CHAPTER TWELVE

DOCUMENT TYPES INCLUDED IN ARCHIVAL INVENTORIES

During the survey for this inventory, every effort was made to include material that included family names rather than general correspondence, regulations, decrees and other documents of a historical nature. However, it was not possible to review the vast majority of the material included in the inventory. Therefore, documents listed in the inventory may be of a general nature in some instances. For example, kahal material may relate to a dispute between members of the synagogue board of directors, correspondence with the local authorities about the cemetery, or a multitude of other matters that could be of historical interest but not relating to specific individuals.

There are three types of documents of a more general nature. In a few instances, where the specific document description is stated, there are some descriptive words about the documents. For example:

**H** Holocaust (i.e., lists of confiscated property, transport lists)

**K** Kahal (i.e., lists of burials, synagogue-membership lists)

**Z** Local government records (i.e., court documents, wills, postal bank records, internal passport documents)

With reference to town names, the term “included in” means that the records of a town are included in the registrations of a nearby larger town or regional center. The term “see also” means that the town is now known under another name. Sometimes, the number of books or files in a collection is included in parentheses in an entry.

The following letter codes are used to designate the general nature of the documents:

**A** Army and draft registrations (do not include actual military records).

**B** Birth registrations in separate Jewish metrical books (in Polish, German, Hungarian, Romanian and Russian, with Yiddish translations in some cases).

**C** Lists of inhabitants, resident lists and family lists. Generally, all members of the household are listed, with ages and relationships to the head of household. Some document formats include occupations, and dates/places where the family lived before or where they moved to.

**D** Death registrations in separate Jewish metrical books (in Polish, German, Hungarian, Romanian and Russian, with Yiddish translations in some cases).

**E** Election and voter lists.

**F** Letter not used.

**G** Migration/emigration documents, including registrations as individuals moved from one town/district to another within Lithuania, Ukraine and Moldova, as well as documents relating to those people who emigrated from these countries.

**H** Holocaust material, including lists of confiscated property, deportation lists, lists of those killed, and transport and inmate lists of forced-labor camps and ghettos.

**I** Alphabetical name index

**J** Judaica (includes Torah collections and other Judaic items).

**K** Kahal or Jewish community records (include documents and correspondence relating to synagogues, Jewish cemeteries, correspondence with local government officials, membership and tax lists of Jewish societies and organizations and other materials; could also include metrical books).

**L** Land and property records (include correspondence and documents relating to private residences and businesses).

**M** Marriage registrations in separate Jewish metrical books (in Polish, German, Hungarian, Romanian and Russian, with Yiddish translations in some cases).

**N** Name changes.

**O** Police files relating to many civil matters in addition to criminal files (including membership in Jewish organizations, residence registrations, possession of “inflammatory literature” and other so-called “crimes”).

**P** Pogrom files.

**Q** Letter not used.

**R** Reference books, including address directories, business/professional directories and telephone books.

**S** School records, including correspondence, lists and documents containing many names of students and teachers in both Jewish and public schools.

**T** Tax lists, correspondence and documents, including many Jewish names.

**U** Letter not used.

**V** Divorce registrations in separate Jewish metrical books (in Polish, German, Romanian and Russian, with Yiddish translations in some cases).

**W** Lists of Jewish workers by profession and business; business-license applications.

**X** Hospital records, including material for primarily Jewish hospitals, e.g., correspondence and name lists.

**Y** Notary records relating to transactions involving the purchase and sale of property and businesses, wills, military draft notices, school records, copies of birth, marriage and death records and court records.

**Z** Local government records (correspondence and documents, including many Jewish names).