<sup>6</sup> <https://jewsineastprussia.de/> [30.06.2023]

<sup>7</sup> [https://rekvizitai.vz.lt/imone/suduvos\\_zydu\\_kulturos\\_fondas/](https://rekvizitai.vz.lt/imone/suduvos_zydu_kulturos_fondas/) [30.06.2023]

Ikowski|Machaiski|Manewicz|Margoliarz|Mayheff?|Misierski|Mohaus|Mojzesz|Menachimzon/Monachinson|Nowapolski|Nowikczyk|Orkowski|Oronawski|Papiski|Pentyski|Perelszteyn|Pinkowski|Pobarec|Poniemanski|Porzucki|Rachamski|Rachalski|Rafkowski|Rakowski|Rauzenson|Rewrewai|Rochman|Rosenson|Rotszyld|Rozenstok|Rubinsztejn|Rabinsztejn|Serkowski|Smalarski|Smiarowski|Smilis?|Srebatier|Sulkowski|Synlowski|Szklański|Szmuklerz|Szneyder|Szednicki?|Sztainberg|Sztejnberg|Szur|Taubman|Wierzbowski|Wisztyniecki|Zak|Zelwer|Zlotnik|Zukowski|Zyman|Zylberbach|Zylberman|Zyneberg|

### **Sudargas (1830-1839)**

Bergman/Berkman|Bialostocki|Bloch|Bohatyr/Bogatyr|Bromberg|Dabinski/Dolinski|Dalinski|Efraim|Feynberg|Finkelsztejn|Frank|Friedman/Frydman|Frydman|Gierber|Goldberg|Goldsztejn|Gotsztejn|Gutman|Haneberg|Hillelsohn|Hirsberg|Jakub|Jochim|Jolkin/Jochin|Kastor|Keherman/Kiderman|Kelerman/Kielerman|Kirkiowski|Kizel|Kreyd|Lebiusz|Lebiusz/Lebiusza|Leyman|Lipinski|Machnicki|Markusohn/Markuzon|Nortelski|Orelowicz|Peipker?|Perelman|Romano/Romanow|Rosenkrantz|Rotenberg|Rotszyld|Rozenberg|Rozenfeld|Rozen?baum|Rubinsztejn|Szmerelowa|Szołe widow)|Sztargard|Szultz|Szwarc|Szwartz|Szwed|Szweyd|Tausendfreynd|Teychert|Werblowski|Wierzbowski|Wrągowski|Zalinger|Ziman|Zurowski|Zylberman|Zyman

### **Vilkaviškis(1830)**

Abramson|Almazy|Anczlawski|Apryl|Aremberg|Aremberg|Aremberg|Arenberg|Askiel|Atlasowski|Bartnicki|Bekier|Bekierowicz|Bepirsztys|Berkant|Berlinblau|Berlinblau|Biderman|Bilkefeld|Bilkefeld|Blacharski|Borkant|Brykman|Brylantowski|Brzozowski|Brzozowski|Chajetwaski|Cukrewicz|Cyner|Czarny|Dyamentowicz|Dymkowski|Endel|Eygier|Feltensztejn|Frank|Frank|Frank|Frankowski|Frenkiel|Frenkiel|Freyd|Freydberg|Freydberg|Freydberg|Frydman|Frydson|Garbarowicz|Garszwinski|Gintzberg|Gnesia|Goldband|Goldband|Goldman|Goldynk|Gordon|Gorfunk|Grodziński|Grodziński|Gruzbert|Grynb erg|Gumbinowicz|Heilenberg|Helman|Hesienowicz|Holsztejn|Introligatorski|Izakson|Joffe|Josyf|Kaliski|Kaplan|Karaganski|Kartunowicz|Kienigsberg|Kienigsbergier|Kienigzberg|Kiesieniski|Kleyn|Kleysztrejn|Koral|Kortowski|Kowiński|Krainski|Kramer|Kramer|Krawinski|Królewski|Kusznierski|Kwiecinski|Lande|Lankieliski|Lapidus|Lapidus|Lazerowicz|Lewak|Lewinowicz|Lewinski|Lewinson|Lewitanski|Lewinson|Libman|Lipski|Malachowski|Mara|Markuzye|Marwan|Matusewicz|Meikier|Memloroski?|Minchowicz|Minowska|Morgiensztern|Mozesohn|Muzykowski|Nakowicz|Olxnianski|Orzelkowski|Pelcyn|Perlbach|Piaskowicz|Poniemanski|Poniemanski|Porembrowski?|Prenowicz|Prenowicz|Preyss|Ragolski|Ranymarowicz|Rapiort|Rauzuk|Rauzuk|Rauzuk|Rozenfeld|Rutenberg|Rutenberg|Rutenberg|Rutenberg|Rutsztejn|Ruzynski|Rybowski|Rytenberg|Rytewski|Sandlerowicz|Sandlerowicz|Sapira|Sapira|Sapira|Seyfer|Szacharowicz|Szamay|Szeymowski|Szklański|Sztejnowicz|Szuman|Szwartzsztejn|Szymanski|Tafelsztejn|Tobakowski|Trywacz|Trzewicki|Tumpowski|Tykocinski|Tytewski|Urwicz|Urynsohn|Uryson|Waclawski|Wampert|Warszawski|Warszawski|Warszawski|Weler|Weler|Weynberg|Weyzberg|Wierzbowski|Wierzbowski|Wilkowyski|Wilkowyski|Winkowski|Wladyslawowski|Wolachowicz|Wyszczokaymski|Zalinger|Zalinger|Zelwer|Zeyberg|Zlotoreka|

### **Vištytis (1819-1837)**

Abelowicz|Abraham|Abram|Abramowicz|Aleson|Alginant|Alpert|Amdurczyk|Anenberg|Anszel|Aron|Aronsdorf|Arya|Askiel|Aurzel|Bakanowski|Bankowski|Baras|Baruch|Barkowicz|Bejman|Bejlowicz|Bejtowicz|Bendel|Bendit|Beniamin|Benigson|Beniamin|Benink|Berenberger|Berger|Berkowa|Berkowicz|Berkowski|Berman|Beytowicz|Bialostocki|Blum|Blumental|Borman|Boruch|Boruchowicz|Brager|Brahart|Brann|Brauer|Brec|Brod|Bryl|Bryn|Budwiecki|Budsztejn|Budszyl|Bursztyn|Buytman?|Buzel|Calkowicz|Ceskiel|Chackiel|Chackielowicz|Chaim|Chaimowicz|Chaimski|Chaskiel

Chankielewicz| Chawronski| Chojnski| Chroninski/Chroscinski| Cistid?| Czarny| Dag/Duy| Dangelowicz| Danlo/Danto| Daniel| Dawid|Dawidowicz| Dembowski| Dembowski| Direktor| Direktor| Dobrowolski|Doktor| Dombawski| Dorman? /Derman| Dotamischkowski| Dowid| Dowid| Driewo?| Drezion| Drozio| Drukarski| Dymianski| Dysman| Dyszman| Dzialow| Dzas| Dzierowicz| Dzinawicz| Dziwak| Edelho|Eckman| Efronson| Echt| Ejgier| Eyger| Ejmann /Eckman| Elias| Elkowski| Elowicz| Engelman| Enigson| Epsztejn| Eyzel| Fajanz|| Falk| Finkielber| Fiszelowicz| Fisielowicz| Folk| Frenkiel| Fejmark| Freyman| Freymark| Freynawski| Frydman| Frydsztajn| Frydzman| Fryszman| Gacewicz| Galkiewski| Gawryel| Gegenberg | Gerszon| Gdack| Gidar| Gieder| Gielze?/Gieler| Gierszonowicz| Gilda| Gintejn| Glasztejn| Glenberg?| Glickson/Gligzon| Gluck| Goldberg|Goldyng /Goldberg| Goler| Gombinski /Gumbinski| Gothes| Gotkis| Graber| Graubzynski| Grikolowski| Grygersztejn| Grynberg| Grober| Grobes| Grodzenski| Gutkin| Halper| Halsztejn| Hanski| Helensztejn| Helensztejn| Hen?| Henigson| Hercfeld| Herc| Herzel| Heternik?| Hettelkow| Heymann| Hibel| Hibnsztejn| Higier| Himel/Himer| Hirsch| Hirszenhorn| Hirschowicz/Hirszelowicz| Hofman| Holecmark| Holender| Holenderski|Holmark| Hominski | Horski| Iberszfeld| Icko | Ickowicz | Idzik/Idzial| Igielski| Izrael| Izraelowicz| Jakobson| Jankiel| Jankielowa| Jankielowicz| Jaschiel| Jedyda| Jocha| Jokowa| Jokowicz| Josan?| Josiel| Josielowicz | Judel| Judelowicz| Junkowicz| Juzel| Kadyszon| Klonimus| Kaminski| Kargamin| Kamionski| Karmionski| Kaselowicz| Kaskuplinski?| Kawisier?/Kanrozer| Kleynszmit| Knipanski| Komebinski| Konken?| Kopel| Kowalski| Krakowski| Kran| Krauze| Krawiec| Krolesniacki| Kronn/Kron| Kronson| Kunigiszki| Kusmien?| Landa| Lautersztejn| Lazerowicz| Lebenstot| Lejb| Lejborg| Lejn?| Lenckiet?| Lewandowsky /Lewensztejn/Lewendersztejn| Lewin| Leybesztam| Leybowicz| |Leynman| Leytner| Leyzer| Lezerowicz| Libental| Libenzon| Libson| Libsztejn| Lifeld| Linda| Lindeman| Lipowski| Lofeld| Londynek| Lozer| Lozorawski| Lubanski| Lubowski| Luchtersztejn| Lurya| Luwelski| Malenson /Malinson| Mamenzyk| Markowski| Markus| Marwiski /Marwizki| Marwiski| Matochwitz?| Mazur| Mazurczyk| Meier| Meierowicz| Mejszrejber| Mendel| Mering| Mindelson/Mendelson| Mezirowicz| Michalawski| Michalowicz| Michelson| Michiel| Mihatowicz| Mihatowski| Mikalowicz| Milc| Milsztrijn| Minck| Mindau| Mitental| Mizerowicz| Mortchaiowucz| Mortkhay| Mortchel| Motchelowicz| Mowsz| Mowszowicz| Moyiesz| Muran| Muszkat| Muzarczyk| Nadelfein| Nagurski/Nagarski| Narwicki| Neyman| Neymark| Niderlander| Nieckai| Nochim| Nochimowicz| Notkiel| Norwicki| Noskowicz| Nozel| Nyman| Oblinski| Openheim| Orelowicz| Owsiej| Peczbeirzon?| Pan?or| Pankielowicz| Pankielowski| Pantziel| Paryski| Paryzer| Pasynak| Pekt| Pekieli| Perelbach| Pergamon| Pesessi?| Peysach| Pinekewicz| Pinkus| Plunski| Podrabinek| Poszewinski| Potakowski| Powisztajcki| Przeroski| Purwinis| Przerostki| Punski| Purwinis| Purwinski| Puzel| Rachman| Raczkowski| Radoszyk| Radsztejn| Radziwillo| Razen?| Reiler| Remianinowicz?| Reynard| Reynoldsreber?| Roodszyk| Roodszyld| Romberk| Romberg| Ross| Rotman| Rozen| Rozyn| Rozenberg| Rozenkryger| Rozetensztejn| Rubinsztejn| Rubinzon| Rubensztejn| Rudominski| Rudawski?| Rudszyld| Rudy| Rutsztejn| Ruwalski| Ruwel| Ruwel| Ruwelski| Ruzel| Rycborg/Rybark| Ryff| S?larski| Samelson| Sandalawski/Sandalowski| Sapirstejn/Sapirsztejn| Starski| Szajman?| Slominski| Soszland?| Spektor| Srol| Starski| Sygal| Szakowski| Szapirsztejn| Szapszel?| Szepszel| Szejmken(/Szejman) | Szewelowicz| Szklarski| Szlom| Szlosberg| Szmojl| Szmoylowa| Szoylowicz| Szmoylowicz| Szmoytowicz| Sznajder| Szejder| Szejnyder| Szolomowicz| Szloberko| Szroholowicz?| Szerenfeld| Szterenfeld| Szternfelder| Szukowski| Szweicer/Szweiger| Szyfryn| Szyller| Szymanowski| Szymel| Szymelowicz| Szymelfenig| Szymelson| Szymmel| Szymssel| Szyskelson| Tanham| Tewkowicz??| Tkacz| Wartelski| Warynecki/Warynski| Waynbaum| Welsman?| Werjnberger| Weysembach| Wian| Wichert| Wictor| Widupski| Wigdor| Winkielman| Winnik| Wisztyniecki| Witsztejn| Wizankis/Wizanski| Wolfowicz| Wor?| Wurwin| Zacharyasz| Zaleson| Zalinger| Zalingier| Zalmanowicz| Zalman/Zamelson| Zamelzon| Zann /Zan| Zeesman| Zejberg| Zelik| Zelkowicz| Zelman| Zenglys?| Zeyborg/Zeydenborg| Zielkowicz| Zier| Zilbersztyn| Zimny/Zinny| Zoruch| Zulkin| Zyd| Zylberbach| Zylbersztejn| Zyskin