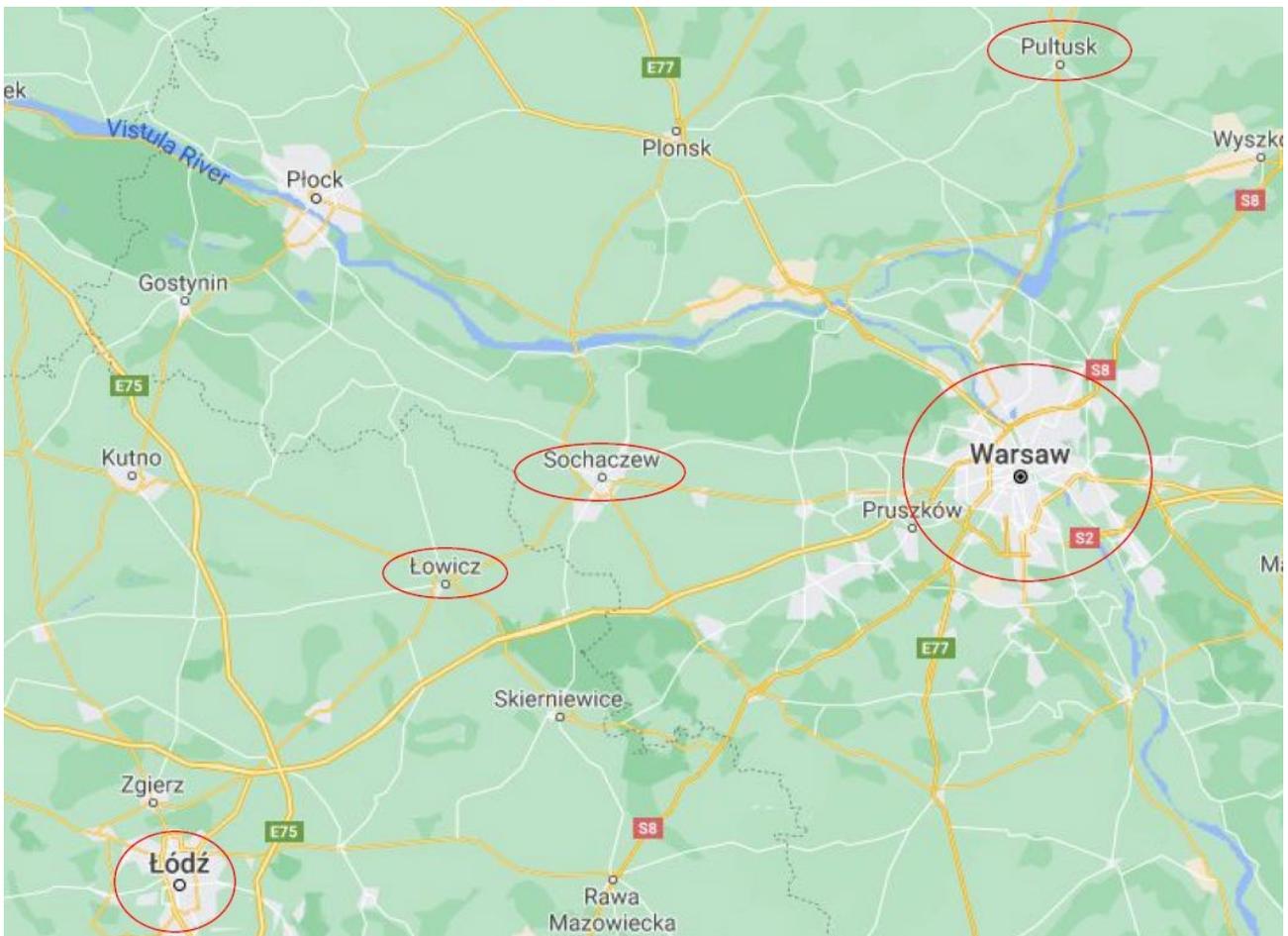


History of the Sochachewski family

The family name of our ancestors "Sochaczewski" indicates that they came from Sochaczew¹ (in Polish ski = from), a town 75 km west of Warsaw, Poland. There is indication of Jewish settlement in Sochaczew from 1427, with evidence of an organized Jewish community in 1467. "By 1599 the Jews of Sochaczew owned 20 houses, a synagogue, hospital, mikveh, and cemetery, and engaged in commerce in livestock, leather, and wool, and in such crafts as tailoring and carpentry. A blood libel in 1619 resulted in the death at the stake of one Jew. After the Jewish quarter burned down the following year, the burghers opposed its reconstruction and the Jewish community temporarily came to an end. In 1749 King Augustus III granted permission to certain Jewish merchants and craftsmen from Warsaw to renew the settlement in Sochaczew. They established a tannery, a distillery, and tailoring and shoe-making workshops, and traded in agricultural produce..²" Our ancestors may very well have engaged in one of these trades. Their status is reflected in the fact that a large residential building in the town of Sochaczew was named after the family, as noted in the 1910 death record of Sarah Hinda Cohen, (nee Sochaczewski) who lived in Pultusk³ (see fig. 3 below). We do not know when this building was built.



1. Map of Poland with the cities where the Sochachevsky family lived (Google Maps)

1 Sochaczew 52°14' 20°15'. 50 Km west of Warsaw

2 www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/sochaczew

3 Pultusk 52°43' 21°06'. 50 Km north of Warsaw

Our known family history begins with Chaim Sochaczewski, who was born about 1755 and lived in the town of Lowicz⁴. Conditions improved for the Jews all over Poland in the 16th and 17th century, which historians call "the Golden Age of Polish Jewry". We do not know if Chaim's family left Sochaczew a few generations before he was born, or if they left after he was born. In 1793, with the second division of Poland, Lowicz was part of Prussia, and the Prussian authorities demanded that its subjects take family names. Evidently, Chaim selected the name Sochaczewski to commemorate the town of his family. From 1815 until 1915 Lowicz belonged to Russian-controlled Congress Poland⁵.

We know of one of Chaim's sons, Moshe Aharon, also known as "Rabbi Moshe of Lowicz," who was born around 1778 in Lowicz and died in 1831 in the same town. We shall see below that Moshe Aharon was very wealthy, served in a governmental position, and was exalted in the Torah. Around 1800, Chasidism arrived in Poland, and Moshe was not a Chasid. Among the Chasidim and the Mitnagdim (all those who resisted the Chasidism) were harsh confrontations⁶, culminating in one side informing the authorities about the other side acting against the regime that caused arrests. Moshe Aharon had a number of children. We know of Jacob Kopil, Yehonatan (we are of his descendants), Isaac Shlomo, Elka Bina, Ephraim Fishel, Meir Hirsch and Mira.

Although R' Moshe Aharon Sochaczewski was not a Chasid, he had a special connection with Rabbi Simcha Bunim Bonhardt (known also as Rabbi Rabbi Simcha Bunim), the first Grand Rabbi of Pshisucha⁷, as well as one of the key leaders of Chasidism in Poland. R' R' Bunim had been involved in commerce and had studied European languages, sciences and was a licensed pharmacist. After his marriage to the daughter of a Chasid, he became a follower of the Chozeh (Visionary) of Lublin, who had brought Chasidism to Poland.

Among the many disciples of R' R' Bunim were two who founded the two largest Chasidic groups in Poland: Rabbi Yitzchak Meir Alter, the founder of the Ger Chasidim and author of the commentary on the Talmud *Chiddushei HaRim*, and Rabbi Shraga Fajvel Danzyger of Grojec (we are his descendants), founder of the Alexander Chasidic congregation. A son of Rabbi Shraga Fajwel married the daughter of R' R' Bunim, and R' Shraga Fajwel's daughter married R' Jonas/Yehonatan Sochaczewski, head of the rabbinical court of Lowicz, and our ancestor.

The book *Tiferet HaTzadikim*⁸ includes a story on pages 56-57 about the special connection between Rabbi Bunim and R' Moshe Aharon Sochaczewski.

4 Lowicz 52°07' 19°56'. 75 Km west of Warsaw

5 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress_Poland

6 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Misnagdim>

7 Przysucha 51°22' 20°37', Poland

8 www.daat.ac.il/daat/vl/tohen.asp?id=441

תפארת הצדיקים

מעשה נפלא מהגאון הקדוש איש אלפים רבי מנחם
מענדיל זצוק"ל הרבי מקאצק זי"ע .

סיפר דודי המופלג החסיד רבי אפרים פישל ז"ל מפילוב איך שזקניו הנגיד
הקצין המרובה מופלג בתורה ויראה הר"ר משה זלה"ה מלוביטש שהיה
מחנך ולא דרך מעולם בדרכי החסידות ומ"מ רבינו הרבי ר' בונם זי"ע בכל עת
שהיה בלוביטש הו' אכסניא שלו רק אלל זקניו הנ"ל. פ"א א"ל רבינו ז"ל ר' משה
במה אכרכס. הלא תורה וגדולה יש אלליכס. רק זאת אכרכס שבניכס יהו' חסידים.
וגם המחומטים שלכס יהו' גדולי ארך פולין. וכן הו' שבנו הוא דודי הרה"ג החסיד
המפורסם ר' יהונתן ז"ל הראבד"ק לוביטש הו' חתן הגאון הקדוש ר' שרגא פ"וויל
ז"ק"ל האבד"ק גרונא. וכן ר' יונתן הנ"ל היה הרה"ג חביהא קדישא רבי יצחק
אדרן ז"ל. ובנו השני הרב החסיד ר' אפרים פיישיר ז"ל הו' חתן הרב הקדוש
ה"ר

כט 57 תפארת הצדיקים

ה"ר דוד ממושעווין זוק"ל ובנו של רא"פ הנ"ל הם האחים אחד הרב הלדיק גדול
בתורה ובחסידות ה"ר משה חיים שליט"א מנהל עדהו בעיר ריווין. והשני הוא
הגביר המופלג בתורה וחסידות ר' לייבלי סאכעזשעווסקי שליט"א אחד מהגשאים
שכירושלים עה"ק חובב"א. ועוד בת אחת הנ"ל לזקניו הר"ר משה הנ"ל שהו' בלחו
של הגאון הגדול ר' מאיר זיליך זוק"ל האבד"ק לאסק. ובנו הרביעי הוא זקני הרב
החסיד ר' יעקב קאפיל ז"ל מלוביטש הנ"ל שהיה חתן זקני הרה"ג הלדיק הר"ר
נתן כ"ץ פלאקער ז"ל הנ"ל. ועוד בניו הנ"ל אשר לא ידעתי ספורוה לנו וכולם
דרכו בדרכי החסידות.

2. Tiferet Tzadikim by Shlomo Gabriel Rosenthal Pages 56-57

"A wonderful deed which was told by the holy genius, the man of God, Rabbi Menachem Mendel⁹, a righteous and holy man of blessed memory, the Rabbi of Katzek¹⁰, may his memory protect us. [it is recommended to look at the family tree below while reading].

My [great] uncle, the great Chassid Rabbi Efraim Fishel [Nachman] Sochaczewski of Pilov¹¹, told how our elder (one of our ancestors) the governor, officer, sharp and extraordinarily learned in the Torah and God-fearing Rabbi Moshe Aharon Sochaczewski, may those who remember him merit life in the next world, was a Mitnaged [refused to accept the Chasidic way] and never walked in the ways of Chasidism. Whenever our Rabbi, Rabbi R' [Simcha] Bunim, may his memory protect us, was in Lowicz his lodging was only with our elder named above. Once our Rabbi [Simcha Bunim] may the memory of the righteous be a blessing said: Rabbi Moshe, how can I bless you? There is Torah and greatness in you. Only this is your blessing that your sons will be Chasidim, and that your in-laws will be the greatest of Poland.

And so it happened that his son, my [great] uncle, the great and famous Chassidic Rabbi, Rabbi Yehonatan Sochaczewski, memory of a righteous shall be for a blessing, the head of the court of the Lowicz [Jewish] congregation, became the son-in-law of the holy Genius Rabbi Shraga Feivel Danzyger, head of the court of the Gritza¹² congregation. And the son of Rabbi Yehonatan was the genius Chassidic Holy Rabbi Yitzchak Aharon may the memory of the righteous be a blessing. And his second son, Rabbi Chassid Rabbi Efraim Fishel, was the son-in-law of the holy rabbi, Rabbi David of Tushevitz, a righteous and holy man of blessed memory. And sons of Rabbi

9 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Menachem_Mendel_of_Kotzk

10 Kock 51°38' 22°27' 45 Km north of Lublin

11 Ulway 51°25'00 21°58'00 בידיש: פילוב

12 Grojec, Poland 51°52' 20°52'

Efraim Fishel were Rabbi Moshe Chaim, may he be blessed with a good and long life, is the director of his community in the city of Rivitz, and the second is the outstanding Torah scholar Rabbi Leibli Sochaczewski may he be blessed with a good and long life is one of the presidents in Jerusalem the holy city may it be built and established quickly in our time Amen. And another daughter of our elder mentioned above R' Rabbi Moshe, was the bride of the great Rabbi Meir Zilich, a righteous and holy man of blessed memory the head of the court of the Lask¹³ congregation. And his forth descendant is my elder [in this case - grandfather] Rabbi Chassid Rabbi Ya'akov Koppel may the memory of Righteous be a blessing of Lewicz who was the son-in-law of the gaon Rabbi Natan Platzker [of Plock¹⁴] may the memory of the righteous be a blessing. And there are other sons, whom I did not know, and all of them went in the ways of Chasidism."

The stories in the book were collected, copied, and brought to print by our relative Shlomo Gavriel Rosenthal, grandson of Ya'akov Kopel Sochaczewski. The book was printed in Warsaw in 1909. The author of the book heard the story from the brother of his grandfather, Rabbi Ephraim Fishel, who had heard from the Rabbi of Kotzk. The Rabbi of Kotzk was a disciple of R' R' Simcha Bunim and was a contemporary of Moshe Aharon Sochaczewski. It should be noted here that this story was discovered by Rabbi Nafthali Aharon Vekstein, who helped the research of our family.

Note the superlatives with which R' R' Simcha Bunim describes our ancestor Rabbi Moshe Aharon Sochaczewsky. Not only was he extremely learned and God-fearing, wealthy (we do not know the source of his wealth) but he apparently was appointed by the Czar to stand as the head of the city's Jewish population.

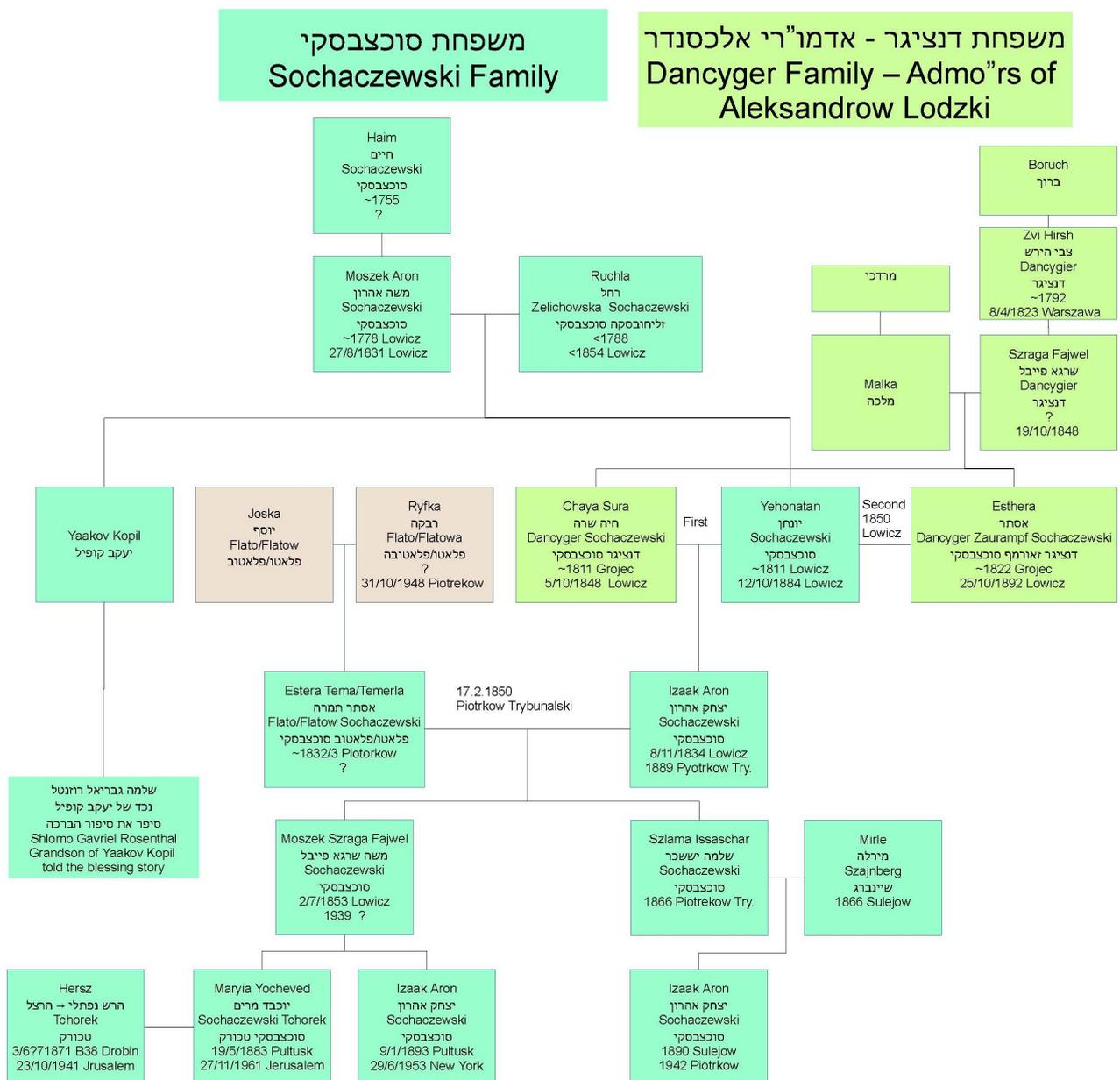
Indeed the blessing of R' R' Bunim came true, and all the sons and daughters of R' Moshe Aharon married with the greatest Jewish families of Poland. We are interested in our ancestor, Yehonatan Sochaczewski ("the great and famous Chasid Rabbi Yehonatan Sochaczewski, memory of a righteous shall be for a blessing, the head of the court of the Lowicz [Jewish] congregation",) [born in 1811 in Lowicz and died there on October 12, 1884]. He married a daughter of Rabbi Shraga Fajwel Dancyger. Rabbi Shraga Fajwel and his son established the lineage of the Admo"rim¹⁵ of Alexander. After his wife's death, the widower Yehonatan married his first wife's sister, a widowed daughter of Rabbi Shraga Fajwel. Yehonatan Sochaczewski was the head of the Jewish legal court of the Lowicz community, that is, the leading rabbi of the community. Family ties to Rabbi Shraga Fajwel Dancyger is a great "yichus" and if one of our children becomes a Chasid, he can receive the best match in the world of Chasidism. (The Dancyger family history was written separately.)

For streamlining the reading, here is a short part of the family tree:

13 Lask, Poland 51°35' 19°08'

14 Plock, Poland 52°33' 19°42'

15 ADMO"R – initials in Hebrew of: Our Lord, Teacher and Rabbi – used in general for a community leader of Hasidim



3. Dancyger and Sochaczewski family tree in the early 19th Century

There was a story in the family about our grandfather who married the Admo"r's daughter, and after she passed away he married the second daughter of the Admo"r'. Everyone thought it was Herzel Naftali Tchork. But during the study we discovered that Herzel's wives were from different families, and they were not the daughters of any Admo"r'. When we continued to investigate, we discovered that the story matched exactly Yehonatan Sochaczewski!. It is known that in the past when they said "grandfather," they meant grandfather, great-grandfather, etc. It was customary to speak and write so in books before the 20th century. For example, when the author of the book with the blessing wrote "uncle," he meant his father's uncle.

Yehonatan Sochaczewski had 11 known sons and daughters - from his first wife, Chaya Sura Dancyger (born 1811 in Grojec, died on October 5, 1848 in Lowicz), were born Yitzchak Aharon (our g-g-g-grandfather, who is also mentioned in the story as "the holy genius Rabbi Yitzchak Aharon may the memory of the righteous be a blessing"), Simcha Bunim, Brucha, Tuvia, Nechama,

[Polish] Date of Document/Marriage: Piotrkow [Trybunalski] 6 [Russian] / 18 [General] February 1850, married at 3 pm and registered at 6 pm. The Rebbe: Koby Edelstein, assistant to the rabbi of Piotrkow district. The groom: Yitzchak [Aharon] Sochachevsky Single at the age of 19, the son of Yona Sochachevsky, alive, and Channa [Chaya] Sarah, died, lived in the city of Lodz in the district of Latchika. The bride: Miss Tamarella Esther, 17 years old, daughter of Joseph Plato, alive, and Rivka, died [Piotrkow 1848 D77], lives here in Piotrkow. Witnesses: Daniel Vidgorovitch at the age of 50 and Moshe Goldring, a brother of a hospital at the age of 51, resides [the witnesses resides?] In Piotrkow. Posters were hung in Piotrkow's synagogue on And in the synagogue of Lodz on ...

[Signatures] Itzik Aron Sochaczewski

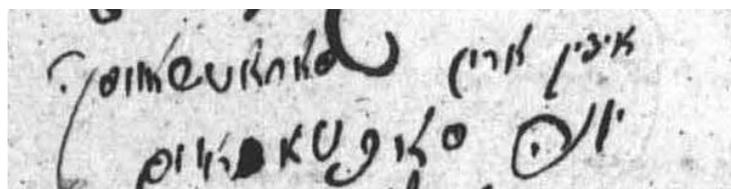
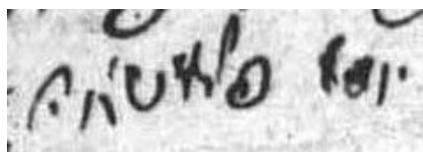
Yona Sakhta?

Yosef Plattab

.....

Note: The bride's last name was written in the marriage record as "FLATO", but the father of the bride signed in Hebrew letters "FLATAW". In the search for information about the family, the couple's children's birth records were found using the family's name "FLATOW". The two spellings of the last name are phonetically different and using just one of the spelling would not have yielded all records.

Note that the groom and his father and the father of the bride signed in Hebrew letters and spelling of Yiddish:



5. "Itzik Aron Sochaczewski" "Yona Sachata?awsk" "Yosef Plattaw "

The writers wrote and signed with a feather pen and ink, or if they were especially rich in pen with a steel nib. In both cases, the writer dips the nib or tip of the feather occasionally in ink. There was a groove in the feather that held a small amount of ink until the ink was drawn to the paper.

Sometimes the record was smeared with a drop of ink from the feather, and sometimes there was not enough ink and the text was pale.

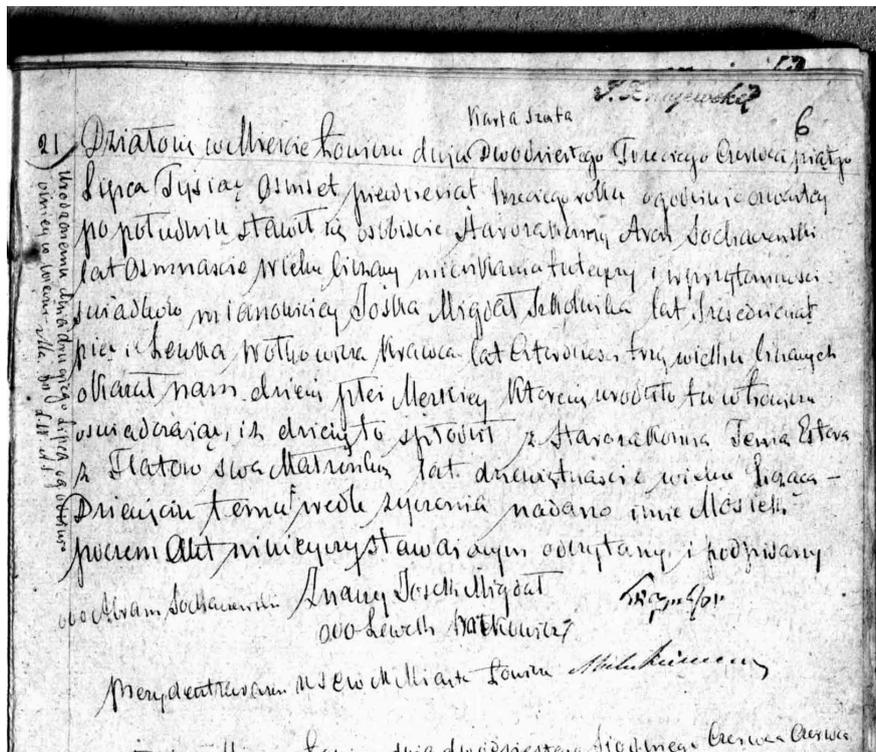
The couple had children: Moshe Shraga Fajwel, Avraham Mordechai, Chaya Sura and Shlomo Issaschar. The first son is listed in the municipal records in Poland by the name of Moshe alone, but we shall call him Moshe Shraga Fajwel, as he was called on the gravestone of his son, Yitzhak-Isaac Aharon. The name is composed of the names of his two great-grandfathers. We know that at least one of his grandfathers was alive when he was born. Another son known from Chassidic literature is the famous genius Rabbi Shalom Baruch Soheczewski, one of the rabbis of Lodz, about whom a study was written by Nafthali Aharon Vekstein, but no birth record was found for him.

Those who made the early list of descendants of Chaim Sochaczewski were unaware of the existence of Shalom Baruch and Shlomo Issaschar. Their birth may have never been registered with

the authorities. Such people were called "Ne'elam" ("נעלם" disappeared in Hebrew). Also possible that the birth records were lost or has not yet been found.

We note here that sometimes there are records that are in the municipal registration office on births, marriages and deaths, but due to the move from city to city it is sometimes difficult to follow records for many decades. In addition, it appears that there was a great fire in city where Moshe Shraga Fjwel lived after his marriage, Pultusk, that destroyed three quarters of the city in 1875. No documents of birth, marriage, and death survived the fire. Appendix 3 is a short piece of the file "Descendants of Chaim Sochachevsky" that contains a hard-collected family tree of the Sochachevsky family in the records of many towns in Poland. In the file there are two Moshe Fjwel who could be the father of our grandmother - the grandson of Yonatan Sochachevsky from the first son of Yonatan's first wife - Yitzchak Aharon, and the son of Yonatan Sochachevsky from his second wife. Since we found a record of Moshe Shraga Fjwel vote registration to the Duma (the Russian House of Representatives) in 1907 and in the record the name of the father is written "Aaron," it is clear that he is Jonathan's grandson. There is confirmation from the birth certificate of our grandmother Mira Yocheved (May 1883), in which the age of the father is recorded as 30, and therefore he was born at the beginning of 1853, which corresponds only to Moshe Shraga Fjwel son of Yitzchak Aharon. According to the dates of the birth of the children, Moshe Shraga Fjwel was married in the city of Pultusk shortly before the Great Fire, and therefore no documents of marriage were found, nor were the documents of his wife, a daughter of the Gurman family, who lived in Pultusk. All the documents of the Gurman family's history earlier then 1875 are gone. Appendix A lists all the reasons for the identification of Moshe Shraga Fjwel with Moshe, son of Yitzchak Aharon.

Moshe Shraga Fjwel was born on 2nd July, 1853 in Lubitsch:



6. The birth registration of Moshe Shraga Fjwel

[Translator: Russian listing and difficult to read:] Recorded in the city of Luwicz [Lewicz] on 23 June [Russian] / July 5 [General] at 4 pm [1853]. The father, Aharon Sochaczewski, age 18, lives here. Witnesses: Yosef Megadal, a 65-year-old worker of the synagogue and Levek Volkovich, a 43-year-old tailor. The boy was born on July 2 at 8 pm. The mother is Tamara maiden named Platt/Plato/Platow 19 years old.

Moshe Shraga Fjwel married Feiga [Zipora] nee Gorman (apparently born in 1854 in Pultusk), daughter of Bunim and Sarah. The couple lived in the city of Pultusk. We found several people in Israel whose family name is Gurman and their origins from Pultusk. It turns out that in the early 19th century a wealthy widow named Chaya Gurman was living in Pultusk. She married her daughters to scholars from all over Poland, and apparently demanded that they receive the Gurman family name. More is hidden than overt here because of the great fire of Pultusk. There is much more detail in the Gurman family history booklet. Known children - Sara Hinda (born 1875 but registered in 1879 because the girl was ill), Chaya Tova (born in 1879). The first two names of the first girls provides the name of the grandmother of Moshe Shraga Fjwel - Chaya Sarah - who died in 1848. Rachel Leah was born in 1881 and died at the age of one year. Miriam Yocheved (our grandmother, born in 1883, married Naftali Herzal Tchorek), Freida Gittel (born in 1888), Yitzchak Aharon (born in 1893, named after his grandfather who passed away on 1889), Yecheil Ber (born 1897), and Yonatan Pinchas (born in 1900). There were other children for whom we could not find any documents.

According to Hannele of Daphna, there was a daughter Leah's who was the youngest, lived in Warsaw, married a man named David and had a daughter named Dvora. The second sister in her youth was Chana, married to a man with the surname Kovetz, and she had three sons and three daughters (a marriage record of Chana Tzivia Sochachevsky was found in 1906 in Pultusk, to a man named Mendel Wold Kodish [Kadish] so the name Kovetz is miss-memory of Channa, or that the name was Kovetz in Polish and Kodish in Yiddish). There was another sister whose name was unknown, she died before the Holocaust and had a daughter who lived in the town of in Zerderdorf.

We know from the records of childbirth that Moshe Shraga Fjwel was a shop owner. In addition, it was found that in 1907 Moshe Shraga Fjwel voted for the Duma (House of Representatives) of Russia. Czarist Russia controlled a large part of Poland at the time, and the city of Pultusk was part of Russia. On the ballot listing, Moshe Shraga Fjwel declared property of 4500 rubles, which was apparently a great asset. A list of Jewish taxpayers from the town of Poltosk was found in 1911, in which it was recorded that Moshe Sochachevsky was a landlord (i.e. very wealthy):

№	Имя	НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ ПЛАТЕЛЬЩИКОВЪ	Съ перелосъ	Сумма		Общая сумма		На балансе...				
				Руб.	к.	Руб.	к.	Р.	к.	Р.	к.	
7	Фриманъ	Кушна Улит	1	530	41	755	02	1279	-	1296	57	
8		Семинъ Давидъ	2	2	50	-	50	1	-	1	-	
9		Семинъ Михаилъ	3	7	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	
10		Семинъ Михаилъ	4	4	-	1	-	1	50	1	50	
11		Семинъ Михаилъ	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
12		Семинъ Михаилъ	6	20	-	6	-	7	-	7	-	
13		Семинъ Михаилъ	7	5	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	
14		Семинъ Михаилъ	8	2	50	-	50	1	-	1	-	
15		Семинъ Михаилъ	9	2	50	-	50	1	-	1	-	

7. List of taxpayers in Poltosk - Moshe Shraga Fjwel Sochachevsky landlord (fourth row)

According to the memorial book of the Pultusk community that was written after the Holocaust, Moshe Shraga Fjwel was the owner of a soda water factory. At that time soda water production was based on running a chemical process to produce carbon dioxide. There were several practical processes that changed according to the period and the prices of chemicals. Anyone who did not understand enough chemistry might explode along with the process container. The soda water had to be produced in large copper containers, the bottles cleaned, filled, packed, and labeled. The bottles at the beginning of the twentieth century were plugged by a glass marble that was inside the bottle and plugged it from the inside. An image of this bottle is shown on the right below, the marble in the neck of the bottle (the glass is compressed so that the marble will not fall down) and a seal, probably leather, that fell to the bottom. They may have added sugar and color or fruit juice. The city had five factories for soda water. And Fjwel Moshe was the owner of the second plant mentioned in the list. It is interesting to note that Jacob Gorman's soda water factory is also mentioned, apparently a family bond, partnership or competition. We also discovered that Elazar Cohen, who married Moshe Fjwel's eldest daughter, was involved in the manufacture of soda water. So there was a network of soda water factories with family connections.

סאָדע־וואַסער־פאַבריק, געגרינדעט דורך מדדכי וואַסער־
 צוג און שפעטער אין דער אייגנטום פון זיין איידעם שמואל
 שטוצקי, באַרימט געווען מיט אירע אויסאַרבעטונגען אין דער
 גאַנצער געגנט ;
 סאָדע־וואַסער־פאַבריק, פון פייבל סאַכאַטשעווסקי ;
 סאָדע־וואַסער־פאַבריק פון יעקב גורמאַן ;
 סאָדע־וואַסער־פאַבריק פון אלעזר כהן ;
 סאָדע־וואַסער־פאַבריק פון מנשה און אלעזר מרגלית, די
 זין פון הירש־נטע הכהן מרגלית, דעם ערשטן פולטוסקער
 מורה־הוראה ;



8. Yizkor Book of the Pultusk Community, p. 70

9. Early 20th century soda bottle

It should be noted that Moshe Shraga Fjwel was a Rabbi, according to the inscription on the gravestone of his daughter Mira Yocheved and his son Isaac Aharon, but he worked for a living as a store owner and later as owner of a factory for soda water. Moshe Shraga Fjwel was also a scholar:

פייבל סאכאטשעווסקי

געלערנט מיט דער „חברה־מקרא“. זיין לערנען, וואָס
ס'איז געווען דורכגענומען מיט פּלפּול, האָבן פּיל חסידישע
לומדים צוגעהערט שטייענדיק. ער איז געווען אַן אַלעקסאַנ-
דערער חסיד און אַליין געשטאַמט פון דעם אַלעקסאַנדערער
הויף. געווען אַן איידעם פון ר' שלמה חייציק גורמאַן, אַ זון
פון די ערשטע יידישע בעל־בתים אין פּולטוסק.

10. Yizkor memorial book of the Pultusk community, page 315

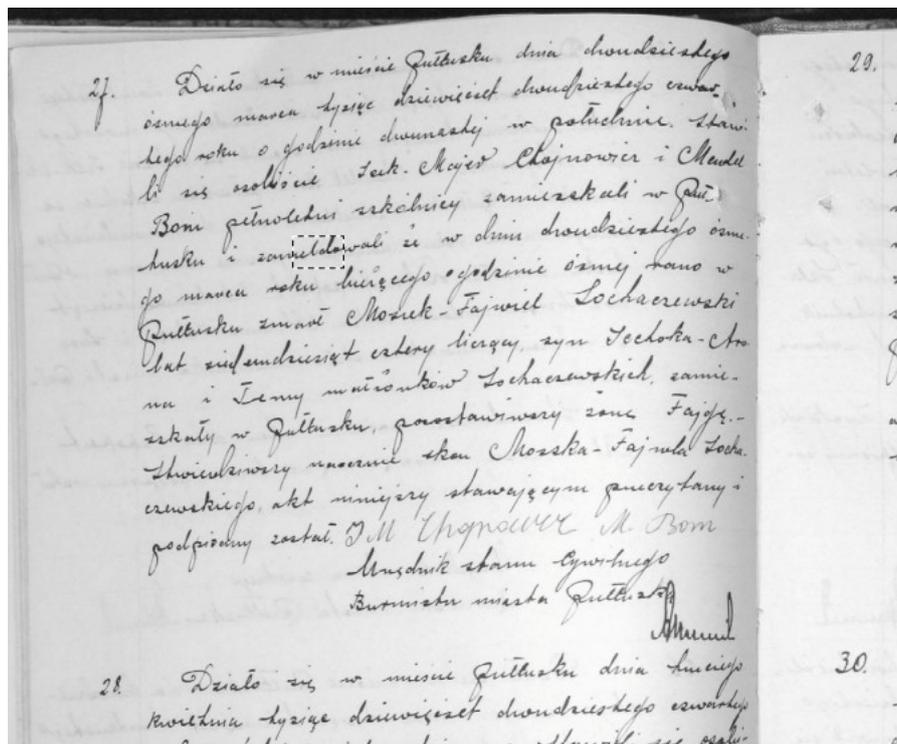
This passage also says that he was the son-in-law of Shlomo Gurman (from the family of the famous widow of Pultusk). But we know from the records at Yad Vashem and also from the marriage record of the parents of Zippora Gurman that her father's name was Bunim (see the Gurman family history booklet), so we assume that this was a mistake or that he was the son-in-law of Simcha Bunim Gurman and the name was listed by mistake. There is much more detail in the history of the Gurman family.

At a certain time the Rabbi of the town of Pultusk was a person named Uterman. The Rabbi of Tel Aviv after the establishment of the state of Israel was Rabbi Unterman, apparently a son or grandson. We know that our grandmother Mira Yocheved had a family relationship with the Unterman family, and she visited them every time she was in Tel Aviv. According to Devorah Tchorek-Shalem, Rabbi Unterman was a cousin of our grandmother. We are waiting to decipher the records from Pultusk from the beginning of the 20th century - perhaps we will find the connection.

The wife and all the descendants of Moshe Shraga Fjwel, except for those who were otherwise mentioned, perished in the Holocaust. Regarding his wife Feiga (Zipora), there is a page in Yad Vashem telling us that she died in 1942 in the Warsaw Ghetto. Moshe Shraga Fjwel died before the war. When we found the grave of his son Isaac Aharon in New York, we discovered that the gravestone was inscribed with “son of Chasid Rabbi Moshe Shraga Fjwel, peace be upon him”, meaning that he was not murdered. Recently came information from a person looking for information about the Cohen family (bride of the sister of our grandmother, Sura Hinda Sochachevsky) that a great-grandson of Moshe Shraga Fjwel was born in 1929 (the son of Malka Deborah, the daughter of Sarah Hinda Sochtshevsky) and was named after Moshe Shraga Fjwel, meaning Moshe Shraga Fajvel died at the latest in 1929.

In other words, Moshe Shraga Fjwel died at the earliest in 1911, when we found that he had paid taxes in Pultusk, and the latest in 1929, before the g-grandson was named after him.

A few years after the previous paragraph was written, we contacted JRI-Poland.org, the organization that has helped so much in the search, and we received from them the photograph of the death record of Moshe Shraga Fjwel:



11. Death record of Moshe Shraga Fajvel Sochaczewski

Date: March 28, 1924

Name: Sochaczewski Moszek Fejwel

Age: 74

Father's name: Sochaczewski Icchok Aron

Mother's Name: Tema [תמרה]

Spouse: Fejge [ציפורה] Gorman

City of residence: Poltusk

No real translation yet, this data has been extracted from JRI-Poland.org data tables.

This listing is the complete information that shows our grandmother's father, Moshe Shraga Fajvel Sukhaczewski of Poltusk, is the first son of Yitzchak Aharon and Tamarla Esther Sochaczewski!

From here onward, we will dedicate a chapter to each of the children of Moshe Shraga Fjwel and Fajga and their descendants.

Surah Hinda Sochzewski – Born 20 Augst 1875

In 2017, after DNA testing, it was discovered that family members we did not know about survived the Holocaust. It turns out that there was a real closeness in the DNA of Herzl Laor (son of Channa Tcorek-Liberman) to the DNA of Jacques (Jacob/Yaakov) Magen from Paris. After investigations and clarification, the following picture emerged:

Surah Hinda Sochzewski, a daughter of Moshe Shraga Fjwel (probably the eldest), married Avraham Cohen in the city of Poltosk in 1896. At the time that the DNA match was discovered, Jacques Magen had already reached this marriage document in his family studies. The Cohen family came to Pultusk after Abraham was born in a town called Falenty. Abraham was the son of Yechiel Michel Cohen, the son of Rabbi Elazar Cohen, who was a Rabbi in Pultusk and other towns, including Sochaczew, where he was buried in 1881-2. Surah Hinda and Avraham had three children: Brendale Pearl was born in 1897, Elazar Aaron in 1899 and Malka Deborah in 1901. The father Abraham died in 1902 and the mother Surah Hinda died in 1910. It is not clear what happened to the children whose two parents died so young, they were probably taken care of by family members. In any case Jacques Magen found marriage records of all three children.

Malka Dvora married in 1926 to Meir Shlomo Magnoshver. There were four children, and she died in 1933 immediately after the birth of the fourth child Yitzchak. Meir Shlomo transferred Yitzchak to the care of his grandparents in the nearby town of Roujan, and married a woman named Rivka, who had two daughters. Yitzchak was 6 years old when World War II broke out, and after the war, when he was 13, he wrote this:

"אני נשארתי עם הסבא שלי Rozhan על גדות נהר ה-Narew. הפולנים אילצו אותנו לעבור לעיירה קטנה בשם Goworowo מרחק של כ-8 קילומטר מ-Rozhan. ביום שישי בלילה נכנסו הגרמנים ל-Goworowo. אנחנו בילינו את כל הלילה במרתף ללא שינה. למחרת בבוקר, בשעה חמש, הם כבר התחילו לירות לכיוון החלונות. העיר הייתה כולה מאוכלסת ביהודים, והגרמנים הורו לכל התושבים להתאסף בכיכר העיר, לעמוד בידיים מורמות וביצעו על גופינו חיפוש. אחר כך הם הבריחו אותנו לבית הכנסת, חסמו את הדלתות והחלונות בקרשים והציתו את בית הכנסת והעיר כולה. כל הבתים נשרפו. הם שפכו בנזין על בית הכנסת. כולנו היינו בתוכו: סבא וסבתא, הדודה שלי ושני ילדיה, ואפילו הסבתא רבא שלי. מי שלא חווה דבר כזה לא יכול לדמיין את זה. אנשים פשטו את הבגדים שלהם כדי לסיים עם זה מהר יותר. גם אני, התפשטתי. חשבתי שהבגדים שלי לא יעלו באש ולא רציתי שזה ימשך זמן רב. הזעקות היו נוראות. היינו דחוסים ודרכנו אחד על השני. פתאום, מישהו הגיע על אופנוע, קצין, אולי. הוא עצר ושאל על מה המהומה. הם אמרו לו שגרמנים נהרגו, וכי כל האנשים בעיר, אולי 1000 – צריכים להישרף על זה. הקצין הודיע שיש הוראות חדשות להריגת כל הילדים. לדבריו: "אנחנו צריכים להשמיד את כל היהודים בכל מקרה - אבל לא בדרך זו. אנחנו צריכים להרוג אותם אחד אחד" הם נתנו לנו לצאת מבית הכנסת בזמן שהעיר הייתה כל האש. אנחנו חצינו את העיירה ליער בצד השני של הנהר Narew. היה קר מאוד. היה לי רק החולצה כשיצאתי מבית הכנסת."

12. From the web page of "Exodus", which was the ship on which Isaac immigrated to Israel¹⁶

16 <https://exodus1947forever.wixsite.com/magen>

“I stayed with my grandfather in Rozhan on the river Narew. The Polish forced us to move to a small village by the name of Goworowo about 8 Km from Rozhan. On Friday night the Germans entered Goworowo. We spent the whole night in the basement without sleep. The next morning, at 5 AM, they started firing at the windows. The whole village was occupied by Jews, and the Germans made everybody to come to the central square, stand with hands up, and they did body search. Then they forced us into a synagogue, blocked the doors and windows with logs and set fire to the synagogue and the whole village. All the houses burned. They poured gasoline on the synagogue. We were all inside: grandfather and grandmother, my aunt and two children, and even my g-grandmother. Any person who did not experience such thing can not imagine it. People took off their clothing to have fast ending. I also undressed. I was thinking that my clothing will be slow to catch fire and I did not want it to last too long. The screams were horrible. We were squeezed and stepped on each other.

Suddenly, someone arrived on a motorcycle. Maybe an officer. He stopped and asked what is all the fuss. They told him that Germans were killed, and all the people of the village, maybe 1000 – must burn for that. The officer declared that there are new order for the killing of all the children. As he said: “we have to kill all the Jews, but not in this way. We need to kill them one by one.” They let us out of the synagogue while the whole village was on fire. We crossed the village to a forest on the other side of the river Narew. It was very cold. I had only the shirt when we got out of the synagogue.”

After the fire they fled to a city called Makov. Where his grandmother died and his grandfather perished in Treblinka. His father, Meir Shlomo Mganoshver, was murdered in the city of Roujan when it was taken by the German army. Meir's twin sister took responsibility for her brother's four sons. At great risk, she moved from the German-occupied territory to the area occupied by the Russians, returned and crossed again! She managed to transfer the four sons of her twin brother and her family - her husband and two children - to an area occupied by the Russians. The Russians transferred them to a Siberian settlement area (perhaps the autonomous Jewish area around the city of Birobidzhan bordering China), where they apparently had to engage in agriculture to satisfy Russia's food consumption during the war. Two of the four sons did not survive the difficulties, and Isaac and Abraham remained. Abraham immigrated to Israel as an orphan with the "Tehran children¹⁷" during the war – a group of mostly orphan children that ran east from Poland to Russia and from there to Tehran, Iran and later to Palestine. After the war, Yitzchak returned with his aunt to Poland, and from there immigrated to Palestine. After a while, Abraham did not adjust to the climate in Israel due to health problems caused in Siberia, and moved to France. His son Jacques-Jacob performed the DNA test that reconnected our families. Unfortunately, Avraham and Yitzchak had already died when the connection was made, but we were happy to meet their children.

17 <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/tehran-children>

Chaya Tova – Born 27 July 1879

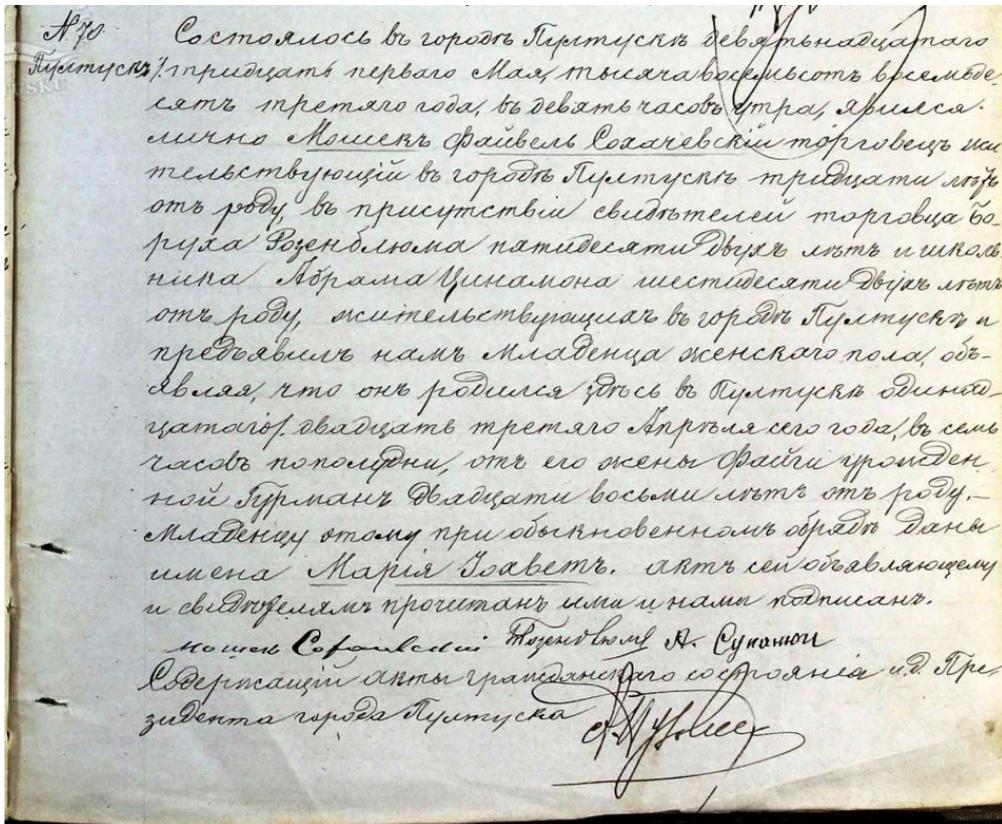
Chaya Tova, daughter of Moshe Shraga Fjwel, was about 12 and went with friends on the street. Gentiles threw stones at them and she "received a stone in the heart." She was sent to the cousin ADMO”R in order to recover. Probably, she was also sent to receive a good match in the Rebbe's congregation. At the ADMO”R home there was an "aunt" (probably a relative) named Vasla who taught Chaya Tova German and prayer. Chaya Tovah married in 1902 with Rabbi Shmuel Dov Issachar Gelferch (now spelled as Gelbard), the son of Rabbi Avraham Meir Gelferch and Chana Feiga nee Danziger (apparently again connected to the Rabbi's family). Six children were born, the eldest daughter who died young, apparently named Pnina Yenta, Chana Devorah (AKA “Channale of Dafna” born in 1922, was the one who told the story of the gentiles who threw stones), Yitzchak Aharon, Bluma, Yehiel Israel and Zisman. Yehiel Israel left the house and joined the "training" - that is, the study of agriculture in preparation for immigration to a kibbutz in Israel - he married fictitiously and the couple received a "certificate" – immigration visa to Palestine from the British authorities. Note about the fictitious marriage: The British authorities restricted immigration to Palestine and issued a limited number of immigration visas, but each visa was for a family, and a family had one family passport and one visa. The fictitious couple immigrated to Israel in 1935 to Kibbutz Ma'aleh Hahamisha, and after a while Yechiel Yisrael left the kibbutz and moved to Netanya, where he married Dvora Tik, and the couple had children Shula and Tuvia. Channa Dwora survived the Holocaust, married Yitzchak Fishman and immigrated to Israel. They were members of Kibbutz Dafna. The name Fishman was changed to Hebrew name Ben-Nun on about 1960. Channa Dwora wrote a book called "Back to There" about her wanderings in Europe from September 1939 until January 1943, when she arrived in Palestine. She was the first to exit the Warsaw ghetto and arrive Palestine during the war, and many of her friends perished on the way. Channa Dwora told that she fled from her religious home to join a group of young people who were in training for a kibbutz in Poland, and the ultra-Orthodox family set “Shivah” after her as if she was dead. The war broke out before her turn to immigrate to Israel, and Channa returned to help her family which was transferred to the Warsaw ghetto. Being small and thin, she managed to cross the cracks in fences and walls and in the sewers and find some food for the family. After about a year, at the kibbutz command and with the encouragement of the family, she escaped from the ghetto and joined a small group of friends who, through many difficulties, crossed several borders at night, through mountain passes, with the aid of local guides hired for payment. The group succeeded after great hardships to reach Hungary, where she and her future husband, who was also with the group of escapees, were caught by the Hungarian authorities who were collaborating with the Nazis. All the Polish Jews who were caught in Hungary were deported by trains directly to extermination camps in Poland. Channa and her future husband were put on a train to Poland, but for some reason the train stopped at the border and was returned, and all were put into a detention camp in Hungary. Channa Dwora pretended to be a young girl (She was thin and low because of food shortages in the ghetto and wandering) and with the aid of the local Jewish community was taken out of jail and placed on a train of children who were allowed to leave for Israel during the war. The train arrived in Israel in January 1943. When Channa arrived in Israel, she was the first to reach Israel from the Warsaw Ghetto and was taken to the heads of the Jewish community in Israel to tell about the horrors of the ghettos. Her husband, Yitzchak, was sent to a labor camp under terrible conditions. He succeeded in surviving and was allowed to leave the camp and to board another train to Israel. They settled in Kibbutz Dafna and had two children, Shmuel and Haim. They also adopted the son of a relative who survived the Holocaust as a single mother and could not care for him.

Frida Gitle - Born 27 April 1882

There is no information about Frida Gitle.

Miryam Yocheved – Born 23 April 1883

Another daughter of Moshe Shraga Fivel is our grandmother Miriam Yocheved. Her birth record reads:



13. Birth registration of Miriam Yocheved Sochaczewsky

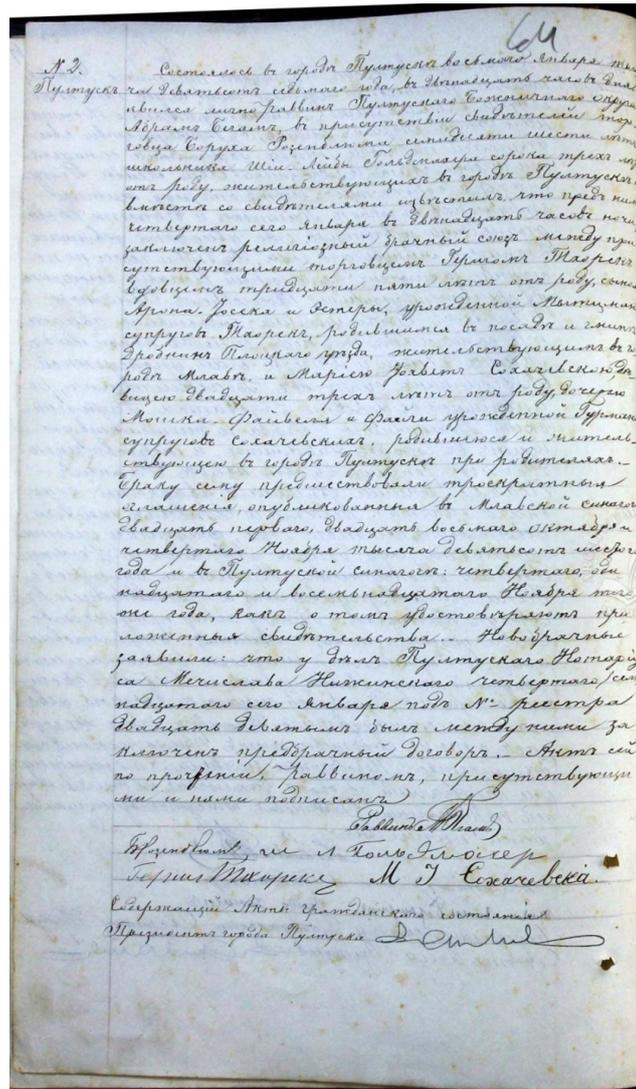
[Russian] was held in Plutsk on 19 [Russian] / 31 [General] in May 1883 at 9 am (Thursday, 24 Iyar 5883). Present [The father] Moshe Fajvel Sochaczewski, a shopkeeper resident of Pultusk aged 30, and the witnesses Baruch Rosenblum, a shopkeeper at the age of 52, and the teacher Avraham Cinamon at the age of 62, residents of the town of Pultusk, attesting to the baby that was brought in, who was born here in Pultusk on the day of 11 [Russian] / 23 [General] of April this year at 7 pm, from the woman Feiga nee Gurman aged 28, and was given the name Miriam Yocheved.

Interestingly, it is not registered that the father and mother are "married". It is possible that since their marriage record was burned down in the big fire of the town, the writer would not register that they were married. The dates 19/31 and 11/23 refer to the standard date and date in Russia respectively, which are different. The date of birth according to the general dating system: 23 April 1883 at 7 pm.

Interesting side story: During the study, the birth certificate above was found, and at first it seemed that it can not be of our grandmother. Until then we knew that our grandmother's name was Yocheved. From the birth certificate it appears that her name is Miriam Yocheved. But there is a granddaughter named Mira [short for Miriam], the daughter of Dvorah Tchorek-Shalem, who was born at the time when Yocheved was alive! It is not possible as in Judaism it is not acceptable to give a baby the name of his/her grandparents when they are still alive. But it turns out that when the granddaughter Mira was born, her father wanted to name her Miriam after his mother Miriam who

perished in the Holocaust. Deborah Tchorek-Shalem, mother of Mira, asked her mother for a permission to call her daughter Miriam, and indeed she received the permission.

Miriam Yocheved joined her sister and grew up with her cousin, the ADMO”R. Miriam Yocheved married Herzl Tchorek and was his second wife. She married the best student, Herzel Tchorek, known as the "Hga'on Hagadol" [Great genius]. This was Herzel's second marriage, after marrying the daughter of a family that was apparently very rich and who died. Below is a photograph of the marriage registration in the town of Pultusk The bride and groom came to the bride's parents' city to get married, as was customary at the time. According to the record, there was a prenuptial financial agreement, apparently due to the extensive property the parties had. In the search for the financial agreement in the notaries' records, it transpired that no records from that notary had survived.



14. Registration of the marriage of Hersz Tchorek and Miriam Yocheved

Took place in the city of Poltosk on the eighth of January 1907 at 12 o'clock presented the Jewish rabbi of Pultusk region Abram Baram? in the presence of witnesses, the merchant Baruch Rosenblum, 76 years old, and Yehoshua Leib Goldmacher, 43 years old, residents of the town of Pultusk ... declared that before him on the fourth of January, at 12 PM, a religious marriage pact was held between the merchant Hersz Tchorek, a widower aged 35 years, the son of Aharon Yosef and Esther nee Mizman, married couple Tchorek, who was born in the town of Drobin, county of Plock, a resident of the city of Mlawa, and Miriam Yocheved Sochaczewski, single 23 year old daughter of Moshe Fajvel and Feiga

nee Gurman married couple Sochaczewski, born and lives in the city of Pultusk with her parents. This marriage was preceded by three announcements that were published in the Mlawa synagogue on 21 and 28 October and 4 September 1906 and at the Pultusk school on 4 + 11 + 18 November. ...

The continuation of our family history is recorded in the history of the Tchorek family.

Yitzchak Aharon – Born 19 January 1893

Two of the sons of Moshe Shraga Fjwel, Yitzchak Aharon and Yechiel Ber lived in Lodz. Both were married with children when the war broke out. We found records from the Lodz ghetto showing that Yitzchak Aharon and Yechiel Ber were registered at No. 9 Hohenshtainer Street, Apartment 29. Yitzchak Aharon survived the Holocaust alone and his wife and children perished. At the end of the war he moved to the United States, where he remarried at an old age and had no children. Our grandmother Mira Yocheved was in mail contact with him in the US.

Block No. 57. – Hohenshtainer Str. No. 9. Str. 4.							
Lauf. Nr.	Wohn. Nr.	NAME	Vorname	GESCHLECHT		Geburtsdatum	Alter
				M	W		
151	26	Frymerman	Soja-Berek	M.	—	1913	27
2	27	Kantorowicz	Teek Soja	M.	—	16. XI 1883	57
3	"	"	Uindla	—	W.	1881	59
4	"	"	Heiszl	M.	—	20.3.1917	23
5	"	"	Rachela	—	W.	28.5.1925	15
6	"	Sojubaju	Chana Perla	—	W.	14.5.1905	35
7	"	"	Miriam	—	W.	2. XI 1933	7
8	27a	Soleswicz	Abraam Chil	M.	—	9.6.1890	50
9	"	"	Lura	—	W.	1886	57
160	"	"	hpryusa	—	W.	10.2.1917	23
1	"	"	Boruch	M.	—	1. XI 1922	18
2	"	"	Dawid	M.	—	1.6.1926	14
3	"	Swajgenbok	Chaja	—	W.	12.8.1905	35
4	29	Soalderewski	Chil Berek	M.	—	17.4.1897	43
5	"	"	Raca	—	W.	16.9.1902	38
6	"	"	Max	M.	—	8.1.1928	12
7	"	"	Israel	M.	—	12.1.1930	10
8	"	"	Teek Aron	M.	—	13.5.1893	47
9	"	"	Nacha Sojsta	—	W.	3.5.1892	48
170	"	"	Malka Teuce	—	W.	10. XI 1913	27
1	"	"	Israel Ber	M.	—	13. IV 1917	23
2	"	"	Chil	M.	—	27.5.1921	19
3	29a	Dob	Nezel	M.	—	15.2.1909	31
4	"	Dob. vel Kantorowicz	Huda Brucka	—	W.	25. XI 1909	31
175	"	Dob	Fajga	—	W.	10.5.1911	29

15. Registration of residents of the Lodz ghetto. The Sochachevsky family in apartment 29.

The names listed as living in the apartment: Yitzchak Aharon, his wife Necha (Nechama) Sheindla (Yaffa) born 3 January 1892 (married in 1914 according to Yad Vashem records), and children Malka Tamara born 10 November 1913 (last seen in Aushwitz in 1944), Israel Ber born on March 13, 1917 (last seen in Pozen in 1943), and Yechiel born on May 27, 1921 (see below). Yechiel Ber, born April 17, 1879 was registered with his wife Rachela (Rachel) born September 16, 1902, and children Max born 8 January 1928 and Israel born 12 January 1930.

We found another listing, it is not clear whether earlier or later, showing that in that apartment lived only Yitzchak Aharon, his wife and the two youngest children. It is known that in the Lodz ghetto only a few of the residents managed to escape, since there was no underground sewer system like in Warsaw, and it was impossible to escape or hide there.

In a search at Yad Vashem, a document file was discovered in Yad Vashem in the name of Yitzchak Aharon, number TD259866. According to the file, his profession was fabrics dyeing. He was transferred to the Lodz ghetto on 1/5/1940, and from there he was sent to Auschwitz on 22/8/1944. On the day he arrived in Auschwitz, he probably underwent the infamous Dr. Mengele selection and was apparently deemed capable of working. He was immediately sent to the Dachau camp. He arrived on the night between August 31, 1944 and September 1, 1944, eight days in cattle cars without food and water! In Dachau he was tattooed with the number 96353, and immediately transferred to a camp called Kaufering/Lundberg (Kaufering camp¹⁸, a sub-camp of Dachau that was located near the town of Landsberg, Germany). His son Yechiel, who received number 96354, was in line just after him. Yechiel died on March 24, 1945, about a month before the liberation. Yitzchak Aaron survived and was liberated on April 27, 1945. It is registered that he lived in Stuttgart in several Displaced People (DP) camps and on 7/2/1947 boarded a ship named Ernie Pyle to the USA.

The year of birth of the son in the Lodz Ghetto records is 27/5/1921, but the date of birth of Yechiel who arrived in Dachau was listed as 27/5/1923, born in Lodz. It looks as if the two are the same young son Yechiel, and that one of the dates is in error or registered purposefully different. It could have been that for the travel in trains between the concentration camps there was a benefit for a younger age.

The story of Yitzchak Aaron's trip to the US is interesting: After searching at Yad Vashem, we contacted Brenda Socachevsky-Bacon, who we thought was Isaac's granddaughter, since on his ship travel to the USA he was registered with a son by the name of Israel (Yad Vashem file number TD252130), and this son later had a daughter by the name of Brenda. There was only one problem: Yitzchak Aharon's son was Israel Ber, and the one with him on the ship was Moshe Israel, with different dates of birth. We also saw in the files that Israel Ber died in 1943. Brenda solved the problem: Moshe Israel's father was also named Yitzchak Aharon, and he was a cousin of Yitzchak Aharon about whom we were searching information.

We were able to follow the family of the same Moshe Israel according to information from Brenda Socachevsky-Bacon and records from Poland. It turns out that Moshe Israel's grandfather, Shlomo Issachar Sochaczewski, is the younger brother of Moshe Shraga Fajwel, and is the son of Yitzchak Aharon Sochaczewski and Tamara Esther Plato.

Indeed, in some records, Moshe Israel labels Yitzchak Aharon as an uncle. It seems that Yitzchak Aharon adopted him as a son after all his children had died, and Moshe Israel was an orphan. Adoption by relatives was common during and before the Holocaust, due to a short life expectancy. Brenda related that after the liberation, her father was living with Yitzchak Aharon in Stuttgart, Germany. Yitzchak Aharon worked repairing luggage. A young woman arrived from Bergen Belsen and left a suitcase for repair, which she needed for her trip to the United States, as she was sponsored by her uncle. Moshe Israel was sitting in a side room, looked out and saw her, and it was love at first sight. He asked Yitzchak Aharon when she would return to pick up the suitcase. Yitzchak Aharon told him, and he decided to meet her at the train station. Thus Moshe Israel married Eva Wiener (Yad Vashem file number TD238552), and Yitzchak Aharon was officiated at the wedding. Eva's sister Sally married Moshe Appel. All five, Yitzchak Aharon, Eva, her sister and their husbands received an immigration visa to the US sponsored by an uncle of Eva and her sister, whose name was Isadore Haft. The uncle had to commit to the immigrants' financial needs until they were settled.

The continuation of the life of Moshe Israel's and his family is described in the history booklet of the Sochaczewski Moshe Israel family. It also describes there how we were able to connect the family trees.

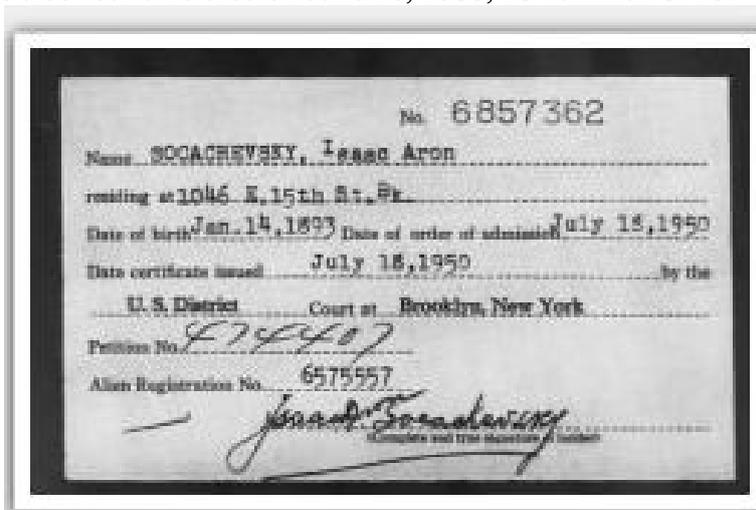
18 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaufering_concentration_camp_complex



16. From Left: Eva (Wiener), Moshe Israel, Yetzhak Aaron, Eva's brother-in-law - Moshe Apel, Eva's sister – Tali Apel.

As for Yitzchak Aharon, we found that he had applied for and received residency in the United States in 1950 and lived in Brooklyn, and that the spelling of his name had changed somewhat into English, and that he had remarried with a widow who was about his age and they had no children. He was communicating with our grandmother Mira Yocheved by mail but no letter survived. He sent packages with chocolate, powdered milk and egg powder during the War of Independence of Israel and the rationing period that followed to Grandma Yocheved, who in her last years lived with her daughter Tamara Tchorek-Kraus. The packages also included Yiddish newspapers from New York, apparently “Der Amerikaner” that the grandson Yossi Kraus was reading for her because at her age it was hard for her to read. Brenda Socachevsky-Bacon said that Yetzhak's wife had a building with eight apartments, and her parents and their children lived in a downstairs apartment while Yitzhak Aron and his wife lived upstairs, so she knew him as a child.

In search of Yitzchak Aharon's name on the Internet, his residency certificate in the United States was found and it was also found he died on June 28, 1953, 15 Tammuz 5713.



17. Certificate of residency of Yitzchak Aharon (Green Card)

A search for the location of the grave of Yitzchak Aharon on the Internet revealed nothing. The New York Department of Health, which holds records of every person who died in the city and his burial place, refuses to give information to anyone who is not a direct descendant of that person. But we found a list of all Jewish cemeteries in New York and New Jersey. After sending letters to dozens of cemeteries (most of them old-fashioned in technology) and a few dozen negative answers, a positive reply came from one of the cemeteries with information about the grave, and it turns out that his second wife is buried next to him.

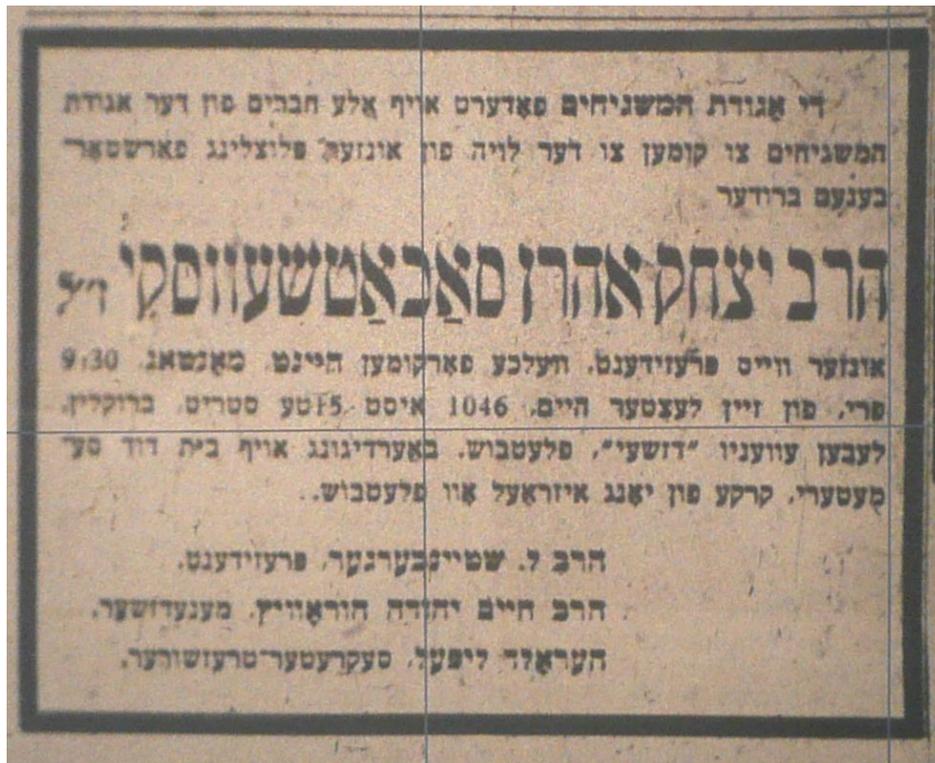


18. The graves of Yitzchak Aharon Sochachevsky and his second wife Bracha / Bertha.

The genealogy researcher, our relative Rabbi Naftali Aharon Vekstein, was very excited when he saw the photograph of the gravestones, because the inscription on the tombstone of Yitzchak Aharon confirms the connection of our family to the ADMO"Rs of Alexander. The gravestone also describes the full name of the father of Yitzchak Aharon and our grandmother Yocheved Miriam - Moshe Shraga Fajvel. The tombstones made of a very beautiful granite that is beautifully carved and which will not be worn in thousands of years. We have discovered that the graves are in a plot owned by a Jewish community in Brooklyn. In an attempt to find the descendants of the woman Bracha / Bertha, we visited the community synagogue and spoke with the rabbi. When he saw the name of Bertha Sochachevsky, He was very excited. He said that when he came to the synagogue as a young rabbi in the 1980s, a 90-year-old woman approached him and told him that he should know

her so that he could speak over her grave. And in 1989 the woman died and he spoke at the funeral. He have found the note he had prepared for the speech, which included the names of the Bracha / Bertha daughters from her first marriage and the names of their husbands and family names (see Appendix E).

In search of the New York City Library, we found that there were newspaper microfilms from the period, and we searched about 20 newspapers. We found a notice of mourning stating that Yitzchak Aharon was the deputy chairman of the Cosher Society in Brooklyn. After the Holocaust, he came to New York apparently without knowing English at all, and apparently because he was an important rabbi they gave him this role.



19. A notice of mourning for the death of Yitzchak Aharon Sochaczewski in the "Der Tag" newspaper of June 29, 1953

A map and information about the location of the graves can be found in Appendix D at the end of this booklet.

Yehiel Ber – born 17 April 1897

In the same apartment in the Lodz Ghetto where Yitzchak Aharon and family are listed, No. 9 Hohenshteiner Street, Apartment 29, his brother Yechiel Ber was registered with his wife Rachela (Rachel) born September 16, 1902, and children Max born 8 January 1928 and Israel born 12 January 1930 (see Figure 15). Yechiel Ber and his family perished. Yitzchak Aharon writes about A Yechiel who perished with his family in Auschwitz, he probably meant this brother.

Yochanan Pinchas – Born 2 July 1900

There is no information about him.

Chana Zivia

According to Channale of Dafna, the daughter of Sarah Hinda Sochaczewski, the second youngest child of the children of Moshe Shraga Fajvel and his wife Feiga was Channa. She married a man by the surname Kubitz, and had three sons and three daughters. A marriage record was found of Channa Zibia Suhchevsky to a man named Mendel Wolf Kodish [named after the Kaddish prayer] in 1909 in Pultusk, so apparently Kubitz is a distortion by the memory of Channale of Dafna, or Kubitz was in Polish and Kodish in Yiddish. In Isaac Aharon's writings, he tells of a sister named Channa who married a man named Kovich. Their fate is not known.

Shejna

Probably another daughter. Perished in Auschwitz in 1944.

Leah

According to Channale of Dafna, there was also a daughter named Leah who was the youngest, living in Warsaw, married a man named David and had a daughter named Deborah. According to Isaac Aaron, there was a Leah sister who married a man named Bumsetaar. Their fate is not known. During the study, a marriage record from Poltusk, dated August 28, 2016, number M27, was found. Laja Sochaczewska, age 25, daughter of Moshe Fajvel and Faiga nee Gurman, married Hersz Dawid Baumzecer, age 26, son of Efroim and Sara nee Gutbrant of Warsaw.

Zuzkind Shainferber

A brother in law of Yitzchak Aharon. Survived the holocaust and arrived in Tel Aviv. Lived at Shada"l 7. Unknown who was his wife.

Note: Internet access is not yet available for most records from the early 20th century. We'll have to wait and try to build a clearer family tree in a few years.

Family ties built with the help of the research

Cohen Family

After finding the lost branch of the Sochaczewski family - the Cohen/Kon family, a meeting was held in Tel Aviv in February 2018:



18. Meeting in Tel Aviv at the Laor family

From the bottom counterclockwise: Gil Mininberg (with his back to the camera), Shula Mininberg, Malka Shiner, Chava Oranim, Oded Anner, Shuli Ginat, Mira Dital, Herzel Shalem, Tuvia Gelbard, Michal Gelbard and Herzel Laor. Ita Laor and Becky Anner are not seen in the photograph.

Pauline Rockman

In March 2019 Herzel Laor and Pauline Rockman met in Jerusalem. Pauline built most of the list of the descendants of Chaim Sochaczwski, and Herzel added. Pauline came to visit Israel from her place of residence in Australia.



19. Pauline and Herzel in Jerusalem

Sivan family

In 2020, Haim Sivan sent a mail to the contact e-mail of the family website and wrote that he originated from the Sochaczewski family. There have been several such contacts so far that have ended in nothing, it is possible that several families who left Sochaczew chose their last name Sochaczewski. There may be a family connection from the 17th-18th centuries or not. But there have also been some successes from DNA testing. In any case, Chaim said that his father's name was Israel Yosef Sochaczewski, and that his grandfather's name was Chaim, and that they came from a town called Sokolow in Poland. The father, Israel Yosef, emigrated to Uruguay, also the mother of Chaim emigrated to Uruguay, and Chaim was born there. Chaim immigrated to Israel about 50 years ago.

From the data we obtained from Chaim, and data found in records from the town of Sokolov, we built a family tree:

.....1 Chaim Gdal Sochaczewski b. 1871 Sokolow Podlaski B178 d. Before 1937
.....+ Chana Rubinsztejn m. 1899 Sokolow Podlaski M32 d. during the Shoaa.
.....2 Shmuel Sochaczewski b. 1899 Sokolow Podlaski B98 (twins)
.....2 Fejga Sochaczewski b. 1899 Sokolow Podlaski B99 (twins)
.....2 Yosefa Sochaczewski
.....2 Israel Sochaczewski b. Sokolow Podlaski 1919
.....+ Miryam Klejman b. Warszawa 10/11/1925 m. Montevideo, Uruguay, 1945
.....4 Chana Sochaczewski b. Montevideo, Uruguay, 1946
.....4 Jaim Sochaczewski → Sivan b. Montevideo, Uruguay, 1949

We obtained the photocopy of the birth registration of Chaim Gedal from Sokolov on the JRI-Poland.org website:

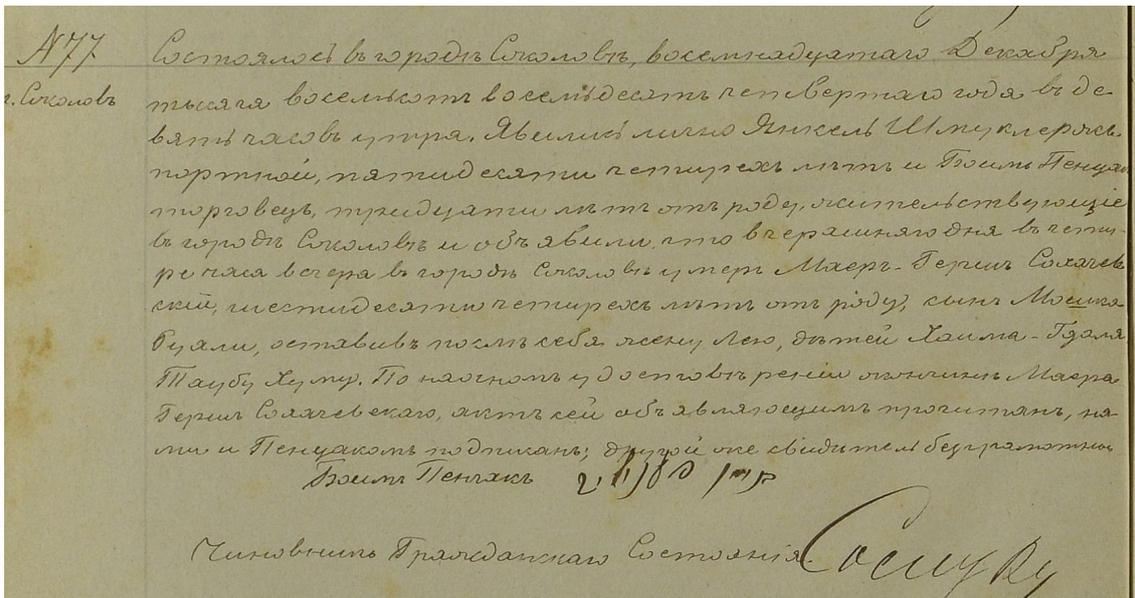
21. The birth record of Chaim Gedal Sukhevsky

It happened in the town of Sokolów on 9/21 November 1871 at 8 o'clock in the morning. Appeared in person the Jew Majer Gersz [Hersz] Sochaczewski, a merchant, 52 years old, living in the town of Sokolów, and –in the presence of the witnesses Icko Gerc [Gerz/Herz], 57 years old, and Srul Czapka, 45 years old, both synagogue sextons living in the town of Sokolów— he presented to us a child of male sex stating that it was born in the town of Sokolów on 1/13 November of the current year at 6 o'clock in the evening to his lawful wife Lea née Felman, 27 years old. At the performance of the Jewish ceremony this child was given the names Chaim Gdal. This act was read aloud to the declarant and witnesses and then signed by us and the witnesses. The father cannot write [Russian].

[Witnesses signatures: צחק הרש, Srul Czapka (Cyrillic)]

Clerk of the Civil registry [signature registrar > Stanislaw Wojewal...?]

The translation shows that the name of the father is Meir Hersh Sochaczewski and the name of the mother is Leah nee Felman. The record shows that the father is 52 years old and the mother is 27. It is clear that the marriage is a second marriage. We searched the list of descendants of Chaim Sochaczewski, and found on the last page a man named Meir Hersz, born in 1820! Good match, but there may still have been two people with the same name born that year. Polish Jewry was great. We continued our search, and found the death record of Meir Hersh:



22. Record of the death of Meir Hersh

Sokolów, 18th December, 1884. Appeared Jankel Szmuklerjas?, age 54, and Boim Penchk?, age 30, both merchants from Sokolów, and stated that yesterday in Sokolów at 4 o'clock in the afternoon died Majer Gersz [Hersz] Sochaczewski, 64 years old, son of Moszko [Moshe] and Ruchla, left behind a wife Leja and children Chaim- Gdal and Tauba [and] Chuma.

Here we see that the names of Meir Hersz's parents are Moshe and Rachel - fits exactly with the names of the parents of that Meir Hersz from our list. The connection has been proven!

We have added the family branch of Chaim Sivan to the list of descendants of Chaim Sochaczewski, and we are waiting for the plague to pass so we can meet.

Meeting of new cousins

After we connected with the daughters of Moshe Israel Sochaczewski and with Chaim Sivan, there was a meeting in Jerusalem on May 2021:



23. Newly connected cousins meeting. From left: Herzel Laor, Beki Anner, Oded Anner, Chava Oranim, Chaim Sivan, Brenda Bakon, Rachel Templeman, Herzel Ben-Yehoshua, Rachel Ben Yehoshua.

The following are appendices:

Appendix A

Establishing the relationship of Moshe Shraga Fajvel Sochachevsky as the first son of Yitzchak Aharon Sochachevsky

After we received the list of the descendants of Moshe Sochaczewski, we saw that our family was not included. Since the city of Pultusk caught fire after the marriage of Moshe Shraga Fajvel Sochaczewski and Fajga Gurman, the record of the marriage burned and the chain of documents was broken. Those who gave us the list were not sure if Moshe Shraga Fajvel was indeed connected to the list. We have come to the conclusion that Moshe Shraga Fajvel Sochaczewski is the first son of Yitzchak Aaron Sochaczewski (recorded at birth "Moshe" only) for the following reasons:

1. In the listing of voters in the town of Pultusk (number 1164) in the 1907 elections to the Duma - the Russian House of Representatives established under the auspices of the Czar, Moshe Shraga Fajvel's father was registered as "Aharon".
2. The records of the births of Moshe Shraga Fajvel's children listed his age, which corresponds to the year of birth in 1853. In this year there is a birth registration of the first son of Yitzchak Aharon Sochaczewski.
3. On the gravestone of the son Yizhak Aharon Sochaczewski it is written that he is descended from the Tzaddikim [ADMO"Rs, literally "Righteous"] of Alexander, meaning a descendant of the Danziger family.
4. The name Moshe Shraga Fajvel is a combination of two names: Shraga Fajvel [Danzyger] and Moshe [Sochaczewski], both the great grandfathers of the first son of Yitzchak Aharon Sochaczewski. It is known that at the time of the birth, in 1853, his grandfather, Yonatan Sochaczewski, was alive, and it seems that the second grandfather, Yosef Flattow, was also alive (known from records that he was alive in 1850).
5. Our family has a story about a grandfather who married the daughter of the ADMO"R, and when she passed away he married her sister, a rare story that suits Yehonatan Sochaczewski who married two daughters of the ADMO"R Shraga Fajvel Danzyger. According to Rabbi Naftali Vekstein, it was common in the past that the term "grandfather" included "great grandfather" and that "Uncle" included a distant uncle, etc.
6. A DNA test of Herzl Laor found a family connection to Richard Luzin, a descendant of the Sochaczewski family, who has much information about the family. He corrected mistakes (double records that were obviously wrong but that we did not know how to fix) in the list of descendants of Moshe Sochaczewski and also connected his family to the list using records that he collected.
7. Our grandmother Yocheved always said that she had "Yechus," [descended from a famous person] and therefore she married Herzel Tchorek, who was the best scholar of the Chasidim. Our grandmother also said that she was the ADMO"R's cousin.
8. The son Yizhak Aharon was born in 1893. His name matches the name of his grandfather Yitzchak Aharon, who died in 1889.
9. The first two names of the first daughters of Moshe Shraga Fajvel join to match the name of his grandmother - Chaya Sarah - who died in 1848.
10. After much searches, the death record of Moshe Shraga Fajvel was found by JRI-Poland.org. The entry states that he is the son of Yizhak Aharon and Tamara – see Figure 11. This record fully confirm the connection of the family tree.

Appendix B

Research on Shalom Baruch Sochachevsky

ב"ה

נפתלי אהרן וקשטיין
המאגר העולמי לכתבי היוחסין
ויתילדרו

דמות עלומה, ופיענוח

א

מיהו החותם האלמוני: "ברוך מלאדז" ?

בקבצי "תורה מציון" שיצא לאור החל משנת תרמ"ז, [קובץ חידושי תורה במקרא ובמשנה בהלכות ואגדות ושו"ת וכו', ממרנן ורבנן גאוני וחכמי הדור וכו' בארץ ובחור"ל. י"ל חוברת בכל שלשה חדשים, ע"י שמואל הלוי צוקערמאן], מופיעים מפעם לפעם חידושי תורה נפלאים, מאחד מגאוני הזמן, החותם שמו: **ברוך מלאדז**.
למרות הסתרת שמו, אולם מתוכן דבריו ומסגנון כתיבתו, ניכר קרוב לוודאי שמדובר בתלמיד חכם משכמו ומעלה, ואף משמש ברבנות. בין דבריו, הוא מזכיר לפעמים: "טרוד אני בלומדי לתלמידים שיעורין תמידים כסדרן"...
באחד הפעמים הוא מזכיר את "א"ז הגאון הקדוש מהר"ש זצ"ל אבד"ק גריצא ומאקאווע".
ובכן, מי האיש ?

ב

הכותב "ברוך מלאדז" - הוא גם כותב ההגהות

נמצא בימינו כתב יד חשוב, הערות נפלאות שנכתבו בקצרה, בגאונות, בחריפות ובבקיאות, על גליוני ספר "קהלת משה".
מתוכן ההערות, אנו יודעים בבירור, שנכתב על ידי אחד מתלמידיו הקרובים ביותר של הרה"ק בעל ה"אבני נזר" מסוכטשוב ז"ע. באחד ההערות הוא מציין: "שוב מצאתי בסוף פנקס ב' דף קל"ג, בחידושי מורי הגה"ק זצוקלה"ה הכ"מ מסאכאטשוב בעל האגלי טל".
כותב ההערות, מציין פעמים רבות ברמיזא, לעיין בדבריו שכתב "בתו"מ".
ידידנו הרב ישראל אברהם גרינבוים ה"ו מירושלים, העוסק זה שנים בחקר ואיסוף תולדותיהם של חכמי פולין ומה שנכתב אודות יגיעתם בתורה מתוך ספרים מצויים ונדירים ומתוך כתבי יד וכדו', הצליח לפענח את תעלומת ראשי התיבות הנ"ל. לאחר שהשווה בין הקטעים שצויין עליהם בהערות לעיין בתו"מ, לבין קטעים זהים בתוכנם בקובץ: "תורה מציון", גילה שאכן כותב ההערות הוא אותו "ברוך מלאדז", הכותב האלמוני ב"תורה מציון".
מענה נוסף לנו ידיעה חשובה, שהמדובר הוא באחד מתלמידי ה"אבני נזר" מסוכטשוב ז"ע.

ג

הגה"ק רבי שלום ברוך - מרבני לאדז'

לאחר עיון מחדש בכתב היד, נמצא מקום אחד שבו הוא חותם את שמו לאחר ההערה:
"שלום ברוך במהרי"א זצלה"ה זי"ע"..."
ובכן, הפיענוח הושלם.
הכותב האלמוני "ברוך מלאדז", הוא לא אחר מאשר הגאון הקדוש רבי שלום ברוך סאכאטשעווסקי מלאדז'.

ברשותו ובאדיבותו של ידידינו רי"א גרינבוים הנ"ל, נצטט כאן מספרו "חכמי פולין" [בכתב יד, העומד לצאת לאור בקרוב אי"ה], לתולדותיו של האי גאון וצדיק:
"רבי שלום ברוך סאכאטשעווסקי - מו"צ בלאדז. בן הרה"צ רבי יצחק אהרן, בנו של רבי יהונתן ראב"ד לויביטש, שהיה חתן הגה"ק רבי שרגא פייביל מגריצא ומאקאווע.
"נולד בפיעטקוב, ולמד שם אצל הגאון המפורסם רבי מרדכי צבי הלוי איש הורוויץ. אחר כך למד אצל רבי דוד טוב טאוב אבד"ק דאברזינסק, בעל 'בנין דוד', ומגדולי תלמידי אלכסנדר. לאחר מכן למד אצל הגה"ק מסאכאטשוב.
"מורה צדק בלאדז, החל מסביבות שנת תר"ס. נמנה בין גדולי עדת חסידי אלכסנדר. נפטר בשנת תר"ץ
"חידושי תורתו: "כנסת חכמי ישראל", סימן קי"ב, ר"ב. חידושי תורה שחתם עליהם בשם 'ברוך מלאדז', ב'תורה מציון', שנה ד', חוברת ו', סימן י"א. חוברת ז', סימן ח'. שנה ה', חוברת א', סימן ט'. חוברת ד', סימן כ"א. שנה ו', חוברת א', סימן י'. שנה ז', חוברת א', סימן ב', וכו'. שרדו ממנו בכתב יד, מעט הגהות בשולי ספר 'קהלת משה'. נזכר: ב'אלה אזכרה', ח"ב, עמוד 278, וכו'. [עד כאן מספר "חכמי פולין" העומד בשלבי עריכה בעהשי"ת].

The study was conducted by Rabbi Naftali Wakstein as part of his work as a history researcher of Chasidism, and when he saw that we had a connection to the Sochaczewski family (before the connection was clarified and detailed) Naftali "drew" this research, where he found that a scholar of Lodz named Shalom Baruch was a son of Yetzchak Aaron son of Yehonathan Sochaczewski, who was born in Piotrekow, was a teacher in Lodz, and passed away in 1929. We added Shalom Baruch Sochaczewski to the list of the descendants of Sochaczewski Chaim and to our family tree even though he is not one of our direct ancestors.

We did not find a record of his birth or marriage in Poland, apparently he was "disappeared," meaning that he was not registered in the births book in order to avoid military service. As a "disappeared" he could not register in his marriage, and he had to avoid any contact with the authorities.

Appendix C

Genealogy research of the Sochaczewski family

The booklet "Sochaczewski Chaim Descendants" presents a genealogy study of the Sochaczewski family. Historical research was conducted mainly by birth and marriage records in Polish towns. The research was done at the request of another branch of the Sochaczewski family, and as a result of this, and apparently due to the move to the town of Pultusk (all of whose records before 1875 were lost), the research was interrupted with Moshe Shraga Fjwel Sochaczewski. The family history of Moshe Shraga Fajvel Sochaczewski and onward were mainly recorded by Chanela of Dafna and documents from the home town of Moshe Shraga Fjwel - Pultusk, written after 1875.

The following is a small part of the file "Sochaczewski Chaim Descendants" (which includes over 1900 people). Our forefathers are highlighted in yellow:

Descendants of Chaim Sochaczewski

1 Chaim SOCHACZEWSKI b: Abt. 1755

..... 2 Moshe Aron "R' Moshe of Lowicz" SOCHACZEWSKI b: Abt. 1778 Lowicz, Poland d: August 27, 1831 Lowicz, Poland

..... +Rochel ZELICHOWSKA b: Bef. 1788 d: Bef. 1854 Lowicz, Poland

..... 3 Yaakov-Kopil SOCHACZEWSKI b: Abt. 1810 Lowicz, Poland d: February 10, 1848 Lowicz, Poland

..... +Esther KATZ/KOHN b: Abt. 1811 Plock, Poland d: 1880 Kolbiel, Poland m: February 22, 1826

..... 3 Yehonatan SOCHACZEWSKI b: Abt. 1811 Lowicz, Poland d: October 12, 1884 Lowicz, Poland

..... +Chaya Sura DANCYGIER b: Abt. 1811 Grojec, Poland d: October 05, 1848 Lowicz, Poland

..... 4 Yitzchak Aharon SOCHACZEWSKI b: November 08, 1834 Lowicz, Poland d: 1889 Pyotrkow Trybunalsky

..... +Tema Esther FLATTO b: Abt. 1834 Piotrkow, Poland m: 1850

..... 5 Moshe SOCHACZEWSKI b: February 07, 1853 Lowicz, Poland

..... 3 Yitzchak Shlomo SOCHACZEWSKI b: Abt. 1812 Lowicz, Poland d: May 22, 1888 Lowicz, Poland

..... +Rivka HALPERN b: Abt. 1813 Piatek, Poland d: March 08, 1887 Lowicz, Poland m: June 18, 1830

..... 3 Elka Bina SOCHACZEWSKI b: Abt. 1820 Lowicz, Poland

..... +Szamai CYLICH b: 1816 Lask, Poland m: February 28, 1836

..... 3 Efraim-Fishel Nachman SOCHACZEWSKI b: Abt. 1822 Lowicz, Poland d: Poland

..... +Gela SZTAIN b: Abt. 1822 Tyszowce, Poland d: 1899 Tyszowce, Poland m: 1840

..... 4 Yaakov-Yehuda-Leib "Leibel" SOCHACZEWSKI b: July 29, 1843 Tyszowce, Poland d: October 02, 1916 Jerusalem, Israel

..... +Tzipora BAUMGOLD b: 1841 Poland d: Poland m: 1862

..... 3 Maier Hersh SOCHACZEWSKI b: Abt. 1825 Lowicz, Poland

..... +Chana Ita PAPAVER b: Abt. 1826 Wegrow, Poland d: April 07, 1868 Wegrow, Poland m: 1843

..... 3 Marie SOCHACZEWSKI b: Abt. 1828 Lowicz, Poland d: October 22, 1830 Lowicz, Poland

Appendix D

The graves of Yitzchak Aharon Sochaczewski and his second wife

Cemetery Address:

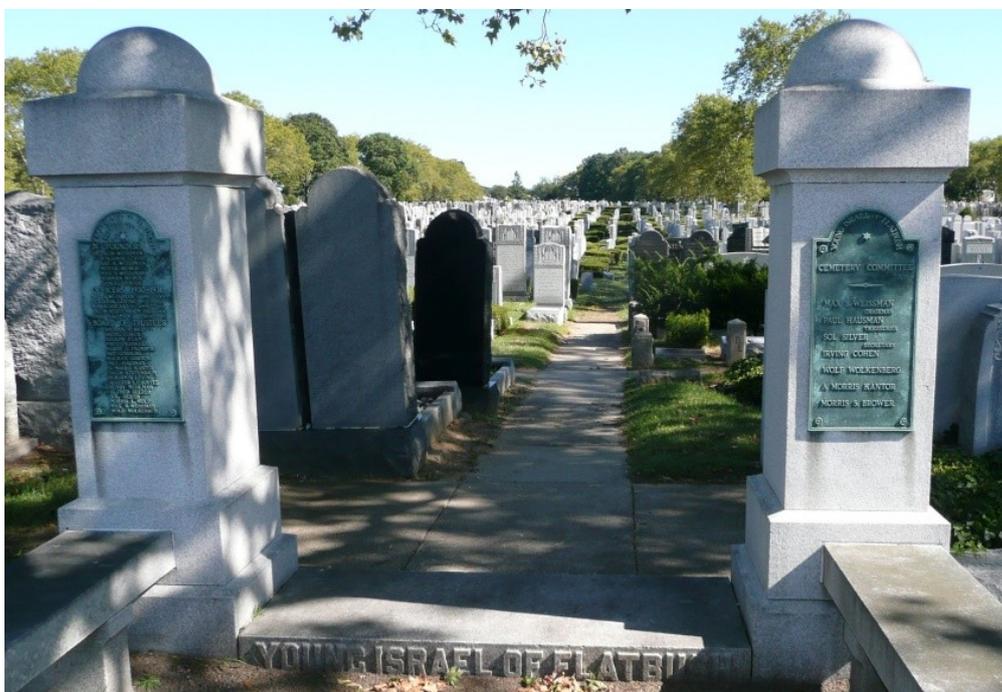
Beth David Cemetery

300 Elmont Road, Elmont, NY 11003, USA

Tel: 516-328-1300

Office hours: 9-4 except Saturdays

To reach the grave from Manhattan you can take subway F to the last station - Jamaica, from there take bus 6n to Elmont Street station, then walk right on Elmont Street until you see the cemetery on the left. There are several cemeteries one after the other, you have to get to a place where you see a large building. From here you move away from the road until you reach Roosevelt Street (this street is actually a passage between the blocks of graves that you can also drive by car, the same thing in the Avenues) and turn right and pass through the Machpela Avenue. Continue and a little before the next avenue, Jericho, you can see on the left an entrance gate to an area that was once fenced:



1. Entry to the congregation area - Young Israel of Flatbush

You can see below the community name. We go straight in and count ten rows and get to the graves on the left.

If you arrive by car, you can drive right up to the entrance to the community area.

The synagogue where they were members was ultra-Orthodox. The community of the synagogue now owns the land of the area:

Young Israel of Flatbush

yiflatbush.com

Avenue I, Number 1012, Brooklyn, NY 11230

718-377-4400

The details of the graves:

Name **SOCHACHEVSKY ISAAC** Acct No 24271
Next of kin BERTHA 1045 E 15TH ST. BKLYN. N.Y.
Died at MT. SINAI HOSPITAL Age 60
Date of: Death 6/28/1953 Burial 6/29/1953
Location: Sec H Blk 1 Map 796
Grave 18#189
Society: YOUNG ISRAEL OF FLATBUSH
JERICHO AVE AND ROOSEVELT AVE
Owner Cent # Burial No 63796

Name **SOCACHEVSKY BERTHA** Acct No 24271
Next of kin DG/L. SCHERRIN-4865 208TH, BAYSIDE, NY 11364
Died at MAIMONIDES MED. CTR Age 94
Date of: Death 2/22/1989 Burial 2/23/1989
Location: Sec H Blk 1 Map 796
Grave 17#188
Society: YOUNG ISRAEL OF FLATBUSH
JERICHO AVE AND ROOSEVELT AVE
Owner Cent # Burial No 181739



2. The grave stones

Beth David Cemetery

Keep This Slip for Future Reference - Please Do Not Destroy on Cemetery Grounds

DECEASED Isaac & Bertha Socachevsky SECTION H
 FLOT OWNER Young Israel of Flatbush BLOCK 1
 PATH _____

DIRECTIONS TO CEMETERY

FROM BROOKLYN: Belt Pkwy. East to Elmont Rd., Exit 25B. Turn left on Elmont Rd. to cemetery.

FROM QUEENS: Grand Central Pkwy East to Cross Island Pkwy South to Hempstead Ave. East (Exit 26B) to Elmont Road, Right to cemetery.

FROM MANHATTAN: Queens Midtown Tunnel to LIE to Cross Island Parkway South to Hempstead Ave. East (Exit 26B) to Elmont Road, Turn Right.

FROM BRONX: Throgs Neck or Whitestone Bridge to Cross Island Pkwy. South to Hempstead Ave. East (Exit 26B) to Elmont Road, Turn right.

FROM SOUTHERN STATE PARKWAY: Exit 13 (Linden Blvd.- Elmont Rd.) to Elmont Rd. Right to cemetery.

FROM NEW JERSEY: Verrazano Bridge to Belt Pkwy. East to Elmont Rd., Exit 25B. Left to cemetery.

OR George Washington Bridge to Throgs Neck Bridge to Cross Island Pkwy. South to Hempstead Avenue East, (Exit 26B) to Elmont Rd. Right to cemetery.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: F train to 179th Street Jamaica, Walk to 182nd St. & Hillside Avenue take N6 Bus (Hempstead) to stop 12. Walk South on Elmont Road to Cemetery.

3. A map of the cemetery with the marking of the graves of Yitzchak Aharon and Berta Sochachevsky in X

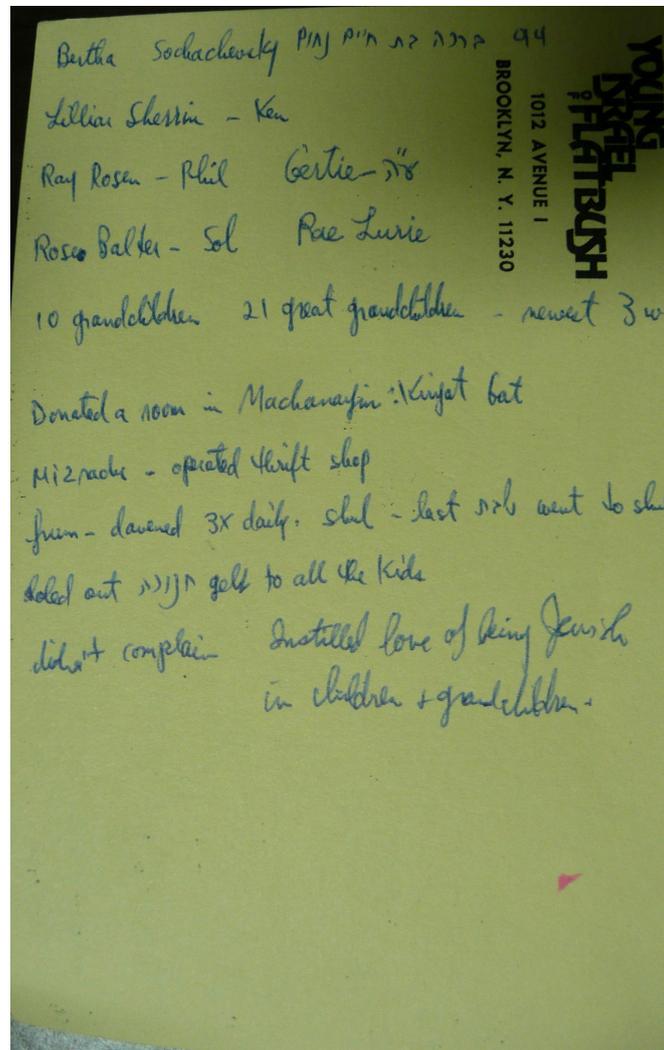
Elmont Street is seen on the extreme left, in a south-north direction (up-down).

Next to Elmont Street, the space that is marked OFFICE, is a relatively large building we refer to in the explanation above.

Appendix E

The Bracha family / Bertha Sochachevsky

The rabbi of the community gathered about 40 years of notes he prepared to give speeches at funerals. It took him a while, but he found the note:



4. The note by the rabbi of the community that he spoke on the grave of Berta Sochachevsky

The daughters of Bracha / Berta and their husbands:

Lilian and Ken SHERRIN

Rose and Sol BALTER

Ray and Phil ROSEN

When she died, Brecht / Berta had 10 grandchildren and 21 great-grandchildren.