

The Changing Borders of Eastern Europe

The Bookbinders came from the town of Dubno, which is currently in Rivenska Oblast in the northwestern Ukraine. The town is first mentioned in writings in 1100. The oldest existing record of Jews in Dubno dates from 1532 and relates to the ownership of cattle. The oldest stone in its Jewish cemetery dated from 1581. This ancient town has passed between many masters, and innumerable battles have been fought through it. The nations that have controlled its area include:

1. Rus Principality of Volhynia (980's – 1199 & 1205 – 1238) – Rus princes conquered the area
2. Rus Principality of Galich-Volhynia (1199 – 1205 & 1238 – 1260)
3. Mongols of the Golden Horde (1260 – 1350's) – Mongols overran southern Rus principalities
4. Grand Duchy of Lithuania (1350's – 1569) – Lithuania expanded south to the Black Sea
5. Kingdom of Poland (1569 – 1795) – transferred by Lithuania to Poland under the Treaty of Lublin
6. Russian Empire (1795 – 1917) – absorbed by Russia with the 3rd Polish partition
7. Ukrainian State (1917 – 1921) – independent Ukraine emerged as the Russian Empire collapses
8. Polish Republic (1921 – 1939) – Poland conquered territories from the USSR and Ukraine
9. Soviet Union (1939 – 1941) – Nazi Germany invaded Poland and the USSR occupied its east
10. Nazi Germany (1941-1944) – Nazi Germany attacked the USSR and occupies Dubno
11. Soviet Union (1944 – 1991) – Soviet Union advanced on Nazi Germany and captured Dubno
12. Ukrainian Republic (1991 – present) – independent Ukraine emerged on breakup of the USSR

At many junctures between one regime and another, bloody battles were fought through Dubno, with its Jews often targeted. In 1648-1649, its Jewish population was virtually annihilated by Bogdan Khmelnytsky's Cossacks. Jews returned and created a vibrant center of learning and publishing. The community was ravaged in the fighting in the aftermath of the 1st World War as Polish, Ukrainian, White and Red Russian armies repeatedly took and then lost the town. 12,000 Jews lived in the town at the outbreak of World War II. Only 300 remained alive at the end of the War, including those who returned from the Soviet Union. Remarkably, a small Jewish community continues to exist there.

Dubno is not unique. The shifting borders of Eastern Europe resulted in many of our ancestors moving from one province to another, or even one country to another, without ever leaving home. As the borders changed, the official languages and provincial capitals changed as well. Understanding the geographic history of a town can provide us with clues as to where to search for records, how they might be organized and in what languages they may have been written. It also may also shed light on the environment in which our ancestors lived. So, where might one look for vital records for Dubno?

Kingdom of Poland (pre-1795) - Dubno was a powiat (township) in the wojewodztwa (province) of Wołyń in the kingdom of Poland. The capital of Wołyń was Lutsk; the capital of Poland was Warsaw.

Russian Empire (1795-1917) - Dubno was a uyezd (township) in the guberniya (province) of Volhynia in the vice regency of Ukraine in the empire of Russia. The capital of Volhynia was Zhitomir; the capital of Ukraine was Kiev; the capital of Russia was St. Petersburg.

Polish Republic (1921-1939) - Dubno was a powiat (township) in the voivoidship (province) of Wołyń in the republic of Poland. The capital of Wołyń was Lutsk; the capital of Poland was Warsaw.

Soviet Union (1939-1941 & 1944-1991) - Dubno was a city in the oblast (province) of Rovno in the soviet socialist republic of Ukraine in the USSR. The capital of Rovno Oblast was Rovno; the capital of Ukraine was Kiev; the capital of the USSR was Moscow (Rovno and Kiev reflect the Soviet rendering).

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Independent Ukraine (1991 to present) - Dubno is a city in the oblast (province) of Rivne in the republic of Ukraine. The capital of Rivenska Oblast is Rivne; the capital of Ukraine is Kyiv (Rivne and Kyiv reflect the Ukrainian rendering).

So, depending on the period being researched, one might want to look in archives in any of the following cities for documents concerning ancestors in Dubno: Dubno, Kyiv, Lutsk, Moscow, Rivne, St. Petersburg, Warsaw, or Zhitomir.

Routes-to-Routes Foundation on-line Database

In April, 2002, Miriam Weiner announced the "birth" of her new website: <http://www.rtrfoundation.org>. The website consists of two parts: (1) a 275-page book and (2) a searchable database of archive inventories for towns in Belarus, Poland, Ukraine, Moldova and Lithuania. This is a terrific new resource that you can use to identify archives that contain records on your ancestors. In checking the database for Dubno, one finds the following list of records that Miriam has catalogued in various archives:

Repository	Location	Doc. Type
Central State Historical Archives	Kiev	Local Government
State Archives of Rovno Oblast	Rovno	Census
State Archives of Rovno Oblast	Rovno	Holocaust
State Archives of Rovno Oblast	Rovno	Police/KGB files
State Archives of Rovno Oblast	Rovno	Tax list
State Archives of Rovno Oblast	Rovno	Local Government
Jewish Historical Institute	Warsaw	Immigration
Central Archives of Historical Records	Warsaw	Local Government
State Archives of Zhitomir Oblast	Zhitomir	Census

The database also provides the years that the records cover and the fond (record group) in which the records can be found. Check it out for your town!

The Pale of Jewish Settlement

The Pale of Jewish Settlement consisted of the Vice regencies of Belorussia, Bessarabia, Lithuania, New Russia, and Ukraine (Poland was a separate legal entity). Each vice regency was composed of one or more guberniyas (provinces). Each guberniya was made up of a number of uyezds (districts). Normally, the name of a uyezd was the same as its chief town. When the town had a different name, it is shown as "Uyezd/Town." The chart on the next page shows these breakdowns. The population figures are from the 1897 Russian census as shown in the [Atlas of Modern Jewish History](#) by Evyatar Friesel. The list of uyezds by guberniya is from the [Great Soviet Encyclopedia](#). The contemporary names (in parenthesis) are from [Where Once We Walked](#) by Gary Mokotoff and Sallyann Sack.

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Vice regency #, % Jews, 1897	Guberniya (year formed) # Jews, 1897	Uyezd (contemporary name) * = Guberniya capital
Belorussia 724,000; 13.6%	Minsk (1793-95, 1796) 345,000	Bobruysk, Borisov, Igumen (Cherven), *Minsk, Mozyr, Novogrudok, Pinsk, Rechitsa, Slutsk
	Mogilev (1773-78, 1802) 203,900	Bykhov, Chausy, Cherikov, Gomel, Gorki, Klimovichi, *Mogilev, Mstislavl, Orsha, Rogachev, Senno
	Vitebsk (1802) 175,600	Drissa (Verkhnedvinsk), Dvinsk (Daugavpils), Gorodok, Lepel, Liutsin (Ludza), Nevel, Polotsk, Rezhitsa (Rezekne), Sebez (Sebeza), Velizh, *Vitebsk
Bessarabia 228,500; 11.8%	Bessarabia (1873)	Akkerman (Belgorod Dbestrovskiy), Beltsy, Bendery, Izmail, Khotin, Kishinev, Orgeyev, Soroki
Lithuania 697,900; 14.7%	Grodno (1801) 280,000	Bialystok, Bielsk, Brest Litovsk (Brest), *Grodno, Kobrin, Pruzhany, Slonim, Sokolka, Volkovysk
	Kovno (1842) 212,700	*Kovno, Novoaleksandrovsk (Zarasai), Panevezys, Raseiniai, Siauliai, Telsiai, Vilkomir (Ukmerge)
	Vilna (1795-97, 1802) 204,700	Disna, Lida, Oshmyany, Svencionys, Trakai, Vileika (Naujoji Vilnia), *Vilna (Vilnius)
New Russia 501,800; 8.0%	Ekaterinoslav (1802) 101,100	Aleksandrovka, Bakhmut (Artemosvk), *Ekaterinoslav (Dnepropetrovsk), Mariupol (Zhdanov), Novomoskovsk, Pavlograd, Slaviansk/Lugansk (Voroshilovgrad), Verkhnedneprovsk
	Kherson (1803) 339,000	Aleksandriya, Ananyev, Elizavetgrad (Kirovograd), *Kherson, Odessa, Tirashpol
	Tavrida (1802) 60,800	Berdyansk, Dnepr/Aleshki (Tsyurupinsk), Feodosiya, Melitopol, Perekop, *Simferopol, Yalta, Yevpatoriya
Ukraine 1,425,500; 9.7%	Chernigov (1796) 114,500	Borzna, *Chernigov, Glukhov, Gorodnya, Konotop, Kozelets, Krolevets, Mglin, Nezhin, Novgorod Severskiy, Novozybkov, Oster, Sosnitsa, Starodub, Surazh
	Kiev (1708-81, 1796) 433,700	Berdichev, Cherkassy, Chigirin, Kanev, *Kiev (Kiyev), Lipovets, Radomyshl, Skvira, Tarashcha, Uman, Vasilkov, Zvenigorodka
	Podolia (1796) 370,600	Balta, Bratslav, Gaysin, *Kamenets Podolskiy, Letichev, Litin, Mogilev Podolskiy, Novaya Ushitsa, Olgopol, Proskurov (Khmelnitskiy), Vinnitsa, Yampol
	Poltava (1802) 110,900	Gadyach, Khorol, Konstantinograd (Krasnograd), Kovel, Kremenets, Lohvitsa, Lubny, Mirgorod, Pereyaslav (Pereyaslav Khmelnitskiy), Piryatin, *Poltava, Priluki, Romny, Zenkov, Zolotonosha
	Volhynia (1796) 395,800	Dubno, Izyaslav, Kovel, Kremenets, Lutsk, Novograd Volynskiy, Ostrog, Ovruch, Rovno, Starokonstantinov, Vladimir Volynskiy, *Zhitomir

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In 1815, the Kingdom of Poland was reconstituted at the Congress of Vienna, with the Russian Tsar as its King. The resultant entity was referred to as Congress Poland (“Kongresowka”). Congress Poland was divided into provinces referred to as palatinates or voivodships (“Wajewodztwa” in Polish). These voivodships included Cracow, Sandomier, Lublin, Podlachia, Kalisz, Plock, Warsaw, and Augustowo. The first four covered Polish lands that had been occupied by the Austrian Empire as Western Galicia. The latter four covered Polish lands that had been occupied by Prussia.

After two unsuccessful attempts at revolution, the army and legislature of Congress Poland were disbanded and it was consolidated into the Russian empire as “Vistulaland”, though it continued to be referred to as Congress Poland or the Kingdom of Poland. Its provinces were redrawn into ten guberniya, administered in the Russian fashion. Kielce was created out of Cracow. Radom was fashioned out of Sandomier. Podlachia was renamed Siedlce. Augustowo was divided into Suwalki in the north and Lomza in the south. Piotrkow was formed from portions of Cracow, Sandomier, Kalisz, and Warsaw. The other voivodships retained their names as they were converted to guberniya.

In the census of 1897, Congress Poland contained 1,321,100 Jews, who constituted 14.1% of the population. The chart below lists the ten Congress Poland guberniyas and some significant communities in each at the turn of the century. The communities shown are those on the map of Russia in the 1900 edition of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia.

Guberniya # Jews, 1897	Major communities, 1900 (identified by their contemporary names)
Kalisz 71,700	Dzialoszyn, Kalisz, Kleczew, Kolo, Konin, Leczyca, Ozorkow, Sieradz, Slupca, Turek, Warta, Wielun, Wieruszow, Zdunska Wola
Warsaw 351,900	Aleksandrow Kujawski, Blonie, Gabin, Gora Kalwaria, Gostynin, Grochow, Grojec, Kowal, Kutno, Lowicz, Lubien Kujawski, Minsk Mazowiecki, Mszczonow, Nasielsk, Nowy Dwor Mazowiecki, Plonsk, Praga, Pultusk, Radziejow, Radzymin, Skierniewice, Warszawa, Wloclawek, Wolomin
Plock 51,500	Biezun, Chorzele, Ciechanow, Lipno, Mlawa, Osada Lubicz, Plock, Przasnysz, Rypin, Sierpc, Wyszogrod
Lomza 91,400	Grajewo, Kolno, Lomza, Makow Mazowiecki, Wysokie Mazowieckie, Myszyniec, Nur, Ostroleka, Ostrow Mazowiecka, Szczuczyn, Tykocin
Suwalki 59,200	Augustow, Kalvarija, Kudirkos Naumiestis, Marijampole, Prienai, Seirijai, Sejny, Suwalki, Szakiai, Vilkaviskis, Virbalis
Piotrkow 222,600	Bedzin, Brzeziny, Czestochowa, Koluszki, Lask, Lodz, Myszkow, Pabianice, Piotrkow Trybunalski, Radomsko, Rawa Mazowiecka, Tomaszow Mazowiecki, Warta, Wolborz, Zarki, Zgierz
Radom 112,300	Ilza, Konskie, Kozienice, Radom, Rakow, Opatow, Opoczno, Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski, Przedborz, Sandomierz, Solec, Staszow, Szydlowiec, Zwolen
Siedlce 121,100	Biala Podlaska, Garwolin, Janow Podlaski, Laskarzew, Losice, Maciejowice, Ostrow Lubelski, Parczew, Siedlce, Sokolow Podlaski, Stoczek, Wegrow, Zelechow
Kielce 83,200	Busko Zdroj, Checiny, Chmielnik, Dzialoszyce, Jedrzejow, Kielce, Nowy Korczyn, Lukow, Miechow, Olkusz, Pilica, Pinczow, Stopnica, Wloszczowa
Lublin 156,200	Bilgoraj, Biskupice Lubelskie, Bychawa, Chelm, Hrubieszow, Janow Lubelski, Kazimierz Dolny, Krasnik, Krasnystaw, Lubartow, Lublin, Pulawy, Szczepceszyn, Tarnograd, Tomaszow Lubelski, Uchanie, Zamosc