



The MIGRATION OF A SHTETL:
Migration from Mlynov and Mervits
to the US, Canada and Palestine

RESEARCH BY

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A note about the researcher/author:
Howard I. Schwartz, PhD, is descended from
the Demb and Gruber families in Mlynov.

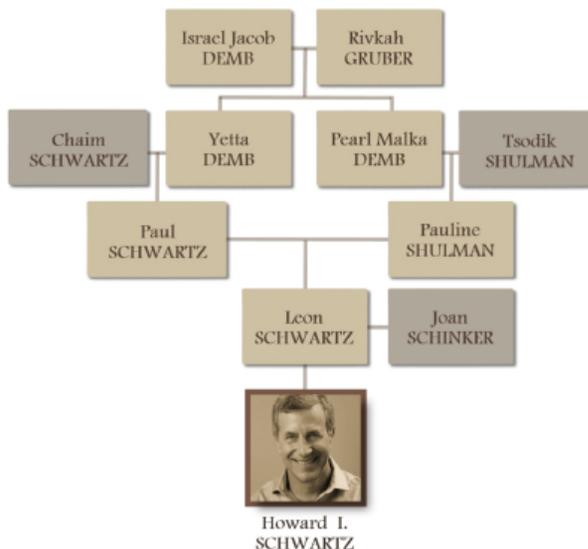
Howard's great-great grandparents were Israel Jacob Demb and Rivkah Gruber.

Two of their daughters were Yetta and Pearl Malka Demb. Sister Yetta married Chaim Schwartz and Sister Pearl Malka married Tsodik Shulman.

The son of Yetta and Chaim, Paul Schwartz, married his first cousin, the daughter of Pearl Malka and Tsodik Shulman, Pauline Shulman.

Paul and Pauline, both born in Mlynov, were Howard's paternal grandparents. They were the parents of Leon Schwartz, Howard's father.

**HOWARD SCHWARTZ'S
PATERNAL ANCESTRY**



After Howard's parents, Joan and Leon Schwartz, passed away, Howard began researching his family roots, an effort which almost naturally expanded into an interest in the story of his ancestors' hometown Mlynov. As was the case in his own family, he discovered that interfamilial marriages were common among many of the families in the small town of Mlynov.

Howard has been publishing the results of his research on a website about Mlynov. This website tells the story of what became of Mlynov and the families that once lived there.

<https://kchilalinks.jewishgen.org/Mlyniv/>

Contents

The Migration of the Mlynov and Mervits Shtetls	4
About This Document	4
Introduction	4
Wave I 1890–1910	4
Wave II 1910–1914	15
Wave III 1920–1929	31
Wave IV 1930–1941 Aliyah from Mlynov and Mervits	47
Wave V The Migration of Shoah Survivors	53

The Migration of the Mlynov and Mervits Shtetls

About This Document

This is a living document that will evolve as more stories are uncovered about those who were born in, lived in or descended from families in the shtetls of Mlynov and Mervits. The first version of this document was first distributed to Mlynov family descendants who came to a Baltimore reunion in 2019. Since then our understanding has grown of what became of those from Mlynov and Mervits families who made aliyah to Palestine or survived WWII and the Shoah. We know there are still gaps in our understanding and this document will be periodically updated as new discoveries come to light.

Introduction

There were three principal waves of migration from Mlynov and Mervits to the US: 1890–1909, 1910–1914, 1920–1929. As immigration was severely restricted to the US after 1924, and as the Zionist youth movement grew in popularity in Poland, some Mlynov youth and a few families made aliyah from Mlynov to British Mandate Palestine beginning in 1920 and continuing until 1938. The small number of those who survived the Mlynov ghetto liquidation headed to displaced person camps and eventually connected with family and made their way principally to the US, Canada and Israel.

Wave I 1890–1910

Getzel and Ida (Rivitz) Fax were the earliest pioneers we know about who left Mlynov for the United States, leaving in 1890 and 1891. They landed in Baltimore because it was the available passenger fare that Getzel was able to secure. After Getzel and Ida settled there, they were followed by in-laws and cousins from Mlynov making Baltimore the largest concentration of Mlynov immigrants. Between 1900–1910, migration from Mlynov was slow but more or less continuous to Baltimore before picking up speed between 1910–1914. Throughout this period, Baltimore continued to receive the most Mlynov and Mervits immigrants.

The earliest Mlynov immigrant to the New York area, Gedalia (Joseph) Gelberg, arrived in 1898 and settled in Jersey City. He was a blacksmith and opened a wagon repair shop. As far as we can tell, a small steady trickle of Mlynov immigrants would settle in the New York area between 1909–1914 and remain smaller in scope than the stream to Baltimore. A few Mlynov immigrants headed to

cousins in Providence, RI as well. Chicago does not become a destination until 1910–1914, when a small group of Mlynov immigrants follow a brother-in-law to the that area.

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
1890–91	<p>Getzel and Ida Fax were the pioneers who immigrated to Baltimore from Mlynov. They live at Centre Market until they settle at 818 E Pratt Street in 1898. They moved to 836 E Pratt by 1906, after the Baltimore fire. A number Mlynov immigrants who arrived in Baltimore stayed with the Faxes while they got on their feet.</p> <p>It seems likely that Getzel is the one arriving under the name “Georg Fox”, a name he uses again in later records, on Sept 24, 1891 traveling on the SS Munchen from Bremen to Baltimore. The manifest of Ida with his daughter Teresa has not been located.</p>	Fax	Baltimore
December 13, 1898	<p>“Gadalie / Gedale Gelberg” [Joseph Gelberg] travels on the SS Amsterdam from Amsterdam to New York. He is listed as 19, a cartwright (someone also wrote wheelright). His last residence was Dubno and he was headed to an uncle that appears to be “B Tepper” 112 Belmont Ave, Brooklyn. He is the first of the Gelberg brothers from Mlynov to arrive and will soon set up a wagon making business in Jersey City.</p>	Gelberg	Brooklyn
May 20, 1899	<p>Chaim Polaschuk (aka Hyman Polisuk) is age 23 when he and his wife Ester, age 20, and son Abram, age 11, arrive in Baltimore from Bremen on the SS Crefeld.</p> <p>Chaim had relatives in Mlynov but it is not clear where he was born. Later records call the place “Mert Ulicki”, which I suspect may be an attempt to transliterate Muravica, but this is not certain. Their destination is Ester’s relative, L. Sadusky (later Sody) at 625 E. Lombard.</p>	Polisuk / Polishuk	Baltimore

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
February 3, 1901	<p>"Schame Roskis" (Samuel Roskes), age 27, and listed as a laborer from "Luck," husband of Molly Demb from Mlynov, arrives traveling from Bremen to New York on the SS Dresden. He is headed to Baltimore to his brother-in-law [sic] "Pitzel Fax" (=Getzel) at 818 E Pratt.</p> <p>*Sam's wife Molly was sister of Bessie Demb who married David Rivitz, the brother of Getzel's wife Ida. David arrived a few weeks later.</p>	Roskes	Baltimore
February 20, 1901	<p>David "Rewitz" [Rivitz and later Hurwitz], husband of Bessie Demb, and brother of Ida Fax, age 35 and listed as a dealer, travels from Bremen to Baltimore on the SS Koln arriving Feb. 20, 1901.</p> <p>His last residence is somewhat illegible but probably an attempt to transcript Mlynov or Mervits. He is headed to "bil" [brother-in-law] Getzel Fax, 818 E Pratt.</p> <p>David had been commuting back and forth from Mlynov to Baltimore in the 1890s and made his permanent move in Feb. 1901. His daughter Clara Fram in her memoire talks about his leaving Mlynov.</p>	Rivitz [Hurwitz]	Baltimore
March 2, 1904	<p>"Salomon" Fox (Sam Fox), the brother of Getzel Fax, listed as age 23, married and a laborer, arrives in Baltimore on March 02, 1904, traveling from Bremen on the SS Rhein. He is headed to his brother "Gessel" Fax at 818 [E] Pratt.</p> <p>He lists his last residence as Brody, Austria. It is unknown if in fact Sam Fox spent time there.</p>	Fox / Fax	Baltimore
July 8, 1905	<p>"Hersch Hirsch" (Harry Hirsch), age 22, occupation illegible, traveling from Antwerp to New York on the SS Kroonland. Last residence "Mlinow." Destination a friend in New York. The writing is illegible but appears like J Israel 55 Ruttzer, which I assume is 55 Rutgers Street on the lower East side. His brothers and parents follow him the next few years.</p>	Hirsch	New York

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
Dec 10, 1906	<p>“Gedalie Girsch” (Jack Hirsch) traveled from Rotterdam to New York on the SS Rijndam. He is listed as 18 years of age, single and in an occupation related to “metal” but which is not legible. His last residence is also listed as “Milinoff”. Gdalie /Jack is headed to his brother “H. Girsch” at 86 Lewis Street where his brother had taken up residence, c/o of what is apparently the same friend his brother listed, but whose name now looks like “J. Waitzer”.</p>	Hirsch	New York
May 18, 1907	<p>Jechok Riwez (aka Yitzhak Rivitz), the son of Bessie Demb and David Hurwitz, arrived in Baltimore on May 18, 1907 traveling from Bremen on the SS Brandenburg. The manifest is pretty illegible. “Headed to father” scratched out and “uncle” written in and looks like 1836 E Pratt but was 836 E. Pratt, the address of the Faxes and where his father was living. The 1 in “1836” is probably the foot of the “f” in father.</p>	Rivitz (Hurwitz)	Baltimore
May 21, 1907	<p>Four men from Mlynov travel together on the SS Neiuw Amsterdam traveling from Rotterdam to New York, arriving May 21, 1907. One is headed to Baltimore and three to New York.</p> <p>“Moses Schwarz” (Morris Schwartz), age 30, a locksmith from "Mlinow" is headed to Baltimore to his brother (either S. or I.) Schwartz at 836 E Pratt, the home of the Faxes. It may have been his brother Israel who was already in Baltimore by then and then gone back to Mlynov before he returned again in March 1911. Morris’s other brother Michael Schwartz (also called “Heschie” and “Michel”) and wife Fannie, arrive in November of this same year. By 1910, Moses, his wife Fannie and son Paul and brother Michael are all at 813 E Pratt. Moses appears on “List 38” of the</p>	Schwartz	Baltimore
		Gelbstein	New York

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	<p>manifest.</p> <p>Isak Gelbstein appears on the same page of the manifest (“List 38”) six lines below Moses Schwarz. Isak is listed as age 25, a “taylor” and his last residence was Mlynov but he is listed as born in “Robaczew.” He is headed to his step-brother, F Finkelstein, at 364-366 E 10th St. New York. No further information has been discovered so far about him.</p> <p>Simon Goldberg, age 38 from “Mlynov”, appears on this manifest on “List 29.” (Morris and Isak appear on “List 38”). He is headed to a brother-in-law at 229 Second Street. The brother-in-law’s name is difficult to decipher but looks like F. Kanfed. This Simon Goldberg has not yet been identified but I assume is a relation to either the Gelberg family or Goldberg family from Mlynov.</p> <p>Chaim Yerukim Katz (soon to be Hyman Katz) (the father of the Yiddish poet Aleph Katz) and his oldest daughter Sifre Katz (later Sophie Cohen) were also on this ship, according to their later naturalization papers.</p> <p>I only found them on this manifest after I learned that Chaim’s wife, Annie Katz, had been born “Henie Hirsch” back in Mlynov. That provided the clue to finally identify Chaim Yerukim and his daughter Shifre.</p> <p>They appeared on List 20 of the manifest under the names “Jerichem Gircsh” and “Shifre Gircsh”. They had used “Girsh,” a variation on the maiden name of Chaim’s wife, Henie Hirsch. Their destination was a cousin “J. Weitzger” at 86 Lewis Street, the same address where Chaim’s nephews, Harry and Jack Hirsch, were also at the time living.</p>	Goldberg / Gelberg	New York
		Katz Hirsch	New York
May 22, 1907	<p>“Jacob Neuman” (Jacob Newman), husband of Chaya Hirsch (Clara Newman) from Mlynov. He is age 35, occupation “Dealer” and arrived in New York on the SS Astoria having traveled from Glasgow, Scotland.</p>	Neuman	New York

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	<p>Jacob was headed to his nephew Hersch Girsch c/o [name illegible] 86 Division St, NY. His place of birth is listed as simply Russia, though his 1912 Petition for Naturalization in Providence, RI, gives his birthplace as Coman Coshorski Russia, a place I have not yet identified. His nephew, Hersch Hirsch, had arrived July 8, 1905</p>		
<p>August 7, 1907</p>	<p>Abraham Gelberg was supposed to be on the SS Petersburg that was traveling from Rotterdam to New York on June 13, 1907. But his name is crossed out and he must have missed this passage for some unknown reason. Instead, he caught passage on the SS Carmania from Liverpool arriving in NY on August 7.</p> <p>Abraham is listed as a blacksmith, age 38, his wife Pearl (also called Fannie or Feige) is back in Radivilov, Volin. He is headed to brother Joe Gelberg 457 Pacific Av, Jersey City. It says he was born in "Malinow"</p>	<p>Gelberg</p>	<p>Jersey City</p>
<p>August 20 , 1907</p>	<p>Abraham Hirsch, the second Hirsch brother to arrive, traveled from Rotterdam to New York on the SS Nordau, arriving on Aug. 21, 1907. He is listed as age 16 and a laborer.</p> <p>Abraham is traveling with another family as a nephew. Their family name is transcribed by Ancestry as Perisi. They are probably related to Abraham's mother, whose maiden name was Kolter. This family lists their closest relationship back in Europe as Mechel Koller or Kolter.</p> <p>Abraham is headed to his brother Aaron (also called Harry above) at 86 Lewis Street in New York, in the Lower East Side. His last residence is listed as "Dubne" but he was probably just aligning with the information of the family he was traveling with. According to his Declaration of Intention, signed on January 18, 1910 in the Southern District of New York, his birthplace was "Mlinow," Russia.</p>	<p>Hirsch</p>	<p>New York</p>

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
September 19, 1907	<p>Gershen Gelberg (Jacob Geberg) (son of Nathan Gelberg), traveled from Libau, Russia (now Latvia) on SS Moskova arriving in NY on Sept. 19, 1907. He was 16 years old and listed as a painter.</p> <p>Gershen's last residence is what I believe reads "Wolyn, Merwitz" (=Mervits in the district of Volyn). Ancestry mistranscribes this as "Wilna." His closest relative there is N. Goldberg (likely Nathan Gelberg, his father). Like Abraham who arrived in August, Gershen is headed to "brother" Joe Goldberg-457 "Facific" (=Pacific) Ave, Jersey City.*</p> <p>*In my longer discussion of the Gelberg family, I conclude that Gershen is Nathan Gelberg's son Jacob and not Joseph's brother and was likely mistaking his relationship to avoid customs' issues.</p>	Gelberg	Jersey City
November 14, 1907	<p>Three travelers from Mlynov and Mervits traveled together from Bremen to Baltimore on the SS Brandenburg. Two of them are from the Schwartz family and one from the Weinstein family.</p> <p>"Mschil Schwarz" (also Heschie and later Michael Schwartz) age 39, listed as a locksmith, is accompanying his sister-in-law, Ester Schwars, age 25, whose occupation as tailoress is scratched out. They are both from "Malinow." They are headed to his brother and her husband, "Masitz" (Moses) Schwartz, at 836 E Pratt.</p>	Schwartz	Baltimore
	<p>Moses had already arrived earlier in May of 1907. Ester lists a father "Mordche Schwars" back in "Malinow" and it is unknown whether she also was born a Schwartz or was just referring to the name of her father-in-law.</p> <p>Michael lists his wife "Sheindel Schwarz" still back in Malinow. By 1910, the two Schwartz brothers are living at 813 E. Pratt Street. Ester has given birth to a son Paul Schwartz in 1909.</p>	Weinstein	Baltimore

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	<p>Moses Werchowta (Morris Weinstein) (also known in documents as Moses Werchiwken) from “Merwits” is listed next to Michael Schwartz on the manifest. His closest relative back in Mervits is his “father Schlome”, the last name somewhat illegible but may be some variation of Werchow. His destination is a brother in Baltimore at 175 Central Ave around the corner from Pratt Street. The brother’s name appears to be Goldbaum or something like that.</p> <p>His sister Chana Mollie Weinstein (later Mollie Present) arrives in August 1912 traveling with one of the Fishman girls.</p>		
June 27, 1908	<p>Rubin Herz, age 28, arriving from Hamberg to NY on SS Amerika. His wife Bassie is back in “Mlinow”. He was headed to his brother-in-law Louis Berkowitz, at what looks like 114 Forsyth Street in New York.</p>	Herz	New York
1908	<p>Mollie (Demb) Roskes, wife of Sam Roskes who arrived in 1901, arrives with son David. The passenger manifest of Mollie and David has not been found. We know, however, they are living in Baltimore by early 1909 when her sister Bessie Hurwitz (Pesse Demb) arrives, as recounted in the memoir of Bessie’s daughter, Clara (Hurwitz) Fram.</p>	Roskes	Baltimore
Feb. 2, 1909	<p>Bessie [Demb] Hurwitz (“Pesie Riwetz”) arrived Feb. 2, 1909 with her mother-in-law, Lisel Rivitz, and three youngest daughters, Minnie, Rose, and Clara. They traveled on the SS Martha Washington from Trieste to New York. They are headed to Bessie’s husband, David, who was still living with the Fax family at 836 E Pratt St.</p>	Rivetz / Hurwitz	Baltimore

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
April 9, 1909	<p>Following the path taken by Bessie Hurwitz, two Mlynov lads were traveling together from Trieste, Italy to New York on the SS Alice.</p> <p>Meyer Fishman (“Meier Fischman”), is listed as age 28, a laborer and born in Mlynov. His closest relative listed is his wife Chaye Fischman (Ida Goldseker) back in Mlynov. is headed to a cousin whose name appears like I. or J. Ganer at 20 Canal St. in New York. By 1911,* Meyer is living with the Fax family at the 836 E Pratt St. address.</p>	Fishman	New York
	<p>Simon Goldberg is listed next to Meyer. His identity has not yet been established. His first name is scratched out and someone wrote what looks like Simon. He is listed as age 35, also a laborer and born in Mlynov, and his closest relative is his wife Rifka back in Mlynov. He is headed to an S Goldberg, at 1135, street name illegible, NY.</p> <p>*We know Meyer Fishman was in Baltimore by March 1911 from the passenger manifest of Nathan Fishman who is headed to his nephew Meyer Fishman at that address.</p>	Goldberg	New York

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
July 15, 1909	<p>Isaac Hirsch ("Eisik Girsch") travels from Bremen to Baltimore on the SS Frankfort, headed to his brother "H. Girsch". He is listed as age 30 and a factory laborer.</p> <p>His birthplace is listed as "Mlynov". His last residence, though somewhat illegible, appears to be "Trochenbrod, G Wolhynea" [for Gubernia Volynhia, the name of the district] which was 30 miles north of Mlynov. This seems to be confirmed by the fact that there are a few other travelers from Trochenbrod listed more legibly just above him on the manifest and with whom it appears he was traveling.</p> <p>His closest relative listed still back there is his wife "Sure Girsch." Online family trees suggest her maiden name was "Coopersmith," though it appears from her 1912 manifest, that it may have been a Yiddish variation of that, since her mother's name there is listed as Rifka Kyfer or Kypher.</p> <p>We can speculate that Isaac stayed overnight in Baltimore with other Mlynov immigrants before continuing onto his final destination in New York and his brother "H. Girsch" again c/o J. Weitzer at 86 (unit 26) Lewis Street.</p>	Hirsch	NY via Baltimore
Aug 10, 1909	<p>Yetta ("Itte") Gelberg, the oldest daughter of Abraham and Fannie Gelberg traveled on the SS Ryndam from Rotterdam to NY. Her father Abraham had been born in Mlynov. Yetta arrived two years after her father and a year before her mother and siblings. There are two records of her passage, one a passenger manifest and one a record of aliens detained in special inquiry.</p> <p>Yetta is age 16, a seamstress, and lists her mother Feige Gelberg as living back in "Radjmilow" Wolin (today Radyvyliv, Ukraine), which she also lists as her birthplace. She is headed to her father Abraham Gelberg at 457 Pacific Ave Jersey Av, Jersey.</p>	Gelberg	Jersey City

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
December 14, 1909	<p>Four members of the Hirsch family arrive traveling with another young woman from Mlynov from the Shargel family.</p> <p>Mollie (Shargel) Feingold (“Mali Schargel”), age 19, traveled on the SS Finland from Antwerp to NY. She lists her father [Yosel?] Shargel as her closest relative back in “Mlynov” where she was also born. She was headed to her uncle Weiner [first name illegible] c/o an address that is illegible.</p> <p>Ephraim Hirsch (“Efraim Firz”), his wife “Gittel” and their children, are traveling listed next to Mollie Shargel. Several of Ephraim and Gittel’s sons had already arrived. With them is their younger son and daughter, Abe (soon to be Lewis), age 11, and Yeute (soon to be Jennie), age 10. Their closest relative back in Mlynov is Ephraim’s sister Pesie Galperin (Pessie Halperin). They are headed to their son / brother Harry Einig Georg (Harry Girsch) c/o [illegible] 248 E. 116th Ave in New York’s East Harlem where the family had moved.</p>	Shargel	New York
		Hirsch	New York

Wave II 1910–1914

The pace of immigration from Mlynov increased from 1910 until 1914 when WWI broke out and ended immigration until after the War. Since husbands often came first with the intention of establishing themselves and then bringing their families over, a number of Mlynov men were separated from their wives and children during the War years. By far the largest immigration was to Baltimore in this period, concentrating first in East Baltimore at 836 E Pratt Street and 104 Albemarle Streets where the first Mlynov immigrants had landed. Some migration to New York continues in this period as well as some to Chicago.

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
Jan. 23, 1910	“Pinchas Neustein” (Paul Neustein) , who had married Chava Berger (Eva Neustein) from Mlynov, traveled on the SS Cassel from Bremen to NY. He is listed as age 30, a tailor, and his last residence as Lutsk and his closest relative, his wife Chane Neustein (Chaya Hirsch) is back in “Mlynov, Wolhyn,” Russia. He was headed to Baltimore temporary to his cousin M. Fischmann at 836 E Pratt St , the address of Getzel and Ida Fax, where Meyer Fishman among other Mlynov immigrants was getting on his feet. He then headed to Chicago probably on the B&O railroad.	Neustein / Berger	Baltimore (then Chicago)
June 23, 1910	Benjamin “Schwarz” arrived in Baltimore on the SS Rhein traveling from Bremen. He is listed as 19, a tailor. He lists his father Chaim Schwarz as his closes relative back in “Mlynow, Vohlyn.”His destination is uncle “Yokel Fax” (Getzel Fax) at 836 E Pratt St , where a number of other Mlynov immigrants were living. Getzel was not actually Ben’s uncle. But one of Ben’s aunts (Pesse Demb) had married Getzel’s brother-in-law, David Hurwitz. Ben’s parents and brothers would arrive in 1912.	Schwartz	Baltimore

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
July 10, 1910	<p>Abraham Gelberg's wife Fannie and children and Isadore Borodacz (Barditch) travel on the SS Nieuw Amsterdam travel from Rotterdam to New York. It is not certain that they were traveling together though both Fannie and Isadore's spouses were born in Mlynov. The Gelberg family appears on the manifest on list 13 and Isadore Barditch appears on list 11.</p> <p>Feige (also Fannie and Pearl) Gelberg, the wife of Mlynov born Abraham Gelberg and their five children travel from Rotterdam to NY on the SS Nieuw Amsterdam arriving in NY on July 10, 1910. They are headed to husband/ father Avrum at 228 Metropolitan c/o Farber family, Brooklyn.</p>	Gelberg	Brooklyn
	<p>Feyge is 35. The children listed are Sime-11, Gishel-9, Mottie-7, Lea-3 and Moses-3. Feyge lists her closest relative in "Radjmilow" as her mother and it appears her name is "Mindel." That her mother was living in Radivilov may explain why the family was living there and the children were all born there, even though Feyge puts her own birthplace as "Malanow."</p> <p>Isadore Barditch ("Jehiel Borodacz), was married to Mlynov born Bassa Teitelbaum, and father of Sylvia (Barditch) Goldberg, who later was a member of the Book Committee that produced the Mlynov Memorial Book. Jehiel is listed as age 34, a laundryman and his last residence and birthplace was Lutsk where his wife "Basia Boruducs" was still living. He was headed to an uncle Jos Rosenbaum c/o 11th St, New York.</p>	Borodacz (Barditch)	Illegible (but he shows up in Baltimore)

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
March 31, 1911	<p>Three Mlynov husbands were traveling together on the SS Chemnitz from Bremen to Baltimore one of their daughters was supposed to be on board but her name was scratched out.</p> <p>“Nutli Fischmann” (Nathan Hyman Fishman), an uncle of Meyer Fishman, arrives in Baltimore sailing from Bremen on the SS Chemnitz. He is listed as 46 and a miller. His last residence was “Mlynov” and his wife “Malke Fischmann” is still there. Nathan is going to his nephew Meyer who is living with the Faxes at 836 E Pratt St. His daughter “Chawne Fischmann” (Annie Fishman) is scratched out and written over with the words “not on board.” She missed the trip but arrived a month later.</p>	Fishman	Baltimore
	<p>“Israel Schwarz” (Schwartz), Benjamin’s uncle, is listed as 36 a tailor and his last residence as USA. Someone has writing “mourning” across where you usually put Nationality and Race or People. This suggests Israel is coming back to the US after a trip back to Mlynov for a death in the family. His birthplace is “Mlynov” and closest relative is his wife, Sure Schwarz, back in Mlynov, the sister of Meyer Fishman. Israel is headed to his “brother-in-law Sam Roskes” at 104 Albemarle St. Sam is not actually Israel’s brother-in-law. Rather, Sam’s wife, Mollie Roskes, is the sister of Israel’s brother’s wife, Yetta (Demb).</p>	Schwartz	Baltimore
	<p>“Usher Teitelbaum” [Harry Tatelbaum], age 23, a “farm laborer”, is also listed as having been in the US previously. His father Itzig Teitelbaum is his closest relative back in Mlynov which is also his birthplace. The family name back in Mlynov was “Ferteybaum” and Harry’s father was also called “Icik Starost” in the Mlynov Memorial book. Harry is headed to his uncle “Heshel” or “Mechel” [Michael] Schwartz (see above) who is living at 813 E Pratt. 836 E. Pratt is scratched out and perhaps was his original destination but had by then become too crowded with immigrants.</p>	Teitelbaum	Baltimore

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
July 31, 1911	<p>“Chaje (Hirsch) Neuman” (i.e., Clara Newman), wife of Jacob Newman, arrived with their four children in New York on the SS Rotterdam traveling from from the city of the same name. Clara is listed as age 33. The children with her are Chuna (Hyman) age 12, Hersch (Harry) age 9, Sure (Sophie) age 7, and Pinches (Benjamin) age 5. The ages of the children given here do not precisely match their dates of birth as later recorded, but there are many possible reasons for the discrepancy.</p> <p>Clara indicates her family’s last permanent address is Kowel, Russia, a town that is 100 km (68 m) north and west from Mlynov. Why the family had been living in Kowel is not clear. Clara, her siblings, and all her children had been born in Mlynov.</p> <p>The manifest indicates Clara’s closest relative in Kowel is her mother, “Lipe Hirsch” [Liebe] . However, we know that this is not Lipe’s permanent residence since all of her children (i.e., Clara’s siblings) were born in Mlynov. Furthermore, by 1913 Lipe was apparently back in Mlynov as indicated on the manifest of Clara’s sister, Zelda (Girsch) Berger, who arrived in the US in 1913 headed to Chicago.¹</p> <p>Clara and her children indicate they are headed to Providence, RI to join her husband Jacob Newman at 248 Charles Street.</p>	Hirsch / Newman	Providence, RI
January 19, 1911	<p>“Itzik Schargel” (Julius Shargel) arrives in New York traveling from Hamburg on the SS President Grant. He is listed as age 18, an "ironer," and his last residence and birthplace was Mlinow. His closest relative there was his father Josef Schargel. Itzik was headed to an uncle [illegible] Weiner in NY, likely the brother of his mother Yetta Breindl Weiner, which was also where his sister headed in 1909. He made a move to Baltimore sometime before 1920.</p>	Shargel	New York

¹ Zelda (Girsch) Berger arrived in the US on May 29, 1913 traveling on the SS Chemnitz from Bremen with two of her daughters. See on <https://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/Mlyniv/> for my account of “The Berger Family from Mlynov” published

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
April 11, 1911	<p>“Chane Fischmann” (Annie Fishman), daughter of Nathan, future wife of Benjamin Schwartz, arrives from Bremen in Baltimore on the SS Main. She was supposed to have been traveling to the US with her father a month earlier in March but she was not on board and her name is scratched out on his manifest. Her father had not yet arrived in the port of Baltimore by the time she left Bremen. This is probably why she gives her destination as her cousin Meyer Fishman at the Faxes address, 836 E Pratt St.</p> <p>She is listed as age 17, and a “servant” probably attempting to quell worries about being a “likely public charge” since she was traveling as a single, unmarried woman. Her last residence and birthplace was Mlynov and her closest relative there was her mother Malke Fischmann.</p>	Fishman	Baltimore
November 1, 1911	<p>“Israel Erbmman” (Israel Herman), husband of Mollie (sometimes Mary in the records) (Gruber) Herman, left England where his family was living and landed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada traveling on the SS Uranium. He is listed as 29, his occupation as carpenter and lists his destination as Montreal.</p> <p>He made his way by railroad to Toronto and took a ferry to Buffalo, NY entering on November 27, 1911. On a record recording his entrance into the US, he lists his wife Malia as back in London at 516 Oxford Street. He is headed to the Roskes family, the family of his wife’s aunt, at 104 Albemarle St, which was becoming a secondary landing place for Mlynov immigrants. His wife and children would follow him in August 1912.</p>	Herman	Baltimore

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
December 22, 1911	<p>Two Mlynov “Gilberg” men, and one of their eldest daughters, arrive in New York traveling from Hamburg on the SS President Grant. One is named Mojsche Gilberg and the other is Nussen Gilberg and his daughter Sima.</p> <p>Mojsche is the son of Eta (Schuchman) and Leibish Gelberg. Nussen is the son of Pinchas. Mojsche adopts the name Goldberg in America and Nussen joined his brothers who adopted the family name Gelberg. The fact that these Mlynov travelers were on the same ship and on consecutive lists (List 20 and 21) strongly suggests that they knew other, were traveling together, and may have been related, though that has not yet been conclusively established.</p> <p>“Mojsche Gilberg” (Moishe /Morris Goldberg) is listed as age 36 and his occupation is “joiner”. His last residence and birthplace is listed as “Mlynow,” and his closest relative listed there is his wife Gitel. Moishe is headed to a cousin “Idel Gilberg at an address this is illegible but appears to be “60 Grokerd St” but is identified by Moshe’s daughter, Edith, as 60 Orchard Street. Moishe is joined by his sister Sarah (Gelberg) Spector who comes in 1913, though her record has not yet been located. His wife, Gittel, and their children don’t arrive until 1921.</p>	Gelberg / Goldberg	New York
	<p>“Nussen Gilberg” (Nathan Gelberg) and his daughter Sima (Sara Epstein) appear on List 21 on the SS Grant manifest. Nussen is listed as age 51, and a “dealer” and his oldest daughter Sima is age 17 and listed as a “tailores” Their last residence and birthplace are “Melynnow.” They are headed to their son/brother Gershen Gilberg (Jacob Gelberg) at 184 ½ E. 7th Street, who had arrived in 1907. Nathan’s brothers, Gedale (Joseph) Gelberg and Abraham Gelberg had also previously arrived in 1898 and 1907 respectively. Nussen’s second wife, Ruchel, and some of his other children, will arrive in 1914.</p>	Gelberg / Goldberg	New York

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
January 27, 1912	<p>A young mother named Ida (Goldseker) Fishman (soon to be Gresser) and her son, Berl, are accompanied by a sixteen year old young man, named Zavel Schwartz. They traveled from Bremen to Philadelphia on the SS Brandenburg.</p> <p>“Chaje Fishman” [Ida (Goldseker) Fishman] is listed as 23 and her son “Berl” is listed as age 4. Their last residence and birthplace is given as “Mlynov” and their closest relative there was Ida’s father “Simon Guleckon” [Shimon Goldseker]. They are heading to her husband (and uncled) Meyer Fishman, at 836 E. Pratt St in Baltimore, the address of the Fax family. Ida and Meyer divorced shortly after she arrived, and she married Ben Gresser who also adopted her son Ben.</p>	Fishman, Goldseker, Gresser	Baltimore
	<p>“Zavel Schwartz” (Samuel Schwartz), age 16, appears next to Ida and Ben on the manifest, but one row earlier (on the previous list). He is listed as a farm laborer. Zavel’s last residence and birthplace are listed as “Mlynov” and his closest relative there is his mother Sheindel. He is headed to his father Mechel Schwarz at 813 E. Pratt St.</p>	Schwartz	Baltimore
February 9, 1912	<p>“Peisach Poliszuk” (Pesach Ellis Polishuk) traveled from Bremen to Philadelphia on the SS Kohn. He is listed as age 22 and a laborer. His last residence and birthplace was “Mynow” and his closest relative there was “Gitel Poliszuk”. He is headed to his (uncle scratched out) “Alter Polesuk” (Hyman Polushuk), who had arrived in May 1899 and was living in Baltimore at 1013 Watson Str.</p>	Polishuk	Baltimore

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
May 23, 1912	<p>A young Mlynov man, Nathan Berger, accompanies a young Mlynov woman, "Henye Weiner", on the SS Brandenburg from Bremen to Baltimore. Nathan is headed to Chicago and Henie is headed to Baltimore.</p> <p>Nuchim (Nathan) Berger, was the first of the Mlynov Bergers to arrive in the US. He is listed as 23, a tailor, and his last residence and birthplace was "Mlynow." His closest relative listed is his mother "Selde" (Zelda) Berger, suggesting that his father Ben Zion had probably already passed away by this point. He is headed to Chicago to his brother-in-law, Mr. P. Neistein, at 1348 Elbourn Ave which may have been "Elburn Ave". Paul Neistein had arrived already in 1910. Nathan's mother Zelda and two sisters and his future wife Rose Steinberg will arrive in 1913.</p> <p>Heine Weiner (Annie? Weiner) is listed as age 20, and a tailor. Her last residence and birthplace was "Mlynow". Her closest relative back in Mlynov is her brother "Etaig Weiner". She is headed to her cousin at A Sody (Abraham Sadowsky) at 923 Stiles St in Baltimore.</p>	Berger	Baltimore / Chicago
		Weiner	Baltimore
August 11, 1912	<p>"Mary Herman" (Mollie (Gruber) Herman) (wife of Israel Herman) and four children travel on the SS Campania from Liverpool to NY. "Mary" is listed as age 30, Jane (Jennie) 11, Sara 6, Hyman (Albert) 4, Rebecca 2.</p> <p>Their birthplace is listed as "Plotsk" (Lutsk?), Russia. However, Mollie and her oldest daughter Jennie were born in Mlynov. The family lived for a time in Austria, where a son had been born and died young. The next child, Sarah, had been born in Austria as well, but the next two children, Hyman and Rebecca, were born in England where the family had been living for a time.</p> <p>Their closest friend listed there was Mrs. Solomon 314 Oxford Steet, Stepney London 6. They are headed to Mollie's husband, Israel Herman, who is still living at the home</p>	Gruber / Herman	Baltimore

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	of her aunt Mollie (Demb) Roskes, at 104 Albemarle St. Israel had already arrived in November 1911. Israel and Mollie would have two additional children in Baltimore.		
August 7, 1912	Two young women one from "Mlynov" and one from "Merwitz" arrive together on the SS Hanover traveling from Bremen to Philadelphia together. They are: "Tore Hene" Fischman (later Anna Semiatin) , (daughter of Nathan and Malke Fishman, and sister of Anna Fishman) is listed as age 16 and a maid. Her last residence and birthplace is "Mlynov" and her closest relative there is her mother "Chaje Malke Fischmann." She is headed to join her father "Chaim Note" (Hyman Nathan) Hyman at 1130 E Lombard Str , who had arrived earlier in March 1911.	Fishman	Baltimore
	"Chane Malke" Weinstein , is listed as age 19, and a maid. Her last residence and birthplace is given as "Merwitz" (Mervits), and her closest relative there is her father "Schulme Weinstein." She is is going to a brother Morris Weinstein at 1112 Lombard Str.	Weinstein	Baltimore
November 22, 1912	Two Mlynov families and nephews arrive on the SS. Neckar from Bremen to Philadelphia. They appear on different pages of the manifest but were related and clearly traveling together. "Chaim Schwartz and Yenta (Demb)" (Yetta and Hyman Schwartz) arrive with their two younger sons "Nuchim" (Norton) and "Poritz" (Paul H.) arrive. Chaim is 48, and a "dealer." Yetta is 42, Nuchim, 11 and Paul is mistakenly listed as 18 (but was likely 12). Their last residence and birthplace was "Mlynov" and their closest relative there was Chaim's mother, Lea Schwartz, suggesting that Chaim's father Peretz had died already. They appear on List 5 of the manifest. They are headed to the address of Yetta and Chaim's oldest son, Benjamin, who had arrived already in June 1910. He was living at 111 Gay Street North, a distance from away from the rest of the Mlynov	Schwartz	Baltimore

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	<p>immigrants. By 1914, the family has moved to 104 Albemarle to live with Yetta's sister's family, the Roskes.</p> <p>"Sore Schwartz" [Sarah (Fishman) Schwartz], wife of Israel Schwartz, age 36, arrives with her children, Chaia (Irene Edelstein), age 11, and Peretz (Paul), age 10. Though they appear on a different list (list 1), she is clearly traveling with the family of her brother-in-law, Chaim Schwartz. Their last residence and birthplace was "Meynow" and their closest relative there was "Lise Schwartz," her husband's mother. They are headed to her husband, Israel Schwartz, who has now moved to 1152 E Lombard St, which would become a new landing spot for Mlynov immigrants. Israel had arrived earlier in March 1911.</p> <p>"Nussen Gruber" (Nathan Gruber), age 22, is accompanying the group (appearing on list 7). He is traveling with his aunt Yetta (Demb) Schwartz, who was sister of his father. His birthplace is given as "Mlynov" but his last residence was "Novogrod" (Novohrad-Volyns'kyi) and his closest relative near there is his father "Simahs" (Simha) Gruber who he indicates was in "Berditcheff" (Berdychiv) / Kiev. He is headed to the home of his b.i.l. (brother-in-law) Israel Herman at 106 Albemarle St.</p> <p>"Mojochs Fischman" (Morris Fishman) is listed right next to Nussen Gruber. He is age 22, and a "bush maker." Morris is also traveling with his aunt, Sarah (Fishman) Schwartz. Morris was the son of her brother, David Fishman. His last residence and birthplace is "Mlynov" and his closest relative there a Fischman brother, probably signaling that both his parents were deceased. He is headed with his Aunt Sarah to the address of her husband Israel Schwartz, at 1152 E Lombard.</p>	Fishman / Schwartz	Baltimore
		Gruber	Baltimore
		Fishman	Baltimore
January 21, 1913	"Schapsy Gruber (Samuel Gruber) , brother of Nathan Gruber and Mary (Gruber) Herman, traveled from Bremen to Baltimore on the SS Brandenburg. He is 21 and like his brother, who had arrived in Nov. 1912, he is listed as a "brush maker." His last residence and birthplace is "Mlynov" and his closest relative there is his father Simcha Gruber, showing that his father had returned to Mlynov from Berdichev	Gruber	Baltimore

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	between November 1912 and January 1913. . He is headed to his brother Nathan Gruber who is at 104 Albemarle St , which was also the address of his sister Mollie Herman and his aunt Mollie (Demb) Roskes.		
May 30, 1913	<p>A party of seven Mlynov travelers, representing three different families, arrived in Philadelphia from Bremen on the SS Chemnitz. They were headed to Chicago together. Five of the travelers were members of the Berger family. They were accompanied by the father of the Wulach (Wallace) family and a young woman from the Steinberg family.</p> <p>"Selde Berger" (Zelda Berger) is listed as 38, widowed ("wd") with two daughters Sheindel (Sarah Berger), age 21, and Chowe Neistein (Eva Berger Neistein), age 28, and Eva's two children, "Chaster" (Ida), age 5, and "Reisel" (Rose), age 2. Zelda's son Symon (Samuel) was supposed to be on the ship too, but his name is scratched out and he came a month later.</p> <p>They all list their last residence and birthplace as "Mlinow". Zelda indicates her mother "Liebe Girsch" (Hirsch) is her closest relative back there. Her father must not have been alive at this point. The Berger party were headed to Zedla's son (and the sisters' brother) Nathan Berger at 810 Hermitage Ave, who had arrived in 1912.</p>	Berger	Chicago
	<p>Ruchel Steinberg, age 22, a dressmaker, is also traveling with them. Ruchel was probably already betrothed to Nathan Berger, whom she will soon marry after arriving and become Rose Berger. She is the daughter of Abraham Steinberg and Sarah Hanna (Shulman), the sister of Tsodik Shulman. On the manifest, she indicates she is headed to Wisconsin, to her brother "Szlорise" (Simon Steinberg), recorded in Shulman family trees as "Shlermieh". Simon had arrived earlier and gone to live in Milwaukee, Wisconsin with his first cousin, David Shulman.</p>	Steinberg / (Shulman descendant)	Chicago

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	<p>“Jankel Wulach” (Jacob Wallace), age 40 and a tailor, was also accompanying the group. His birthplace and last residence is also listed as “Mlinow” and his closest relative there was his wife Sura Wulach. Like the rest of the Bergers, he too is headed to his, Paul Neistein, identified as his nephew, at 810 Hermitage. Jacob’s wife and two of his sons join him in Chicago in the 1920s. His two sons were among the Mlynov boys who came to the US via Buenos Aires.</p>	Wulach / Wallace	Chicago
May 31, 1913	<p>“Gittel Poleszuk” (Ida Polashuk), wife of Ellis (Pesach Eliyahu) Polashuk, arrives in Baltimore from Bremen traveling on the SS Hannover. She is 22 at the time and has with their only daughter at the time, “Tossie” (Ceclia Polashuk), age 9.</p> <p>Gittel lists their last residence and birthplace as “Ulicki”(probably Oleyka) and her closest relative there is her father (F. or T.) Edelstein. They likely had left Mlynov where they had been living and went back to her hometown of Oleyka after her husband left for the States in Feb. 1912. They are headed to her husband “Pejchali Polerzuk” address at 56 Beacock Mill Road, Hannover, Md. ²</p>	Polishuk / Edelstein	Baltimore
June 19, 1913	<p>“Szymon” (Samuel) Berger, age 19, a tailor, son of Zelda and Ben Zion Berger, was supposed to have been traveling with his mother and sisters in the larger Berger party to the US in May 1913. However, his name had been scratched out on their manifest and we find him arriving less than a month later, obviously catching a passage not long after they left. He left Bremen on the SS Neckar and arrived in Baltimore on June 19, 1913.</p> <p>His last residence was “Mlynov” and his birthplace listed as “Mlinow”. His closest relative there was his grandmother Leibe Girsch (Hirsch), of the large Hirsch family. Samuel was headed to brother Nathan Berger at 810 Hermitage in Chicago. Landing in Baltimore he likely spent a night with one of the other Mlynov immigrants who had settled there.</p>	Berger	Chicago

² Address deciphered by Barry Stadt.

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
July 14, 1913	<p>"Malsche Erbmann" (Moishe / Morris Herman), age 48, "watch maker" traveled from Bremen to Baltimore on SS Koln. His last residence and birthplace was Dubno and his closest relative there was his wife Golda Erbmann. He was headed to his son "I Hermann" at 106 Albemarle. His son Israel had arrived Nov 1, 1911.</p>	Herman	Baltimore
July 25, 1913	<p>"Gedon Prylak" (Gedalia George Priluck), age 3, traveled from Trieste, Italy to New York on the SS Saxonia. His last residence is "Murawicz" (Mervis / Muravica). His closest relative there is his wife Golda Steinberg. She will not arrive until 1922.</p>	Priluck	New York / later moves to Providence
August 24, 1913	<p>Two Mlynov men travel from Antwerp to Quebec on the SS Montreal. It seems likely they were traveling together even though Josel Schuchman appears on List 111 and Abram Lerner appears on List 4.</p> <p>"Josel" (Joseph) Schuchman is age 40 and a "laborer." His last residence was "Mlynow" and his closest relative there was his wife, "Cheise" (Chisse/ Jessie) Schuchman. He entered the US via Buffalo and is headed to nephew Borgis? [Morris] Weinstein at 1152 E Lombard St, an address as well of several other Mlynov immigrants including Israel Schwartz.</p>	Schuchman	Baltimore / Montreal
	<p>Josel Abram Lerner (Joseph Abraham Lerner), age 45, is listed as a mason. His last residence and birthplace is, "Mlynow," and his closest relative there was his wife Chaile (Rose / Radie) Lerner. He is headed to his nephew, Israel Herman, at 106 Albemarle Street. Israel Herman had also come via Canada and this may be why Abram and Joseph come via that route.</p>	Lerner	Montreal / Baltimore

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
August 26, 1913	<p>*Note: this record is not verified yet as belonging to Gedalie Gelman.</p> <p>Gedalie Gelman (Joseph Alman) left Rotterdam on August 16 traveling on the SS Noordam and arriving in NY on Aug 25th. He is 25 and a tailor.</p> <p>He married Riko Gruber from Mervitz who won't arrive until after WWI. His last residence Ancestry interprets as "Isagorod" but I'm not sure that that is correct and perhaps it is "Ignatovka" 29 miles from Mlynov. His closest relative there is his father Jossel Gelman. He is headed to a cousin Josef Krede 621 E? 6th? St New York.</p>	Gelman Alman	New York
August 28, 1913	<p>"Mojochs Goldtzheker" (Morris Goldseker) leaves Bremen for Baltimore on the SS Rhein. He is listed as age 17, a farm laborer. His last residence was "Mlynow" and his closest relative there is his father S. Goldtzhaker (Shimon Goldseker). He is headed to the home of uncle Isr Schwartz (Israel Schwartz), 1152 E Lombard St, who had married Sarah, Morris's mother's sister. Morris's own sister, Ida (Goldseker) Fishman, had arrived earlier in January 1912.</p>	Goldseker	Baltimore
August 30, 1913	<p>"Kalmen Giner" (Carl Gaynor), traveled from Trieste, Italy to NY on the SS Bevedere emigrated in 1913. He is listed as 17 and a farm laborer. His last residence was "Mlynow" and his closest relative there was Elia Aron. It appears that his birthplace is given as "Dubno." He is headed to an uncle whose name appears to be "Benie" or "Berin" Haran (or Maran)" at what looks like 55 Neme Street.</p> <p>Kalmen is next to and appears to be traveling with a Russian boy from Mlynov who is Russian. Anton Jannse who is 20, also a farm laborer. His last residence and birthplace was Mlynow. His closest relative there is his sister Antonia Janiss. He is headed to a friend in New York.</p>	Gaynor	New York
September 25, 1913	<p>"Isak Herbman" (Isaac Herman), age 17, furrier, traveled from Bremen to Baltimore on the SS Main. His last residence and birthplace are listed as "Mlynow and his closest relative there is his father M. Herbmann (Moshe Herman). He is headed to brother I</p>	Herman	Baltimore

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	Herbman (Israel Herman) at 106 Albem[arle] Balto . Israel had arrived earlier on November 1, 1911.		
October 23, 1913	<p>“Basie Gruber” (Bessie Gruber), age 23, wife of Samuel Gruber, traveled from Bremen to Baltimore on the SS Brandenburg. Her last residence and birthplace is listed as Odessa and her closest relative there is her mother, family name Gospin, first initial unclear.</p> <p>She is headed to husband “Gruber Sch” at 104 Albemarle Str. She appears to be traveling with another person from Odessa. Her husband had arrived in January 1913 and she must have gone back to Odessa after he left for the US.</p>	Gruber	Baltimore
December 2, 1913	<p>The family of Aleph Katz (Moische/ Morris Katz) arrives. He is traveling with his mother, Heine (Annie/Jennie) Katz (nee Hirsch), age 38, his sister Chane (later Helen Goldstein), age 9, and brother “Schmu”l (Samuel), age 19. They traveled from Rotterdam to New York on the SS Nieuw Amsterdam.</p> <p>Their last residence and birthplace was “Blinow” [=Mlinow] and they list their closest relative back there to be Henie’s daughter S. Katz. Heine did have a daughter Shifre Katz but, she had arrived with her father in 1907. Perhaps she went back home to assist the family prepare for the trip. Otherwise, her identity is not known. They were headed to their father/husband Chaim Katz at 322 Madison Ave in New York. He had arrived with their oldest sister in May 1907.</p>	Katz / Hirsch	New York
December 4, 1913	<p>“Ftzig Israel Lerner” (Isadore Lerner), leaves Bremen for Baltimore on the SS Frankfurt on Nov. 13. He is listed as 18 and a “joiner.” His last residence and birthplace is “Mlynov”. His closest relative there is his mother “Serile Lerner” (Rose, Radie, Ruth, nee Cooper). He is headed to his father Avram (Joseph) at 106 Albemarle Street. His father had already arrived a few months earlier in August.</p>	Lerner	Baltimore

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	In June 1920, Itzig Lerner would later go back to Mlynov and help his mother and siblings leave for the US along with the families of Aaron Demb and Isaac Marder, and a young man named Benjamin Fishman.		
March 13, 1914	"Aron Demb" (Aaron Demb) leaves Bremen on Feb. 26 on the SS Rhein and arrives in Baltimore on March 13. He is listed as age 38 and a "miller" (farm laborer is scratched out). His last residence and birthplace is "Mlynov" and his closest relative there is his wife, Baila Demb. He is headed to the home of his b-i-l (brother-in-law's home) and sister "Reskos Mallis" [Mollie (Demb) Roskes], at 104 Albemarle St.	Demb	Baltimore
July 8, 1914	Israel Berger ("Sol" Berger) left Bremen on June 25 on the SS Konigin Luise arriving in Baltimore on July 8 th . He is listed as 17, and a "tailor." His last residence and birthplace is "Mlynov" and his closest relative there is his father Wolf Berger. He is headed to his cousin "Berger Nush" (Nathan Berger) on 1743 W Polk Street in Chicago.	Berger	Chicago via Baltimore
July –August 1914	WWI breaks out and ends the second wave of the Mlynov migration. The assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie, occurred on June 28, 1914. The Germans declared war on both Russia and France (on August 1 and 3)		

Wave III 1920–1929

WWWI had been a turbulent time for the residents of Mlynov. Some families were evacuated more than once. Many became refugees who couldn't find places to live and some came home to find their homes destroyed. After WWI ended, Mlynov became part of the newly created Poland. Many of the residents of Mlynov and Mervits made their way back home and life there slowly resumed.

There was some initial optimism among Jews in the new Polish government, which had signed a Minorities Treaty guaranteeing rights for minority populations. But migration to the US began again fairly quickly. Wives who had been separated from their husbands during the war, in some cases for up to nine years, set out to be reunited. Immigration papers for the first time show Mlynov immigrants as being from "Poland" rather than Russia. Not all families were able to afford or obtain papers to go to the United States. In addition, immigration laws would tighten over the decade and quotas by geography and race would be set in place by 1924.

Even early in the decade, we find Mlynov immigrants obfuscating their personal details, clearly indicating that they were doing everything they could to get around custom rules. The Immigration Act of 1924 imposed a national origins quota, making immigration more difficult from Eastern and Southern Europe. To get around these restrictions, a group of young men from Mlynov made their way to Buenos Aires and from there snuck into the US under assumed names and national identities. The children of at least one Mlynov family came in via Mexico as well. A few of those who came via South America fell in love, married and started families there.

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
August 18, 1919	<p>Jack Kossack (also Jack Kossick), brother of survivor, Icek Kozak, from Mlynov, had arrived in the US and been in Philadelphia around 1913 but fled to Canada to avoid the draft, reenters the US legally via Vancouver. A possible 1917 draft registration card suggests he may have been born in "Merwitz".</p> <p>An immigration record suggests he went first to Halifax in 1914 and made his way across Canada to Vancouver. By the time he re-enters, he has married Minnie Atkins in June 1918 in Vancouver, and they have their first daughter, Anna. The family is back in Philadelphia by 1930 at the latest and possibly earlier.</p>	Kossack	Philadelphia via Seattle

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	<p>is given as "Mermrz", which I suspect is an attempt to render "Mervits." They are headed to her husband "Mr. Demb" (Aaron Demb) at 104 Ave Canale St. in Baltimore. I believe this was intended to be 104 Albemarle street which is where Aaron was living with other Mlynov immigrants, which was near the Falls River and Baltimore harbor and hence generated "Canal". Aaron had arrived in 1914 and the family had been apart six years.</p> <p>"Radi Lerner" [Rose, Ruth, Rachel (Cooper) Lerner], age 50, is traveling with her children, Hene (Anna Miller) 18, Sosra (Sarah Simon) age 13, Mojzhe (Morris) age 10, Spre (Sophie Glick) age 11. Their last residence and birthplace is "Mlenow" and they are headed to heading to Rose's husband Joseph Lerner at 1516 Presbury St [a transposition of 1615 Presbury] who was living at the same address with Isaac Marder. Her husband had arrived in August 1913.</p> <p>Rose's son Itzig (Isidore) Lerner is also on the ship listed on a page of US Citizens. With him is his new wife, Gertrude [Gittel (Czainik) Lerner] age 21 (whom he brought back on this trip. She got automatic citizenship as his wife. They had married according to the record on May 21, 1919, though it is not clear Itzig was in Europe by then. They are headed also to 1516 Presbury St, Baltimore.</p> <p>"Boks fishman" (Benjamin Fishman), age 17[?] a labourer, is traveling with the other families. His last residence and birthplace is listed as "Mlenow" and his closest relative there was his father "Mr. Fishman [Moishe]. Other reports suggest he was born in Mervits. He is headed with the Marder and Lerner family to his "cousin Mr. Lerner at 1516 Presbury [1615 Presbury]. It is not known if they were in fact cousins.</p> <p>According to oral tradition, Ben got abandoned at Ellis Island, wandering around with no language skills and he was rescued by "Zavil Schwartz" who happened to be in the balcony because he heard of Mlynov immigrants arriving. It seems plausible, however, that Zavil had planned to be there and that Itzig Lerner was dealing with</p>	<p>Lerner</p> <p>Fishman</p>	

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	his family who was being held over in customs. He would soon be living with is Aunt Sarah (Fishman) Schwartz at 1152 Lombard St.		
July 12, 1920	"Gitla Gruber" [Gertrude (Garfinkel) Gruber] , wife of Nathan Gruber, and her two children left from Southampton on July 3 rd for NY on the SS Imperator. She is 36 and her daughter Zena (Jennie Feinberg), a10, and Dora (Doris V Fishman), age 8. Their last residence was Rowno (Rivne) and their closest relative there was friend Shesl Miller [Saul Meiler or Malar, who married Nachuma Shulman). She is headed to her husband Nathan at 102 "Albemaroe" [Albemarle] St. They have been separated <i>since 1912.</i>	Gruber	Baltimore
Feb 22, 1921	"Sonia Demb" [Sylvia (Demb) Penn] , the daughter of Max (Mordko) Demb /Deming and Freida (Korusnia), is the first of her nuclear family to immigrate. She leaves Southhampton on Feb 15 on the SS Aquitania and arrives in NY on the 22 nd . She is age 23 and a teacher. Her last residence and birthplace is "Swichel" which in Yiddish is the name for "Novohrad Volynskyi." Her closest relative there is her father, Mordko Demb who had originally been born in Mlynov but had gone to Novohrad probably for business with his brother Simha Gruber and there married his wife Freida. Sonia is headed to her uncle Jacob Goldstein in Springfield, Mass, 133 street name illegible. The exact relationship is not yet known. Sonia marries Abraham Penn in Springfield. Her parents will follow her to the States in Nov. 1924 and her brother Julius will come via Buenos Aires in June 1926.	Demb	Springfield
June 10, 1921	The Shulman family migration: A bulk of the "Szulman" (Shulman) family left Antwerp, Belgium on May 25 on the SS Lapland and arrived in New York arriving on June 10. They were assisted in their preparation and travel by David Shulman who had returned from the States to support the immigration of his Uncle Tsodik Shulman's family and the family of his wife (see below).	Shulman Zutelman Settleman Blumenkrantz	Baltimore

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	<p>The Shulman travelers included Codyk, age 60, his wife "Perla", 56, their daughter Pepa (Pauline Schwartz), 16, Sura (Sarah Shulman) 22 , Chaja (Clara Fishman), 18, and their new daughter-in-law, Ita (Yetta / Eta Perelson), who had married their son Harry ("Ertz") just before the trip so that she could join them.</p> <p>Their last residence and birthplace is listed as Rowno (Rivne) though we know that Pearl and the children had been born in Mlynov and they had gone back there after WWI at least for a time.* Their closest friend in Rowno is I Kartoffel, about whom nothing is known. They are headed to D. Szulman's address in Philadelphia, who is listed as a son but was in fact a nephew. The daughter-in-law "Ita" is listed as if she is a daughter.</p> <p>The bulk of the Shulmans were on passenger list 28. On List 9, presumably to intentionally distance themselves from the rest of the family, appear their son Harry ("Ertz") and his friend Pesach Zutelman / Settleman (Paul Shulman).</p> <p>Pesach and Harry swapped identities presumably to get through customs. Pesach pretended to be Naftula Szulman (which was actually Harry's name) and is listed as 26 and a dentist. Harry Shulman, for his part, had assumed the identity of his brother "Syman" who would actually arrive a year later.³ He is listed as 28 and a bookkeeper.</p> <p>Pesach Zutelman would soon marry Sarah Shulman and would retain the Shulman last name to avoid later issues in his naturalization.</p> <p>The youngest daughter, Pepa Shulman, contracted measles on the trip and family feared she would be denied entrance to the US, but she was eventually admitted.</p>		

³ We can tell that Harry and Pesach swapped identities by seeing the name they used on their later naturalization papers.

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	Two of older Shulman daughters stayed behind in Europe. One family, the Meilers (possibly also "Malar") , perished in the Holocaust. The other family, the Kozhushners , made it to Kiev and survived the war in Russia. The US branch of the family was reunited with them in the 1990's.		
April 02, 1921	<p>Gitla Gelberg [Gitel (Weizer) Gelberg] and her children traveled to join her husband Moishe (Morris) Gelberg who had arrived in 1911. Accompanying and assisting them is Moishe's younger brother Gerzon (Gershon), age 21.</p> <p>They left Rotterdam on March 23rd sailing on the SS Rotterdam and arrived in NY on April 2nd. Gitla is 42 and with her children, "Chakja/ Chirleja" ("Chultzie", Helen Dishowitz Lederer)–16, Sura (Sarah Lewbel)–13, Gershon (Jack)–8, and Awrum (Abraham)–11.</p> <p>Their last residence and birthplace is "Mlynov" and her closest relative there is her brother Aron Weizer. They are headed to her husband/ the children's father, Moische E Gelberg 24 Ludlow Str in NY.</p>	Gelberg / Goldberg Weizer	New York
July 14, 1921	<p>"Chaja and Benjamin Gewontman" (Benjamin Gevantman married Ida/Chaya Goldberg), left the free city of Danzig on June 30, on the SS Gdansk and arrived in New York on July 14.</p> <p>Chaya, age 26, was born in Mlynov but their last residence was Benjamin's home town of "Trubitz" [now Torhovytsia, Ukraine]. Chaya has no relative back there and the name of Benjamin's contact is illegible. They are headed to Chaya's brother-in-law Samuel Spector 142 W. 28th Street NY, who had married Chaya's sister, Sarah Golberg/Gelberg in Dec 1918. Sarah had already arrived sometime in 1913.</p>	Gevantman / Goldberg	New York
1921	At some point in 1921, the Fishman Family (Moishe Fishman, his wife, Chaya Gilden , and two of his children, David and Chuva, migrate to Palestine. The other son, Benjamin Fishman, had left for America in June 1920.	Fishman	Palestine

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
August 1, 1921	<p>“Lejzor Mazuryk” (Lessor Mazer) and his wife “Gulcia” (born Margalit “Gulza” Rivitz), and son “Mordko” (Martin) leave on July 24 from Antwerp, Belgium on the SS Zeeland and arrive in New York Aug. 1. “Lejzor” is listed as age 38 and a merchant, Gulcia is 37 and Mordko 7.</p> <p>Their last residence and birthplace is listed as “Berestechzko”(Berestechko) and their closest relative there was Lejzor’s mother “Witia Maruryk.” Gulza, however, was born in Mlynov, the oldest daughter of David Rivitz and Bessie Demb. They are headed to Lejzor’s father-in-law (Gulza’s father) David Hurwitz at 1303 E. Fayette St in Baltimore. The rest of the Hurwitz family had been in Baltimore by 1909.</p>	Mazuryk, Mazer, Hurwitz	Baltimore
October 11, 1921	<p>“Silka Borodacz” [Sylvia (Barditch) Goldberg], future wife of Gershon / Joe Goldberg from Mlynov, and eventual editor of the Mlynov Memorial Book, traveled with her paternal grandmother and a number of siblings from Le Havre, France leaving on Oct 4, 1921 on the SS France and arrived in NY on Oct 11. Sylvia’s maternal grandparents were from Mlynov [“Icik Starost” (Samuel Yitzhak) and Malia Ferteybaum / Teitelbaum] .</p> <p>Sylvia is listed as age 20 and a millener. In the party with her is her paternal grandmother, “Dwojra”, age 65, her brother, Peretz (Paul) 25, his wife, Chana (born Annie Garbazz) 24, her sister, Sura (Shirley Jacobs) 18, and brother Benjamin 14.</p> <p>Their last residence and birth location is “Luck” (Lutzk) and their closest relative there is father-in-law Szulin Lejb Garbarz at Pokrowske St 24, who must have been Chana’s father. They were headed to Dwora’s son and the children’s father, I. Borodacz at 28 Anna Polis [=Anapolis] Ave in Baltimore.</p> <p>Sylvia’s mother and her younger brother were delayed by illness and follow the earlier travelers a few weeks later.</p>	Borodacz, Barditch, Teitelman	Baltimore

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
November 1, 1921	<p>Bassa Borodacz [Bessie (Teitelbaum) Barditch] and her son Majer (Meyer) SS Rochambeau leave Le Havre, France on October 22 and arrive in New York on November 1st. Bassa is 46 and Majer is 15. Their last residence was "Walyn" (Wolyn) and the closest relative there was Bassa's mother "Malia Ferteybaum" in "Milenof".</p> <p>They are headed to Bassa's husband Isidore Barditch at 28 Annapolis Av. In Baltimore. They give their birth location as "Varsovic" [today: Varkovychi], which was sixteen miles east of Mlynov. Bassa's husband had already arrived in Baltimore in July 1910 and her Harry Teitelbaum had arrived in March 1911.</p>	Borodacz, Barditch, Teitelbaum	Baltimore
November 5, 1921	<p>"Chasia Szuchman" [Jessie / Chissa (Klepatch) Schuchman] and her children traveled on the SS Gothland, leaving Antwerp on October 23 and arriving in NY arrival Nov 5. They had been separated from her husband since August 1913 when he arrived in Baltimore. "Chasia" is 47, and with her children: "Shai" (Sam)-11, a labourer, "Chaja" (Ida Cohen)-17 a h. worker, "Enia" (Anna Yoffee) -11, and "Rejzia" (Rose Klavan)- 9.</p> <p>Their last residence and birth location is "Mlynow" and their closest relative there is Chasia's brother M. Klepatz [Klepatch]. They are headed to her husband and the children's father "Josel Schuchman at 205 "Alberule" [Albemarle] Str. at 205 Albemarle St. He had arrived in Baltimore in August 1913.</p>	Schuchman / Klepatch	Baltimore
~ 1922	<p>At some point in 1922, Rikel Alman [Rebecca (Gruber) Gelman Alman], wife of Gedalia Gelman (Joseph Alman) arrived with their three younger daughters Shaiva (Syliva Heafitz), Brandel (Bertha Jacobson) and Raizel (Rose Greenberg). The record has not yet been conclusively located. Their oldest daughter Bejla (Gelman) Stzejnberg arrived with her husband in 1923.</p>	Gelman Alman	Springfield, MA

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
June 25, 1922	<p>“Szymon Judel Szulman” (Shimon/ Simon Shulman) and his wife, “Alta Ides Shulman” [Edith (Fixman) Shulman] left Antwerp on June 15th on the SS Finland and arrived in New York on June 25th. He is listed as 32 and a laborer and Edith is 27. Simon did travel with the rest of his family in June 1291 because he was away studying to be a pharmacist in Berdichev, which is where he met his wife, Edith.</p> <p>Their last residence is listed as “Wolomin” (which is “Wolyn,” the Polish for the district of Volhynia) and their closest relative there is friend (actually brother-in-law) Szoel Mejler (Saul Meiler/Malar), in Rowne (Rivne).</p> <p>They list their birthplace as “Starobychow” [Stary Bychów], which may have been Simon’s father’s birthplace. Simon was probably born in Mlynov like his siblings. They are headed to “brother” [actually first cousin] David Shulman in Philadelphia at 612 S. 56th Street.</p>	Shulman	Baltimore
July 1, 1922	<p>Golda Preluck (born Golda Steinberg), and her two younger children left Southampton on June 24 on the SS Aquitania and arrived in New York on July 1. Golda is aunt of Shoah survivor Getzel Steinberg and the sister of Asher Anshel Steinberg who was still back in Mlynov.</p> <p>She and the children were traveling as US citizens via the naturalization of her husband George Gedaliah Priluck, who migrated to the US in July 1913 and had settled in Providence and naturalized on May 28, 1921. That conferred citizenship status on Golda and her children. There is a record of her “Emergency Passport Application” at the American Consulate in Warsaw, dated Jan 30, 1922 which referenced a marriage record issued by the State Rabbi at Dubno and a passport picture issued by the “Starosta at Rowno”.</p> <p>“Goldie” is listed as born in “Mirowitz” (Mervits) on her husband’s Petition for Naturalization. On her manifest, she is age 40 and her children, Cipe (Sadie Max), age</p>	Preluck Steinberg	Providence via New York

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	9, and Motel (Eli) age 7. Her destination is her husband Gdale Preluck at 27 Kane Str. Providence RI.		
October 8, 1922	<p>Ruchla Leja Gurtin [Rachel (Hirsch) Gurtin] and her husband Jankiel (Jacob Gurtin) and their 4 children leave Antwerp on Sept 28 on the SS Finland and arrive in New York on Oct. 8th. Ruchla is listed as 40 and her husband Jankiel as 48 and a merchant. The children "Malka" (Miriam), 13, "Enia" (Edna), 10, "Michel" (Milton) 7, "Szowel" (Saul) 18, "Baisa" (Beatrice), 15.</p> <p>They list their last residence as Luck (Lutzk) and their closest relative there to be Jankiel's sister Ester Klejnbut. All the children are listed as born in Luck. Ruchla is listed as born in "Blinow" (Mlynov) and her husband Jankiel as born in Kowel.</p> <p>They are headed to Ruchla's brother, Lewis Hersch at 100 Clerk Street in Jersey City. Lewis (Abe) had arrived with their parents in 1909. Other Hirsch brothers and two sisters had also arrived in the US between and 1905 and 1913.</p>	Hirsch Gurtin	Jersey City
December 1, 1923	<p>"Bejla Stzejnberg" [Beatrice (Gelman) Steinberg] and her husband "Pejsach Stzejnberg" (Pesach Steinberg) left Antwerp on Nov. 21 on the SS Minnekahda traveling to New York and arriving on Dec. 1st. Bejla is 22 and her husband Pejsach is 28 and a baker.</p> <p>Their last residence was Rowne (Rivneh) which is also listed as Pesach's birthplace. Bejla's birthplace is listed as "Morowice" (Mervits, Muravica). Their closest relative back in Rowne was and their cousin there was Bunia Sztejnberg.⁴</p> <p>They are headed to Pesach's "Fath.I.L." [father-in-law] G. Alman, the father of Bejla who was living at 1211 North Str, in Springfield, Mass. He had arrived there in 1913.</p>	Gelman Alman Steinberg	Springfield via New York

⁴ The cousin Bunia Steinberg may refer to the granddaughter of Beila's mother's sister. Beila-> Rikel (Gruber) Gelman, her mother, -> Sooreh (Gruber) Wurtzel, her sister->Pesia (Wurtzel) Steinberg, her daughter, -> Bunia Steinberg, her daughter.

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
December 22, 1923	<p>Frank Zutelman (Settleman) under the name and visa of his brother Pejsach Zutelman, left Buenos Aires on Dec. 1, on the SS Vandyck and arrived in New York on Dec 22nd. He is listed as 27 and a tanner. His closest friend in Buenos Aires is Nowl Barabes, Lavalle, 2146, BA. Unlike some of the other boys from Mlynov who came through Buenos Aires he identified himself as a Hebrew and identified his birthplace as "Moravitza" (Mervits / Muravica).</p> <p>He was headed to his uncle B. Pinkus at 619 Miflin St. in Philadelphia. He probably did not put his brother down as his destination since he was traveling under his brother's name.</p> <p>Frank subsequently came to Baltimore to live with his brother, Paul Shulman< who had come in 1921 with the Shulman family as if he were one of their sons. Frank subsequently married Helen Blum (Blumenkrantz), who had travelled to the US with the Shulman family in 1921.</p>	Settleman Zutelman	Philadelphia
1924	<p>In 1924, Eta Goldseker left Mlynov to join and marry David Fishman who was living on Moshav Balfouria with his family. David had been living in Palestine since 1921. His brother Benjamin recalled carrying love notes between them when they were still back in Mlynov. They married on July 8, 1924 in Jerusalem.</p>	Goldseker	Palestine
April 9, 1924	<p>"Moische A Vulah " (Morris Aron Wallace) was one of the boys from Mlynov who appears in a photo of friends in 1924 in Buenos Aires. He left Buenos Ayres on the SS Vestris on March 17 and arrived in NY on April 9th. He is listed as 26, and a laborer. He identifies himself as German speaking, of the Hebrew race from Poland.</p> <p>His last residence is La Plata, a port city about an hour drive today from Buenos Aires. His birthplace is listed as "Nylinir" [Mlynov], Russia. His friend's name there was I Aronovich, Calle 5 No 550 La Plata. He is headed to his father "J. Wallace 1115 South Throop St. Chicago III"</p>	Vulah Wallace	Buenos Aires to Chicago via New York

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
May 5, 1924	<p>Sara Wulach (Sarah Wallace) and daughter Frejda Malka (Mae Wallace) left Cherbourg, France on April 25th on the SS Belgenland arriving in NY on May 5th. Sarah is listed as age 48 and Frejda Malka is age 12.</p> <p>Their last residence is "Wolynska" [Wolyn the district] and the closest relative there is son N. Wulach [Nathan] who was in the town of Rowne [Rivne]. Sarah is listed as born in Ostrosec and Fejda as born in Mlynov.</p> <p>They are headed to Sara's husband "J. Wallace, 1115 S. Throop St, Chicago Ill". Jacob Wallace had been in Chicago since 1913. Their son, Morris, had left Buenos Aires for Chicago in April 1924 and their other son Isadore would leave Buenos Aires for Chicago in March 1926. The youngest son Nathan Wallace leaves Mlynov for Buenos Aires but marries and settles there.</p>	Wulach Wallace	Chicago
November 5, 1924	<p>"Norako Demb" (Mordko Max Demb/Deming), wife Freida (Korusia) and daughter "Marie" (Marion) arrive in Antwerp and appear in Antwerp Police Records as immigrants passing through the city. Nordko is listed from "Malinow" and daughter Marion was born in "Nowograd" in 1914. It seems likely Max was there for business purposes before the War started since his nephew Nathan Gruber mentions he was there as well in 1912. Freida's birthplace is illegible.</p> <p>They catch the SS Pittsburgh leaving from Antwerp on October 25 for New York and arrive on Nov. 5th. "Mordko" is 53 and a merchant, Freida is 43, and "Mariam" is 9. Their last residence was "Novograd" (Novohrad-Volynskyi), Russia and their closest relative there was brother-in-law Schaja Kosuschner (, who had married Max's niece, Liza Shulman, daughter of his sister, Pearl Malka Shulman.</p> <p>They are headed to their "Sohn.I.L" Abraham Penn at 702 North Str, in Springfield, Mass. Their daughter arrived in Springfield already in February 1922. Max had several sisters and a brother who had arrived in Baltimore between 1909 and 1921.</p>	Demb Demming	Springfield via New York

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	<p>Their son Julius Demb/Deming would make his way to the US via Buenos Aires in June 1926. He appears in a photo in Buenos Aires with friends in 1924 and may have left Mlynov before or about the same time as his parents.</p>		
<p>April 25, 1925</p>	<p>“Jose Szargel” (Yosel / Joseph Shargel) and his wife, “Jenta” [Yetta Breindl (Weiner) Shargel] leave from Southampton on April 8 on the SS Olympic arriving in New York on April 25th. They are both listed as 56 and Joseph is a merchant and a note has been made that he was “in hospital” but discharged.</p> <p>Their last residence is “Mlynov” and their closest relative is Joseph’s brother, Mendel Szargel. Yetta’s birthplace is “Mynow” and Joseph’s is Luck (Lutzk). They are heading to their son “Yodal Shargel” (Julius Shargel) at 2518 Druid Park Drive in Baltimore. Julius had arrived in New York in 1911 but he and his sister, Mollie (Shargel) Feingold had moved to Baltimore in the meantime.</p> <p>The Shargel parents left their daughter “Milka” (Amelia) in Mlynov with hopes of having her join them in the US. During this time, she lived in the home of her friend, Charna Goldseker. Two of Amelia’s brothers, Bernard Shargel and Earl, made their way to the US via Mexico. Amelia eventually joined her two brothers in Mexico and eventually made it into the US with them in 1929.</p>	<p>Shargel</p>	<p>Baltimore</p>
<p>March 23, 1926</p>	<p>“Isaac Wulaj” (Isaac Wallace) is one of the Mlynov boys who came to the US via Buenos Aires. He leaves Buenos Aires on March 3rd on the SS Voltaire and arrives in New York on March 23. He is age 19 and a “clerk”. He lists his language as Spanish, his citizenship of “Argentine,” and his people as Spanish. At some point, perhaps later, someone has later written the word “Hebrew” over the word “Spanish”.</p> <p>His last residence is “BeAires” and his friend’s there is “Israel Viener” on Calle Sarmiento 2269, BeAires.Argtna. He lists Santa Fe, Argentine as his place of birth. He is headed to Chicago to his friend Sol Berger at 440 North Oakley Blvd.</p>	<p>Wulaj Wallace</p>	<p>Chicago via New York</p>

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	Isaac's father, Jacob Wallace, had traveled with a group of Bergers to Chicago in 1913. His brother Morris had left Buenos Aires for Chicago in April 1924.		
June, 22 1926	<p>"Julio Deming" (Julius Deming), son of Max and Freida Demb, left Buenos Aires on June 3rd on the SS Western World and arrived in New York on June 22. He is listed as 18 years old and a mechanic. He lists "Dutch" for both his nationality and race. At some point in time, someone scratched out the answer "Argentye" and hand wrote Spanish. Probably at the same time, someone wrote "Hebrew" over Dutch for his race/people.</p> <p>His last residence was Buenos Aires and his friend there was Max Masel, OMBU 533, B. Aires. He gives his birthplace as "E. Rios" which was probably "Entre Rios," a province of Argentina. He was headed to his sister's husband, Abraham B. Pem [Abraham Penn] 702 Newton St. Springfield, Mass.</p> <p>The manifest indicates he had a quota visa #558</p>	Demb Deming	Springfield via New York
August 25, 1926	<p>"David Geldchecker" (Dovid Samuel "Sonny" (Katz) Goldseker) reached Buenos Aires sometime in 1923 via an initial stop in Montevideo, Uruguay. He kept photos of himself and other Mlynov young men who were there during that time, including Julius Deming, Karl Berger, and Morris and Isadore Wallace.</p> <p>David left Buenos Aires on August 2 on the SS Vauban arriving in New York on Aug 25, 1926. He is listed as age 18 and a clerk. His nationality is "Argentine," his race is Hebrew and he is listed as a speaker of Spanish. Like most of the others on his page of the manifest, he was traveling on a "non-quota" visa.</p> <p>His last residence and birthplace are listed as Buenos Aires. His last residence was Buenos Aires and his closest friend there is Mr. Meisel at Sarmiente 22, Buenos Aires. This is the same friend listed by Julius Deming and it seems probable the three</p>	Goldseker	Buenos Aires to Baltimore via New York

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	<p>of them were likely the friends with whom he spoke about sharing a residence in the city. He was headed to a "friend" Carl Gamer [Carl Gaynor] who was actually a cousin of his in New York on 276 East 121 St.</p> <p>Already in Baltimore were two of his siblings, Ida Gresser [Ida (Fishman) Goldseker], arriving in January 1912 and Morris Goldseker (arriving in August 1913).</p>		
December 29, 1926	<p>"Abraham Machlin" (Kalman / Karl Berger) left Buenos Aires on the SS Voltaire on December 6th and arrived in NY on Dec. 29th. He traveled under the assumed named of "Abraham Machlin" on a "non-quota" visa. He is listed as age 20, and as a clerk. He lists Spanish as his language, "Argentina" as his nationality, and Jewish as his race/people.</p> <p>His last residence is Buenos Aires and his friend there is M. Tidler, 2002 Cerrientes. B. Aires. Kalman was headed to Chicago to his "friend" Nathan Berger, who was in fact his first cousin. The address is difficult to read but looks like 1217 S. Garlev Ave which I suspect is Oakley Blvd.</p> <p>Karl's brother, Sol Berger, had already arrived in Chicago in July 1914 just before WWI broke out.</p>	Berger	Chicago
April 20, 1927	<p>"David and Ida Fishman" (actually Eta Goldseker) make the difficult decision to leave Palestine. They and their daughter "Simonith" [Selma (Fishman) Bacher] depart from Alexandria, Egypt on April 3rd on the SS Lapland and arrive in NY on April 20th.</p> <p>David is listed as 27 and an agriculturist and Ida listed as 28, and Simonith as an infant 5 ½ [months]. Both David and Eta's birthplace is given as "Mlinov" and Simonith's is "Balfouria." Their visa was issued on Feb. 8, 1927 in Jerusalem.</p>	Fishman Goldseker	Palestine to Baltimore via New York

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	<p>They list Balfouria as their last residence as David's father, Moshe Fishman, as their closest relative there. They are headed to their "Bro-in-law, Sam Gresser," at 1226 N. Caroline Street in Baltimore. Eta's sister Ida had married Sam not long after she arrived in Baltimore. Eta had two other siblings in Baltimore by this point: Morris Goldseker, David "Sonny" Goldseker. David also had a brother, Benjamin Fishman, who had arrived in Baltimore in 1920.</p>		
<p>January 24, 1929</p>	<p>Amelia Shargel (Milka Shargel/ Amelia Meren), stayed in the home of her friend Charna Goldseker after her parents left for the US in April 1925. A postcard of Charna and Milka was sent during this time to Charna's brother, David Goldseker, who was in Buenos Aires at the time.</p> <p>Sometime before 1929, Amelia left Mlynov to join two of her brothers, Bernard and Earl (Ezra/ Israel), who had gone to Mexico to try to get into the US. Bernard also wrote postcards from Mexico to his friend David Goldseker in Buenos Aires at the time.</p> <p>There is a record of Amelia under the name of "Genia Malka Szargel", age 18, crossing the border from Mexico to the US in El Paso, Texas with her brothers, Earl ("Ezra"), age 16, and Bernard ("Bertha"), age 23, on Jan 24, 1929. They had traveled from Chihuahua, Mexico on the C.P.E. Co Railroad. The brothers are listed as from "Mlynow", and Amelia is listed as from "Wolynak" [Wolyn] and headed to Baltimore.</p> <p>By this time, her parents had settled in Baltimore as had her older sister Mollie (Shargel) Feingold, who arrived in 1909 and her brother, Julius Shargel, who had arrived in 1911.</p> <p>Milka was naturalized in 1934 and subsequently married (Boruch Meren) in Palestine in 1938 whom she helped get into this country.</p>	<p>Shargel</p>	<p>Baltimore via Mexico and El Paso, Texas</p>

Wave IV 1930–1941 Aliyah from Mlynov and Mervits

As immigration in the US tightened substantially after 1924 and as Zionist Youth Groups became popular in Mlynov and Mervits, as in the rest of Poland, a number of young people make their way to Mandate Palestine, which was under British Control. For complex political reasons, and from a contradictory set of policies, the British were limiting the number of immigrants to Palestine during the 1930s and only issuing a small set of “certificates” that would allow legal immigration into the County.

To earn a certificate, a youth had to demonstrate that he or she was trained and prepared for the challenging life in Palestine. Neither the British nor the Jews in Palestine wanted a flood of “unproductive” individuals who could not contribute to building the infrastructure of the Yishuv. In the late 1920s and through the 1930s, a small stream of Mlynov and Mervits young men and women earned their certificates through preparatory training (hachsharah) on training Kibbutzim.

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
1920 – 1921	See table above for aliyah of Yitzhak Lamdan in 1920 and the Fishman family in 1921 to Palestine.	Lamdan Fishman	Palestine
1925	Samuel Mandelkorn (Mandelkern) and wife Malka Lamdan leave Mlynov for Palestine. According to oral accounts by Malka’s nephew, Meir Litvak, the couple was seriously struggling in the 1920s and residents back in Mlynov raised money to help them come back to Mlynov. They decided however to stay and used the money to get through the difficult time.	Mandelkorn / Mandelkern Lamdan	Palestine
November 1929	Yehuda Mohel at the age of 16–17 moved with his family from Boromel to Mlynov in 1924–1925 when his father took the position as the second schochet (kosher slaughterer) in town. Yehuda joined the youth organization, Hashomer Hatzair, and was secretary of the organization working alongside of Aaron (Berger) Harari. At the end of 1927 he did went for his preparatory training (hachshara) in Horyn, near Stolin [now Belarus]. He recalls that he was the first to do so.	Mohel	Palestine

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	<p>In 1929 the British government approved a certificate for him to make aliyah. With other members of Hashomer Hatzair, they left Trieste, Italy in late October 1929 and arrived in Jaffa in November 1929. He joined other immigrants at Kibbutz Binyamina. Mohel was later sent back to Poland and prison for being a communist and managed to avoid being captured by the Nazis after he returned to his hometown.</p>		
<p>Early 1930s</p>	<p>Yitzhak (Gruber) Hofri, the younger brother of Rachel (Gruber) Teitelman, made aliyah in the early 1930s.</p>	<p>Gruber Hofri</p>	<p>Palestine</p>
<p>May 1, 1933</p>	<p>Rose Berger, daughter of Wolf and Golda (Kentor) Berger, made aliya with the preparatory a group of Hashomer Hatzair called "Planty" in. 1933. She left a year before her brother Aaron because he had been asked to get involved in helping another training group. Her older siblings "Sol" and Karl had gone to live in Chicago.</p> <p>After Rosa's arrival in Palestine, the group was staying in Rehovot, where she became a wall painter, painting the first buildings in the Weizman Institute. After a year she moved with the group to Ramat-Yohanan, a kibbutz 16 km east of Haifa. There she eventually married Moshe Chizik (also spelled Tzizik), whom she knew from childhood in Mlynov.</p>	<p>Berger</p>	<p>Palestine</p>
<p>1933</p>	<p>Moshe Tamari, a well-respected author in Israel, was born Moshe Teitelman in Varkovitch, Russia, about 16 miles from Mlynov, but spent most of his years growing up in Mlynov. Tamari's father was Anshel Teitelman, one of the siblings of Nahum Teitelman, from Mervits and a survivor of the Shoah. Tamari was inspired by Mlynov born Yitzhak Lamdan, the author of the famous poem, "Masada," whom Tamari met in 1933 when Lamdan came back to Mlynov to visit.</p>	<p>Tamari</p>	<p>Palestine</p>

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	<p>In Mlynov, Tamari was involved in Zionist Youth Groups and made aliya to Palestine in 1933 after a period of preparation (hachsharah). When asked later in life what led him to leave his family and his town and everything else and make aliya, he said simply, "the inclination to literature".</p>		
<p>Winter 1933</p>	<p>Tzipporah Holtzeker (Goldseker in America), second oldest daughter of the large family of Yaacov and Rosa Holtzeker, made aliyah in 1933. As a young women she joined the Zionist youth movement, Hashomer Hatzair (The Young Guard) and when the time for training (hachsharah) arrived she went for training to "Kibbutz Haaliya Wolynia B" near Rovno (Rivne). She was among the 28 persons selected in the first "company" to go to Palestine in the winter of 1933.</p> <p>The group first went to Rishon LeTzion and then Givat Keren Kayemet. She worked in orchards and fruit packing and quickly learned to identify the best fruit, a good position at the time. She was also a beekeeper and worked in the care of young children of young age, in the education department, in the clothing warehouse, in the kitchen and in other kinds of work. She was among that tribe who believed "that work is our life" and that it had to be carried out faithfully and with full devotion.</p>	<p>Holtzeker / Holtzhaker</p>	<p>Palestine</p>
<p>February 1934</p>	<p>Aaron (Berger) Harari helped revive the Zionist youth group, Hashomer Hatzair, in Mlynov in the mid 1920s. By the time Aaron was 23 or 24 (1931), if not sooner, he had left Mlynov to prepare (hachsharah) for his aliya to Palestine. He joined the group "Planty" (פּלַנְטִי) and lived on a training kibbutz in Slonim, Poland, 350 km due north of Mlynov and now located in modern day Belarus. There he served as one of three secretaries of the training kibbutz.</p> <p>In February 1934, Aaron was among the first members of the Planty group to arrive in Palestine where they joined Kibbutz Merhavia. Soon after his arrival, Aaron changed his name from Berger to Harari, signaling his new identity.</p>	<p>Berger Harari</p>	<p>Palestine</p>

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	Aaron would go back to visit Mlynov in 1938 and his photos taken during that trip are prominent in the Mlynov Memorial Book.		
1937	<p>Lipa Halperin was the son of Israel Halperin and Rivkah-Rachel (from the Shrensil line). His father, Israel Halperin, was the second son of his father, also named Liba Halperin, and Pesia (from the Hirsch line).</p> <p>Liba was involved in the Zionist youth movement, Hashomer Hatzair and in a small preparatory kibbutz (hachsharah) in Mlynov. When Lipa was 26, in 1933, he left Mlynov and joined a preparatory kibbutz (hachsharah) in Golina.</p> <p>After a year and half he was called to work in the center HeChalutz (the “General Zionist Pioneer”) in Warsaw, where he was refused a certificate for aliyah because the organization didn’t want to lose his talens. In the end, Liba made aliyah to Palestine in 1937. He shortly thereafter joined the kibbutz of the Zionist Youth movement in Ramat Hasharon. There he met Tola Mack, his wife.</p>	Halperin	Palestine
1937	<p>Penina Litvak, daughter of Motl-Meir Litvak and Dvora-Rivka Lamdan, and sister of Yosef Litvak. Dvora was born in Mlynov but met and married Motl-Meir in Kiev. Penina was born there in 1912. Her brother Yosef was born there in 1917.</p> <p>The family later returned to Dvora’s hometown of Mlynov after the Revolution to escape Bolshevik persecution of the bourgeoisie. The family tried but failed to get immigration papers to the US. Penina made aliyah in 1937. Her brother Yosef tried to get a certificate in the 30’s but failed due to British restrictions. He later survived.</p>	Litvak	Palestine
1938	Boruch Meren from Mlynov was a boyfriend of Rosa Berger who had made aliyah in 1933. Rosa helped Boruch get to Palestine in 1938. After four years apart, the relationship did work out. Sometime that year, Amelia (“Milka”) Shargel came to visit Boruch in Palestine apparently to kindle a relationship. Milka had been born in	Meren	Palestine

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	Mlynov as well and had migrated to Baltimore in 1929. During her visit to Palestine, Milka and Boruch got married and Boruch went to join Amelia in Baltimore in 1940.		
May 8, 1939	Amelia "Milka" Shargel returns from a visit to Palestine where she married Boruch Meren, a boy from Mlynov, who had made aliyah in 1938. They married in Palestine and Amelia is heading home. She sailed from Cherbourg, France on May 3, 1939, on the SS Queen Mary and arrived in NY on May 8 th . She is traveling as a US Citizen and her age is 29. She is headed home to 1648 Ruxton Ave in Baltimore, where she will work on getting papers to bring her new husband Boruch to Baltimore.	Shargel	Palestine to Cherbourg to Baltimore
April 11, 1940	<p>"Boruch Jeckoh lechon Meron" (Boruch Meren) left Mlynov in 1938 for Palestine to join his girlfriend Rosa Berger. When their relationship had not worked out, Amelia Shargel from Baltimore had come to Palestine and they had married. Amelia left Palestine in May 1939 and brought her new husband, Boruch, to Baltimore.</p> <p>Boruch leaves Naples, Italy on April 3rd on the SS Rex arriving in New York on April 11th. He is listed as 33 and a mason. His birthplace is given as "Mlynov" and his last permanent residence, Hedera, Palestine. He received his visa in Jerusalem on Feb. 29th, 1940. He lists his closest relative as "father: Bentzion" back in "Mlinov, Poland". His destination is his wife: "Emilia Shargel" at 1648 Ruxton Ave in Baltimore.</p>	Meren Shargel	Palestine to Baltimore via Naples
1941	<p>Baila Holzeker's elder sister Tzipporah, had made aliyah in 1933. Baila's aliyah was to be more daring and challenging. In her youth, she too was involved in the Zionist youth group, Hashomer Hatzair, and when she reached her 30's she was ready for training (hachsharah) and made her way to Czestochowa.</p> <p>Aliyah was held up for a variety of reasons and in the meantime the WWII broke out and the paths to aliyah were blocked. Nonetheless Baila decided to make her aliyah in whatever way she could. Beginning in 1941, with daring, stubbornness and facing much danger, she made her way to Moscow and from there to Odessa to the port on</p>	Holtzeker / Holtzhaker	Palestine

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
	<p>the Black sea. From there she took a rickety boat to Turkey and then by land to Syria, and Lebanon until, finally by foot, she entered the soil of the Land of Israel.</p> <p>Her first steps in the Land brought her to Kibbutz Negbah which was being built, the place her elder sister was living and had been one of the founders.</p> <p>In the beginning, she worked for a time in the vegetable garden, an important domain in those days and afterwards for a dozen years in the children's area. In 1946, she tied the knot of family life with Isar.</p>		

Wave V The Migration of Shoah Survivors

On October 8, 1942, the Mlynov ghetto was liquidated. A handful of individuals and families survived. Many of them eventually made their way to displaced person camps such as Pocking and Föhrenwald and eventually to other countries where they had relatives, especially the US, Canada and Israel.

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
November 21, 1945	<p>Yosef Litvak was son of Motl-Meir Litvak and Dvora-Rivka Lamdan, and brother of Penina Litvak. Dvora was born in Mlynov but met and married Motl-Meir Litvak in Kiev. Her brother Yosef was born there in 1917. Yosef was active in the Zionist youth movement of Hashomer Hatzair and tried to get a certificate for aliyah in the 1930's but failed due to British restrictions.</p> <p>When the Nazis invaded on June 22, 1941, Yosef was a student in Rovno and was supposed to go to the draft office the next day. When all the Soviet officials fled the next day, it was too late for him to make it back to Mlynov to rescue his parents because Mlynov was already occupied. Yosef never forgave himself for not trying to go back, though there was little risk of survival. He fled eastward and was drafted into a labor army by Stalin.</p> <p>After a harrowing and brutal few years, in coal mines, and other difficult situations, he managed to escape Russia with the Polish army and then deserted the Polish army. With the help of Zionists, they made their way through Romania posing as Greeks. From Greece, they were on one of the first ships that the Haganah organized to get into Palestine.</p>	Litvak	Palestine
April 1, 1947	<p>Icek Kozak (also "Itcek Kosak") managed to get each member of his family out of the Mlynov ghetto one by one covered in a wagon he was allowed to drive on behalf of his work for the Nazis. The entire Kozak family managed to survive the war hidden in bunkers. After the War, the family made their way to the displaced person camp of Föhrenwald.</p>	Kozak	New York heading to Philadelphia

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	<p>They eventually connected with Icek's brother, Jack Kossack, who had been Philadelphia since 1919 when he returned from Canada. The manifest shows the family left from Plymouth, England on March 22, 1947 on the SS Marine Marlin and arrived in NY on April 1.</p> <p>"Isak Kosak" is listed as 47, his wife, "Chawa" (Eva Bichman) age 43, and children Moses (Morris) 22, Kreina (later Karen Lowenthal) 16, and Ruwin (Rubin) 24. Ruwin's wife Sydzia (Sylvia) is 18, and son Mojsze 3 months. Genia (later Jean Litz) is also traveling on the same ship under her married name of Genja Vipravnik. She had married in the camp but she divorced her husband shortly after arriving in the States. They are headed to Isak's brother, Jack Kossack, at 2560 N Corlies Str. Philadelphia, PA.</p>		
September 1947	<p>Hanoch Holtzeker , son of Yaakov and Rosa Holtzeker, was born in 1930 in Mlynov. Two of his sisters, Tzipporah and Baila, had made aliya in 1931 and 1941 respectively. Hanoch was 9 years old when WW2 broke out. He was with the family when they were incarcerated in the Mlynov ghetto in 1942. His parents and older brother perished. With the rest of his brothers he escaped to the wood. In a manhunt, his brother was killed and Hanoch was wounded in the head. He crawled to a hiding place and there found a family from his town who adopted him.</p>	Holtzeker / Holtzhaker	Palestine
1947	<p>Ezra Sherman was born in Mlynov in 1931, the son of Moshe Sherman and Etel Golisuk, the daughter of Hannah Schuchman. Ezra's mother passed away when Ezra was about six years old. After the Soviets invaded in 1939, the family was forced to move to Dubno. Ezra was back in Mlynov visiting his grandmother when the Nazis invaded and when the ghetto was erected. When the ghetto residents were lined the day of the liquidation, Ezra got permission to relieve himself. He hid in the top of a small animal shed and managed to escape Mlynov the next day. Without a coat or</p>	Sherman	Palestine

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	<p>shoes he wandered alone until he was eventually helped by a series of Czech farmers, with whom he was able to hide and stay.</p> <p>After the Soviets liberated the area, Ezra was adopted as the mascot of a Soviet battalion and was involved in helping to liberate Auschwitz and was present in the battle of Berlin. After returning to Ukraine with the Soviet unit, he found his brother Yechiel, who had fled earlier with friends and joined the Red Army. The two of them made their way to Palestine, passing through Poland and a displaced persons camp in west Germany. In Israel, he was recruited into the Palmach in 1947 to fight for independence; also taking part in the 1967 war. In 1974, he and his wife and three children migrated to the US and settled in Philadelphia, PA.</p>		
<p>January 2, 1948</p> <p>September 5, 1949</p>	<p>Helen ("Etke") Nudler (later Helen Fixler) managed to escape with her immediate family from the Mlynov ghetto and they hid in bunkers in the forest. When they were discovered, only Helen and her father survived. Helen's two brothers, Harold and Morris (Moses / Moshe) Nudler, were already in the Russian army together and both survived the war. After the war, the remnants of the family were reunited and they made their way to the Pocking displaced persons camp.</p> <p>"Moses Nudler" (Morris) eventually made his way to Canada departing Bremerhaven on Jan 2, 1948 on the USS General Sturgis. He is listed as 28 at the time, single, and a "lumberman." Helen subsequently followed him to Canada where she met her husband, also a survivor, Leonard Fixler.</p> <p>Harold Nudler ("Yechiel" also "Jechiel" in his naturalization record) met and married his wife Misia in the Pocking displaced person camp on December 6, 1947. They made his way to Oakland where his wife, Miria, had family. They traveled on the "General R. L. Howze" and entered the US at New Orleans, LA on Sept. 5, 1949.</p>	<p>Nudler</p>	<p>Canada and Oakland, CA via New Orleans</p>

DATE OF ARRIVAL	DETAILS FROM PASSENGER MANIFEST	FAMILY NAME	DESTINATION CITY
Dec 24, 1948	<p>Shlomo (Slomeh) Schechman was the son of Moshe Schuchman, brother of Joseph Schuchman from Mlynov. Moshe married his wife Faige “Beshe Wolk”, from the town of Stofke or Stoske, and they had four children. Only their son Shlomo survived the war. He was actively involved with the partisans and would hide in the woods under leaves during the day and raid farms at night. He was shot several times, including in the back and lost a toe and a finger.</p> <p>After the War, Shlomo met and married Liza Zabirowciwz from Lutsk, who had managed to escape from a ghetto as well. Their son Morris was born in 1945 on the way to the DP camp Föhrenwald.</p> <p>On December 13, 1948, “Sloma Szechman,” age 37, his wife “Liza,” age 23, and son “Misma” (Morris) age 3, left Hamburg on the SS Marine Marlin and arrived in NY on Dec 24. They had 2 trunks and 5 suitcases with them. They are headed to a farm of Liza’s relatives at 25 Stephana Lane in Waterbury, Connecticut. After a year, they migrated to Baltimore with the support of Shlomo’s uncle Joseph Schuchman.</p>	Schechman	Baltimore via Waterbury, Conn
March 9, 1949	<p>Liba Tesler (later Liba Einstendig) was urged by her father to leave the Mlynov Ghetto in early October 1942 once news reached them that the nearby ghetto of Dubno had been liquidated. Liba’s harrowing story of survival hiding and posing as a Polish woman is told by David Sokolsky in his book, <i>Monument</i>.</p> <p>After the War ended, Liba eventually made her way to the Pocking displaced person camp. After two years in the camp, Liba read a notice in the Yiddish <i>Forward</i> placed by Boruch Meren who lived in Baltimore inquiring whether anyone from Mlynov was still alive. She wrote him a letter and asked to be connected to her cousins, the Marders in Baltimore. Boruch tracked them down and also contacted Mlynov born Joe (Gershon) Goldberg and his wife Sylvia Goldberg in Brooklyn who were also cousins of Liba.</p>	Tesler	Baltimore

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	Liba took a train to Hamburg and, after waiting another few weeks, finally got her passport at Bremen-Grohn and then boarded the SS Marine Flasher at Hamburg on Feb. 28, 1949 bound for New York. She is listed as 36, a dressmaker and her destination is her cousin (and Marder descendant) Paulina Bargteil at 2600 Oakley Ave in Baltimore.		
1950	Pinchas Berger , son of Tuvia Berger , survived WWII in the Soviet Army in Siberia. He met his wife Brunia after the war and they married and settled in Lignica, Poland . There they had their first son, Tuvia. When he was three, the family left for Israel. Brunia was pregnant at the time with Israel, her second son. The family traveled from Trieste, Italy, to Haifa and were placed in Binyamina, which was founded in 1922 and named after the Baron Abraham Edmond Benjamin James de Rothschild. In 1947, the town had a population of 2,000.	Berger	Israel
~ late 1940s – early 1950s	Liza Berger , a sister of Pinchas Berger, Liza also survived the Shoah and tells her fragmentary story in the Mlynov memorial book. She was eventually captured and the story of how she survived her capture is not known by Berger relatives. Eventually she met and married a man named Grisha Gurwic (also Gershon Girec). At some point Liza and Grisha headed to Montevideo, Uruguay, probably in the late 40s or early 50s, and then eventually to San Pablo, Brazil, where they lived out the remainder of their lives.	Berger	San Pablo, Brazil
July 2, 1949, July 11, 1949, August 1949	A number of the Steinberg family from Mervits survived the Shoah. Their story of survival is told in a book now translated to English called <i>A Struggle To Survive</i> , published on the Mlynov website. They survived in pits dug out under stalls and pigsties and in fields, and had to relocate multiple times as farmers became afraid and asked them to leave.	Steinberg Upstein Feldman	Palestine, Springfield, Mass and Cleveland

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	<p>Bunia Steinberg (later Bunia Upstein) walked out of the Mlynov ghetto before the liquidation pretending to be a Polish peasant girl who was working there. She survived along with her brother, Getzel Steinberg, his wife Pesia (Wurtzel) and son, Zelig (Gerry Steinberg).</p> <p>Not long after the War, Bunia married Yitzhak Upstein, from Mlynov, who had been recruited to the Soviet Army and survived the War in Siberia. None of his family survived. Yitzhak and Bunia had two sons Chaim and Hanina not long after the war. Bunia also rescued young Aviva Feldman (later Meromi), a daughter of a close friend and cousin. In an act of desperation, her parents had left her with a Polish couple when they had nowhere to hide, when they couldn't find a place to hide with a young child. Aviva was adopted by Getzel and Pessia as one of their own.</p> <p>After returning to Mlynov, the group made their way to the Pocking displaced person camp. Bunia and Yitzhak wanted to make aliyah and did so in 1949 arriving in Israel on July 11, 1949. In a heartbreaking decision for Pessia and Getzel, Aviva was sent with Bunia to Israel to an aunt of her who had discovered she had survived and insisted on raising her.</p> <p>Getzel and Pessia wanted to go to the US, partly because Getzel was less religious and partly to "spread future risk". They connected via Aleph Katz with Pessia's relatives, the Almans (Gelmans), in Springfield, Mass and made their way there. They arrived in the US on July 2, 1949.</p> <p>Mendel Steinberg, Getzel and Bunia's brother, also survived the Shoah with his wife Sheindel and son Anshel. They went to the displaced person camp Feldafing, where their daughter Sora (Susie) was born. The family left Bremerhaven on July 31, 1949 on the US Army Transport (USAT) General Haan. Mendel is listed as 39, "Scheindla" as 37, "Ansel" 13, and "Sora" 7 months old. They are headed to Sheindel's relatives at 12014 Superior Ave, Cleveland, Ohio.</p>		

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~ unknown	Shaul (Shurlick, Saul) Halpern , brother of Lipa Halperin, survived the Shoah and went to Canada. Story and records not yet located.	Halpern	Canada
April 20, 1948	<p>A number of the Teitelman family survived the Shoah hiding in the forests, in bunkers and in pits beneath the stall of farm animals. A part of their survival story is narrated by Asher Teitelman and written down by Dina Tomer, and available in Hebrew. The book is in the process of being translated to English.</p> <p>Among the survivors were: Nahum Teitelman and his wife Rachel (Gruber), their children, Asher, Yosef, Shifra; Rachel's sister Sonia (Gruber) and her husband, Mendel Teitelman, Mendel's sister, Mamtzi Teitelman (later Mamtzi Genut), and Sara Schichman (later Sarah Vinokur), daughter of Rachel's sister (Chaika Gruber Schichman).</p> <p>After the War, Asher fought with the Soviet Army and was injured multiple times. Eventually the family was reunited in Mlynov but soon left. For a time, Asher helped smuggle refugees to the displaced persons camp of Fohrenwald. There Asher was part of a hunger strike and was part of a delegation that spoke to General Eisenhower demanding better conditions. The family was ultimately reunited again in December 1945 in the displaced person camp of Badgastein.</p> <p>After making their way to Paris, the family sailed from the Marseille harbor, on the "Ben Hecht" a ship of illegal immigrants that was turned back from Haifa and sent to Cyprus camps where they had to stay for a year and a month, until April 15, 1948, when they finally received certificates. They landed in Haifa on April 20, 1948.</p>	Teitelman	Mandate Palestine Israel
~November 15, 1949	David T. Malar , (born in 1910 in Dubno), was son of Esther Gelberg/Goldberg (from Mlynov) and Yussel Malar. David was born in Dubno and was the only one of his immediate family to survive. David had been drafted into the Red Army as a young man and thus separated from his family at the time they were murdered. He	Malar	

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	survived by hiding in the woods for a long time. He later met his wife, Irene (Chaya), in a displaced persons camp of Delmenhorst. They departed from Grohn and traveled on the John J. Allen and were headed to 4739 Larchwood Ave, Philadelphia, PA. David was listed as 39 and a bookkeeper. He died at the age of 94 in 2004.		