

LATVIA SIG

Volume 1, #1

January 1996

President's message:

Making a beginning . . .

by Mike Getz

Latvia, like much of Eastern Europe, was always a reluctant host for Jews. Yet they were indispensable to its development. Despite oppressive discrimination, Latvian Jewry created a distinctive tradition that embraced diversity of custom and background. The Jewish role in promoting trade and economic advancement was typically important.

Today's Latvia has a complex history. Over the past 500 years, it had many masters—several in the past century. Riga and Dvinsk were important strategically and as centers of trade. Jewish life and tenure throughout its history were drawn to them. German influence, which survived departure of the Teutonic knights, weighed heavily on Jewish life and enterprise. Significantly, it was the dominant culture, bestriding commerce and local government.

Latvian Jewry's genealogy had links with Tsarist Russia, the kingdom of Poland, and importantly, Lithuania. The tradition of Vilna met Hasidim from White Russia, and both encountered an establishment of German Jews. This blend led to a remarkable communal infrastructure, expressing itself in warm dedication to Jewish causes—Zionism was foremost. Jewish leadership was quite prominent and distinguished in the broad areas of its interests and activities.

To acquaint ourselves with this background, we will cover major events of Latvia's history. There will be some notes on the patterns of Jewish location and migration, with a brief review of Jewish presence in Riga and Dvinsk. We will include extracts from a study on Holocaust events. We hope the launch of our Latvia SIG newsletter will attract involvement of all with an

interest in the great traditions and life of Latvian Jewry.

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From the editor . . .

During the JGS Summer Seminar in Washington DC, a Latvia SIG was established. Membership is each calendar year through December 31st. Dues for 1996 are \$20.00.

Our first newsletter was a real challenge to publish. What do we put in? What do we leave out? Since many JGS'ers had not heard about the newly formed Latvia SIG, we decided to include an edited-down version of the original announcement stating our goals. We want and need your input. The original questionnaire (see pages 13 & 14) was also included for new members who heard about our SIG through word of mouth, as well as for anyone who wants to join.

PLEASE TYPE your information or print it on your computer. When we are dealing with unfamiliar surnames or shtetls, it is often difficult to read unfamiliar handwriting. Please review the Latvia Family Finder (LFF) and the membership list for any inaccuracies.

Goals for the Latvia SIG are:

- **Establish a Latvia Family Finder (LFF)** with full names and towns of Latvia families related to Latvia SIG members
- **Organize a bibliography on Latvia:** books, property records, maps (including city maps), articles and other publications known to members.
- **Record SIG members' information of sources** (archival and otherwise) on Latvian Jewry. These could include USA, Israel, Russia, Latvia, South Africa, etc.
- **Build up files** on Latvian towns, villages and neighborhoods with Jewish links, their history, and current status. Information could feature these communities together with details of contacts, the location of cemeteries, etc.

For general Latvia SIG information, contact our president:

MIKE GETZ, 5450 Whitley Park Terrace #901, Bethesda MD 20814.

Home: (301)493-5179; **FAX:** (301)493-9081; **E-mail:** mgetz@capaccess.org.

Finally, we need workers: writers, researchers, editors, officers, and whatever else you have to offer. Don't volunteer someone else. We need you!

DLH

LATVIA SIG c/o Deborah Levine Herman, Editor; 22449 Douglas Rd, Shaker Hts. OH 44122
(216)831-2727 – Home; (216)831-7375 – FAX

One-year membership **DUES:** \$20.00 (January 1—December 31)

Mail **CHECKS PAYABLE** to: **LATVIA SIG** c/o Deborah Levine Herman, Treasurer

LATVIA AND ITS MASTERS: a Jewish Perspective

by Mike Getz

At the beginning of the 13th century, much of Latvia was occupied by a crusading order, the Sword Brothers. In the middle of that century, Latvia was absorbed by the Teutonic Order, then on the rise. They were still in possession 100 years later. Their grip tightened to include both Riga and Dunaburg (Dvinsk) with most of Latvia as it is today. An expanding Lithuania shared a long border. Early in the 16th century, the first Jews in Riga were recorded.

By 1572, Latvia was divided into Livonia, Kurland and Latgale. Livonia, including Riga and Dunaburg (part of Latgale), was ceded to Poland. Kurland became an independent duchy loyal to Poland. This was preceded by a union between the kingdoms of Lithuania and Poland. The movement of Jews under Polish authority was freer, and they began to enter Latvia. But part of the agreement reached with the Teutonic Order, specified conditions that forbade Jews to live in Livonia. This subjected them to an alien status and exploitation by the German burghers.

Kurland was bordered by the river Dvina between Riga and Dvinsk, and the Baltic Coast from the Gulf of Riga to the Lithuanian border. In the 16th century, it consisted of the duchy of Kurland and the province of Pilten, an enclave of Poland. It may have been a chosen location by early Jewish settlers from Prussia. Pilten was close to the sea and accessible to Jews who could live unhindered at the time. By the 18th century, influenced by the Duke of Kurland, discriminatory laws were introduced in Pilten to match those in his domain. Invariably exceptions and qualifications occurred, illustrating the conflict between merchants who wanted to get rid of competitors and nobles

who benefited from taxing them. There were considerable hardships for the Jews of Kurland and Pilten. The duchy ceased to exist as the 18th century ended.

In 1629, Sweden conquered most of Livonia, but Dunaburg and its adjacent region remained under the Poles. The Latvians, descendants of tribes in the region, still endured the yoke of foreign rule. Laws excluding Jews and exploiting them continued under the Swedes. Restrictions persisted for hundreds of years, but Jewish arrivals and trade increased under the Swedes. The position of Riga on the Dvina added to its central role in commerce of the region.

Almost a century later, Peter the Great of Russia, took a huge chunk of Livonia, including Riga, from the Swedes. In 1740, Jews were expelled from the Russian Empire. German-vested interests in Riga worked strenuously to prevent losing their Jews under this injunction—signaling how well they understood the importance of their Jewish community. It was to no avail. A few years later because of their vital role in trade and development, compromises and devices made Jewish access to Riga possible again. The community, as such, waited until the 19th century for official sanction. However, Jewish communal organization was recorded in 1765.

Napoleon's emergence created rivalries that weakened Europe's royalty—Poland being a principal victim. It was divided up between Austria, Prussia and Russia. In 1772, Russia seized the rest of Latvia as it is known today. Riga, a major port and center of trade, was a magnet for Jews, but they experienced hardship at the hands of the

Germans who ran the city, even under Russian rule. A Russian proposal to include Riga in the Pale of Settlement, so that Jews would be free to live, work and trade there, was opposed by the Germans, and the city was excluded from the Pale. During World War I, Jews faced expulsion and other hardships because Russians accused them of supporting the German enemy. After that war, and the Russian revolution, Latvia became independent.

In the years between the wars Jews took a prominent part in the political and economic restructuring of Latvia. A number were elected to the first Constituent Assembly participating as representatives of their domestic constituencies. They were 5% of the Assembly's members, proportionately matching the Jewish population of Latvia at the time. In the Minorities Bloc, Jews were a third of its strength. The Bloc had diverse views and seldom achieved unity. Nor was there consistency among Jewish members on matters of common interest.

Minority rights were to the fore among League of Nations concerns. Latvia was pressed to give full and equal rights to its national minorities. Germans, Russians and Jews were uncomfortable minority partners. Agrarian reform, Latvian nationalism and its Soviet neighbor made for a complex political environment. Nevertheless, the

activity of Jewish politicians on the national scene was prominent and progressive. They played a role on both wings and in the center of the political spectrum.

There was occasional Jewish support even for the Peasants Party that would become flagrantly anti-Semitic during the late twenties. In 1928, it became the ruling party as Latvia faced serious problems. Jewish opinion moved to the left but retained some influence in government. By 1933, Hitler was in power. The longstanding German presence in Latvia made it fertile soil for his doctrines. Links with Hitler grew closer. German institutions assumed a blatant Nazi character while Ulmanis, the Prime Minister of Latvia, made regular visits to Hitler, signaling an unofficial alliance.

On May 15, 1934, there was a coup d'etat. Ulmanis was its principal instrument and beneficiary. By that time, many political opponents were in a concentration camp, among them Labor Zionists and members of the Jewish Bund. Latvia fell once more to the Russians in 1940, victim of a pact between Hitler and Stalin. In retrospect, the tragedy of Latvian Jewry becomes clear as Latvians enthusiastically welcome its course. Fifty years later, once more independent, Latvia had still not come to terms with its Jews.

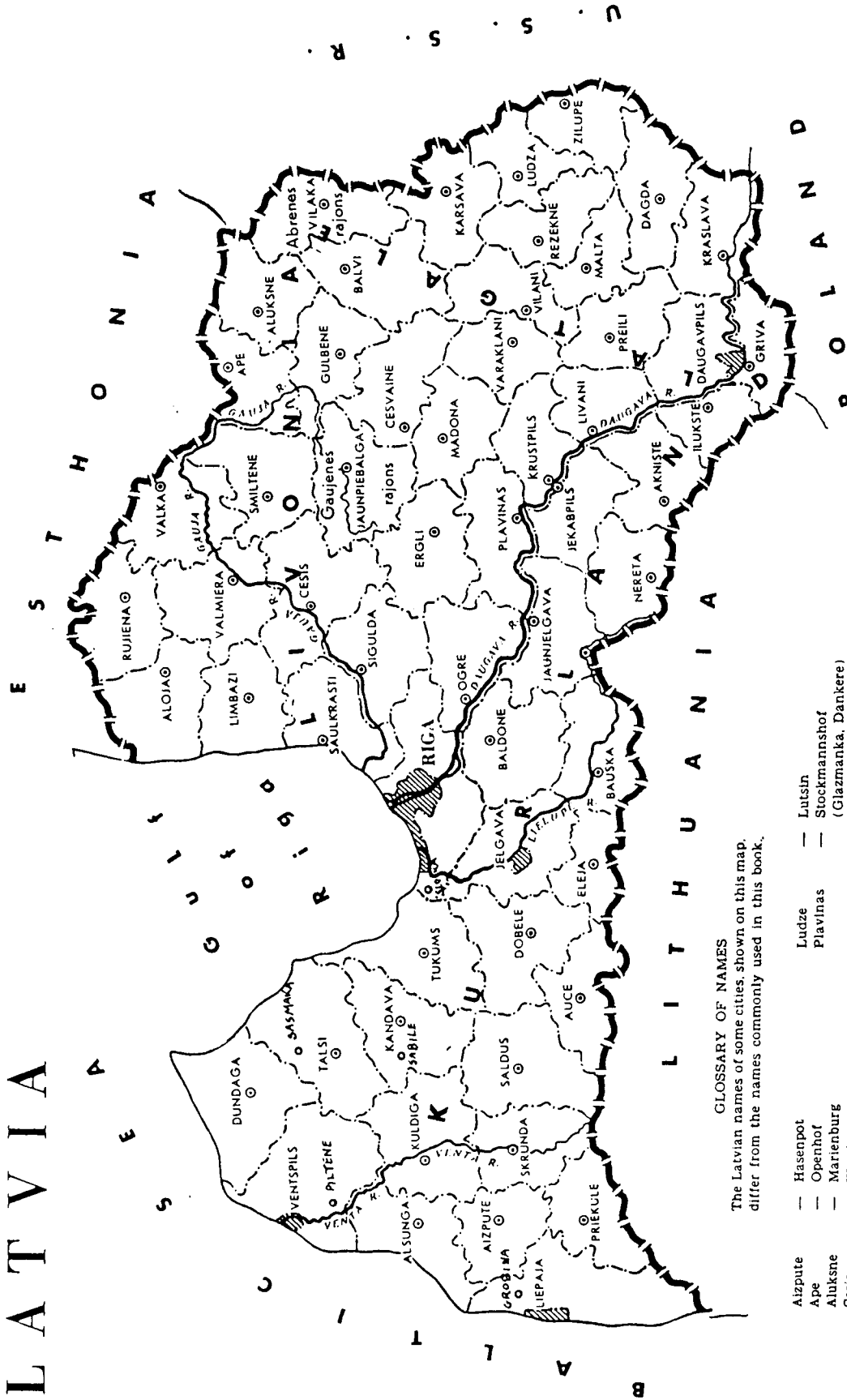
The Provinces, Principal Cities and Jewish Arrival

RIGA

Before World War I, the Jewish population of Riga, capital of Livonia, exceeded 30,000. In 1842, it was some 400. This growth paralleled development of the entire region, spurred by the involvement of Jewish traders and their tolerated presence. Riga's Jewish community was made up of two groups. The first originated in Kurland and Lithuania, moving from those areas because of poor economic conditions. The Jews from Kurland were well

versed in German, a culture dominant in Riga. They were among its first Jewish settlers. A second group, mainly Chabad Hasidim came from Minsk, Vitebsk and neighboring localities of White Russia.

Communal life among the Jews who moved from Kurland was heavily influenced by the German presence in Riga. It is to be seen in their family names, the structure of their institutions and the practice of Jewish ritual and tradition. A modern educational approach featured both secular and religious instruction. German was the medium of instruction at the Jewish school. It would play a large



GLOSSARY OF NAMES

The Latvian names of some cities, shown on this map, differ from the names commonly used in this book.

Aizpute	Hasenpot	Ludze	Lutsin
Ape	Openhof	Plavinas	Stockmannshof
Aluksne	Marienburg		(Glazmanka, Dankere)
Cesis	Wenden	Rezekne	Rezhitze
Gulbene	Schwanenburg	Sabīle	Zabeln
Daugavpils	Dvinsk	Saldus	Frauenburg
Dobele	Doblen	Ventspils	Windau
Jauņielgava	Friedrichstadt (Nairi)		
Jekabpils	Jakobstadt	Rivers	
Jelgava	Mitau	Daugava	Dvina
Kuldīga	Goldingen	Lielupe	Aa
Krustpils	Kreuzburg	Venta	Windau
Liepāja	Libau		

role in spreading that culture among the Jews of Riga. In due course, this community would constitute the leading group of merchants, physicians and lawyers. German was considered the language of refinement with Russian hardly spoken. The beginnings of assimilation were noted, as were inroads from Russia's burgeoning culture in the 1890's.

Unlike the Jews of Kurland, the Chabad Hasidim of White Russia arrived devoted to a very traditional way of life. They brought with them experience and enterprise acquired in the export to timber on a large scale by floating logs down the Dvina to Riga. After 1850, conditions to promote trade advanced Jewish rights and facilitated residence for certain craftsmen all over Latvia. There was considerable movement from the Pale of Settlement as merchants were admitted to guilds and university graduates granted domicile. By 1900, the Jewish population exceeded 20,000, considerably increased from the 5000 of 1860. Important enterprises in the timber business were owned and managed by devoted Hasidim who created an enduring Chabad movement. They added their own qualities of heart and feeling to the intellect and scholarship which characterized the Lithuanian tradition.

Russian culture, at its peak in the 1890's, entered the schools and Jewish life in Riga. It was nourished by trade and literature in particular. The revolutionary era dawned, and brought its own ferment. Riga's Jewry rapidly became bilingual. Yet as the Tsarist epoch ended, discriminatory laws reappeared, excluding and humiliating Jews. Once more and perhaps ironically, there was no Jewish future under Russia and the road of opportunity seemed pointedly German.

DVINSK, DUNABURG, DAUGAVPILS

The three names of this city, capital of Latgale, symbolizes its history of change. It was originally Dunaburg, founded in 1278 by the Livonian Knights, an order of German origin. This name lasted until the 19th

century when the Russians changed it to Dvinsk. It became Daugavpils in comparatively recent times. After 1561, Dvinsk was ruled by the kingdom of Lithuania and Poland as part of Latgale. The Russians took control in 1772, and although attacked and occupied by Napoleon, it remained in their hands until occupied by the Germans in 1914. The Bolsheviks held the city briefly in 1919 before Latvia's independence in 1920.

The river Dvina was central to the city's importance and its trade in timber. Winding through neighboring Russia and its forest, the river crosses Latvia during its 600-mile course. Lithuanians, White Russians, Poles, Germans and Ukrainians made up the population of Dvinsk together with Latvians and Jews. Literacy was poor in Latgale, and its Latvians were regarded as backward. Russian, considered inferior to the German of Livonia and Kurland, was spoken in the region. Jews were only permitted to settle in Dvinsk after 1850, but almost 1000 already lived there in the early 1800's. More than 30,000 Jews lived in the city by 1900, almost 50% of its population. Trade in leather, flax skins and tobacco joined timber as important economic activities.

Most Jews were merchants, with 40% working as artisans or craftsmen. Less than 10% were members of professions. Literacy was high, everyone being able to read and write Yiddish. Children started Cheder at three or four, and continued on to study Talmud. Trade schools for boys and girls were established to prepare them for the clothing and other industries. Municipal elementary schools for Jewish children had 300 pupils in 1901, tuition being in Russian. In that year, a school giving instruction in Hebrew was also founded. In a memorial tribute, Moshe Amir described Dvinsk as "the famed City and Mother in Israel, hospitable beyond belief, alive with community—creative, cultured and tolerant."

Some of the century's most distinguished rabbinic authorities were from Dvinsk. They included Reb Reuvele Dunaburger whose pupil, Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook, became Ashkenazic Chief Rabbi of Palestine in 1919. Two other authorities stand out: Rabbi Meier Simha Hacohen and Rabbi Joseph Rosen, the Gaon of Rogachov. Meier Simcha was the rabbi of Mitnagdim for 39 years. The

Rogachover, Joseph Rosen, served as Chassidic Rabbi for 50 years. Both were formidable Talmudic scholars, contributing major works of Jewish study, "Ohr Sameach" in the case of Meier Simcha and "Tsafenat Paaneah" by the Rogachover. In their works, both rabbis addressed the challenges of philosophy, science and secular influences on their communities. They demonstrated authority and scholarship, uniquely creating an environment free of the dispute and division that characterized much of Jewish life elsewhere.

Dvinsk's great hour came with the outbreak of war in 1914. Grand Duke Nikolayevitch, the Russian Commander, ordered the expulsion of Jews all along the Russo-German front on the charge of untrustworthiness and espionage. Tens of thousands of Jews were forced from their dwellings and transported deep into Russia. With exemplary

humanity and compassion, the Jewish community of Dvinsk worked day and night to aid the destitute men, women and children who passed through the city from nearby Lithuania and small towns in the area.

The War destroyed sources of Jewish livelihood and famine emptied the city. Meier Simcha chose to stay saying, "While nine Jews remain in Dvinsk, I will be the tenth for a minyan." He rejected pleas to leave, suffering with his community in its great hardship. This act of nobility and sacrifice would be long remembered. But to Dvinsk, the city of Jews, many would not return, diminishing its stature and greatness. Its history as a Jewish center, rich in tradition and secular achievement would endure, as would its unique reputation for tolerance among Jews in all their diversity.

To be continued . . .

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful for the background and historical detail on Latvia, Riga and particularly Dvinsk, to the following:

The Jews in Latvia, Association of Latvian and Estonian Jews in Israel, 1971.

Roman Blumenthal of Riga, our guide and mentor in Latvia during June 1992.

The Jewish Community of Daugavpils for hospitality and guidance during our 1992 family visit. The community recently published, *The Jews of Dvinsk*, in Russian.

Archive of Latvian and Estonian Jewry, Kibbutz Shfaim, Israel, which I visited in 1992.

In Cape Town, my parents, their family and landsleit who lived in the provenance of Dvinsk.

M.G.

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LATVIA SIG — Paid Members

Last Name	First Name	Address	City	State	Zip	Home	FAX	E mail
BECKER	Jerome	14222 NE 1st Lane	Belleuve	WA	98007	(206)562-0533		
BLUMENTHAL	Mark M.	133 New Hampshire NW	Washington	DC	20036	(202)331-8440	(202)332-1809	MMBlum@aol.com
FREISTADT	Naomi	227 E. 57th St. #4-H	New York	NY	10022	(212)752-4382		
GETZ	Mike	5450 Whitley Pk. Terr. #901	Bethesda	MD	20814	(301)493-5179	(301)493-9081	mgetz@capaccess.org 74557.1335@compuserve.com
GOLDSTEIN	Irene Saunders	4927 King David Blvd.	Annandale	VA	22003	(703)425-4488	(216)831-7375	
HERMAN	Deborah Levine	22449 Douglas Rd.	Shaker Hts.	OH	44122	(216)831-2727		
HEYMAN	Robert E.	8007-G Greenspring Way	Owings Mills	MD	21117			roberth378@aol.com
ISSROFF	Saul	29c Elsworthy Rd.	London	ENG	NW3 3BT	44171-722-4181		saull@delphi.com
JAFFEE	James A. (Bud)	141 Bridlewood Lane	Longwood	FL	32779			
LADEN	Gary	1737 Corcoran St. NW	Washington	DC	20009	(202)483-6567		
MARGOL	Howard	4430 Mt. Paran Pkwy NW	Atlanta	GA	30327	(404)261-8662	(404)261-5722	
PARITZ	Arlene Edelstein	202 Mayfair Rd.	Nashville	TN	37205	(615)297-7372		
RHODE	Harold	8805 Liberty Lane	Polomac	MD	20854	(301)299-8739	(301)983-1559	hrode@capaccess.org
RICE	Boris F.	11319 Wickersham Lane	Houston	TX	77077	(713)496-7152	(713)496-2290	
SAGENKAHN	Irwin	1009 Wyoming Avenue	Forty Fort	PA	18704	(717)288-4515		72377.2777@compuserve.com
SANDERS	Joan Oshlag	86 Ward Dr.	New Rochelle	NY	10804			
SIEGEL	Barbara	1404 Forest Ave.	Evanston	IL	60201	(708)869-1025	(312)942-2380	
SNYDER	Stephen	1609 Fieldthorn Dr.	Reston	VA	22094	(703)709-7511	(703)648-4828	ssnyder@bgrdg1.er.usgs.gov
WERLE	Marion	9355 Gothic Ave.	North Hills	CA	91343	(818)892-1433		vwfc34a@prodigy.com

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LATVIA FAMILY FINDER--Surnames

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<u>Surname</u>	<u>Shtetl</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>
BERMAN Louis	Caracian	PARITZ	Arlene Edelstein
BLANKENSTEIN	Liepaja (Libau)	SANDERS	Joan Oshlag
BURSTEIN	Courland	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
CHAUKIN	Riga	RHODE	Harold
DRUK	Krustpils (Kreuzburg)	MARGOL	Howard
FRIEDLANDER	Aizpute	FREISTADT	Naomi
FRIEDLANDER	Liepaja	FREISTADT	Naomi
FRIEDLANDER Hannah	Ventspils (Windau) Courland	SIEGEL	Barbara
GELBART Meyer (Meier)	Subate	GETZ	Mike
GELLMAN (GELBART)	Jacobpils	RICE	Boris F.
GELLMAN (GELBART)	Libau	RICE	Boris F.
GELLMAN (GELBART)	Riga	RICE	Boris F.
GERSHOVITZ	Daugavpils (Dvinsk)	LADEN	Gary
GETZ	Preiļi	WERLE	Marion
GETZ	Ribane	WERLE	Marion
GETZ Yehudah Leib	Subate	GETZ	Mike
GIWOWSKY	Riga	SANDERS	Joan Oshlag
GOLDBERG	Riga	RHODE	Harold
HERTZBERG Johanna	Tukumis Courland	SIEGEL	Barbara
HILLMAN	Bauska	RHODE	Harold
HILLMAN	Frederichstadt	RHODE	Harold
KANTER	Grobina	SNYDER	Stephen
KANTER	Libau (Liepaja)	SNYDER	Stephen
KANTOR	Riga	ISSROFF	Saul
KATZEFF	Riga	GOLDSTEIN	Irene Saunders
LEVINSON Israel	Ventspils (Windau) Courland	SIEGEL	Barbara
LOHAK	Riga	FREISTADT	Naomi
LOTKIN	Krustpils (Kreuzburg)	MARGOL	Howard
LOWENBERG	Liepaja (Libau)	SANDERS	Joan Oshlag
MENDELSON	Madona	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
MENDELSON	Skaistkalne (Schonberg)	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
NEVIAZHISKY	Libau	RHODE	Harold
NEVIAZHISKY	Riga	RHODE	Harold
REMER (REIMER)	Limbazi (Lemsal)	RICE	Boris F.
REMER (REIMER)	Riga	RICE	Boris F.
RHODE	Althaf	RHODE	Harold
RHODE	Bauska	RHODE	Harold
RHODE	Brunava	RHODE	Harold
RODE	Althaf	RHODE	Harold
RODE	Bauska	RHODE	Harold
RODE	Brunava	RHODE	Harold
SCHER	Plavinas	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
SCHER Dovid Chaim	Caracian	PARITZ	Arlene Edelstein

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LATVIA FAMILY FINDER--Surnames

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<u>Surname</u>	<u>Shtetl</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>
SCHER Ida Minnie	Caractan	PARITZ	Arlene Edelstein
SCHERR	Lazdones	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
SCHLOSSBERG	Aizpute	FREISTADT	Naomi
SCHLOSSBERG	Liepaja	FREISTADT	Naomi
SCHLOSSBERG	Riga	GOLDSTEIN	Irene Saunders
SCHOCHEN	Bauska	RHODE	Harold
SCHOCHEN	Brunava	RHODE	Harold
SCHOCHEN	Mitau	RHODE	Harold
SHAPIRO	Dvinsk	FREISTADT	Naomi
SHER	Jelgava (Mitau)	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
SHERR	Skaistkalne (Schonberg)	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
SHOHEN	Bauska	RHODE	Harold
SHOHEN	Brunava	RHODE	Harold
SHOHEN	Mitau	RHODE	Harold
SHULMAN	Riga	FREISTADT	Naomi
SINGER	Riga	FREISTADT	Naomi
SKUTELSKY	Preiļi	WERLE	Marion
SKUTELSKY	Pilbane	WERLE	Marion
SOCHEN	Bauska	RHODE	Harold
SOCHEN	Brunava	RHODE	Harold
SOCHEN	Mitau	RHODE	Harold
STEMBER	Liepaja (Libau)	SANDERS	Joan Oshlag
TSEMAKHOVICH	Libau	RHODE	Harold
TSEMAKHOVICH	Riga	RHODE	Harold
TUCH	Bauska	RHODE	Harold
TUCH	Frederichstadt	RHODE	Harold
WESTERMAN	Riga	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
YOSELOVICH	Riga	GOLDSTEIN	Irene Saunders
ZAK	Libau	RHODE	Harold
ZILBER	Riga	ISSROFF	Saul
		BECKER	Jerome
		BLUMENTHAL	Mark M.
		HEYMAN	Robert E.
		JAFFEE	James A. (Bud)
		SAGENKAHN	Irwin

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LATVIA FAMILY FINDER—Shtetls

Page 1

<u>Shtetl</u>	<u>Surname</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>
Aizpute	FRIEDLANDER	FREISTADT	Naomi
Aizpute	SCHLOSSBERG	FREISTADT	Naomi
Althaf	RHODE	RHODE	Harold
Althaf	RODE	RHODE	Harold
Bauska	HILLMAN	RHODE	Harold
Bauska	RHODE	RHODE	Harold
Bauska	RODE	RHODE	Harold
Bauska	SCHOCHEN	RHODE	Harold
Bauska	SHOHEN	RHODE	Harold
Bauska	SOCHEN	RHODE	Harold
Bauska	TUCH	RHODE	Harold
Brunava	RHODE	RHODE	Harold
Brunava	RODE	RHODE	Harold
Brunava	SCHOCHEN	RHODE	Harold
Brunava	SHOHEN	RHODE	Harold
Brunava	SOCHEN	RHODE	Harold
Caracian	BERMAN Louis	PARITZ	Arlene Edelstein
Caracian	SCHER Dovid Chaim	PARITZ	Arlene Edelstein
Caracian	SCHER Ida Minnie	PARITZ	Arlene Edelstein
Courland	BURSTEIN	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
Daugavpils (Dvinsk)	GERSHOVITZ	LADEN	Gary
Dvinsk	SHAPIRO	FREISTADT	Naomi
Frederichstadt	HILLMAN	RHODE	Harold
Frederichstadt	TUCH	RHODE	Harold
Grobina	KANTER	SNYDER	Stephen
Jacobpils	GELLMAN (GELBART)	RICE	Boris F.
Jelgava (Mitau)	SHER	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
Krustpils (Kreuzburg)	DRUK	MARGOL	Howard
Krustpils (Kreuzburg)	LOTKIN	MARGOL	Howard
Lazdones	SCHERR	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
Libau	GELLMAN (GELBART)	RICE	Boris F.
Libau	NEVIAZHSKY	RHODE	Harold
Libau	TSEMAKHOVICH	RHODE	Harold
Libau	ZAK	RHODE	Harold
Libau (Liepaja)	KANTER	SNYDER	Stephen
Liepaja	FRIEDLANDER	FREISTADT	Naomi
Liepaja	SCHLOSSBERG	FREISTADT	Naomi
Liepaja (Libau)	BLANKENSTEIN	SANDERS	Joan Oshlag
Liepaja (Libau)	LOWENBERG	SANDERS	Joan Oshlag
Liepaja (Libau)	STEMBER	SANDERS	Joan Oshlag
Limbazi (Lemsal)	REMER (REIMER)	RICE	Boris F.
Madona	MENDELSON	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
Mitau	SCHOCHEN	RHODE	Harold

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LATVIA FAMILY FINDER—Shtetls

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<u>Shtetl</u>	<u>Surname</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>
Mitau	SHOHEN	RHODE	Harold
Mitau	SOCHEN	RHODE	Harold
Plavinas	SCHER	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
Preiļi	GETZ	WERLE	Marion
Preiļi	SKUTELSKY	WERLE	Marion
Ribane	GETZ	WERLE	Marion
Ribane	SKUTELSKY	WERLE	Marion
Riga	CHAIKIN	RHODE	Harold
Riga	GELLMAN (GELBART)	RICE	Boris F.
Riga	GWOWSKY	SANDERS	Joan Oshlag
Riga	GOLDBERG	RHODE	Harold
Riga	KANTOR	ISSROFF	Saul
Riga	KATZEFF	GOLDSTEIN	Irene Saunders
Riga	LOHAK	FREISTADT	Naomi
Riga	NEVIAZHISKY	RHODE	Harold
Riga	REMER (REIMER)	RICE	Boris F.
Riga	SCHLOSSBERG	GOLDSTEIN	Irene Saunders
Riga	SHULMAN	FREISTADT	Naomi
Riga	SINGER	FREISTADT	Naomi
Riga	TSEMAKHOVICH	RHODE	Harold
Riga	WESTERMAN	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
Riga	YOSELOVICH	GOLDSTEIN	Irene Saunders
Riga	ZILBER	ISSROFF	Saul
Skaistkalne (Schonberg)	MENDELSON	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
Skaistkalne (Schonberg)	SHERR	HERMAN	Deborah Levine
Subate	GELBART Meyer (Meier)	GETZ	Mike
Subate	GETZ Yehudah Leib	GETZ	Mike
Tukums Courland	HERTZBERG Johanna	SIEGEL	Barbara
Ventspils (Windau) Courland	FRIEDLANDER Hannah	SIEGEL	Barbara
Ventspils (Windau) Courland	LEVINSON Israel	SIEGEL	Barbara
		BECKER	Jerome
		BLUMENTHAL	Mark M.
		HEYMAN	Robert E.
		JAFFEE	James A. (Bud)
		SAGENKAHN	Irwin