Towns formerly in Romania or Bessarabia may be found in Moldova, Hungary, or Ukraine.

Please be cautious about researchers who may contact you and offer their services.

The Special Interest Group for Jewish Romanian research of JewishGen offers: [http://www.sephardicstudies.org/romania.html](http://www.sephardicstudies.org/romania.html)

ROMSIG, the Special Interest Group for Jewish Romanian research of JewishGen, offers: [http://www.haruth.com/JewsRomania.html](http://www.haruth.com/JewsRomania.html)

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF ROMANIA:

- [http://otera.home.ro/links.htm](http://otera.home.ro/links.htm)

GENERAL ROMANIA INFORMATION USEFUL FOR JEWISH RESEARCH:


REFERENCES:

- BOOK: *Jewish Graveyards in the Custody of the Mosaic Community of Cluj Napoca* by Micea Moldovan, sent by Ladislau Gymant. At the end of 1987, there were 675 identified graveyards, 459 of which were in Transylvania. Many were closed because there were no more Jews left. In the Transylvanian counties of Bihor, there were 59 cemeteries, Bistrita-Nasaud-52, Cluj-40, Maramures over 80, Satu-Mare-over 100, and Sâaj-28. Rich and Poor were buried side by side, but rabbis were arranged in separate rows. Chevra Kadishas generally were set up when the community began; therefore often are older than the synagogue. The tombstones had definite heights, but their width could differ according to social rank and fortune. One-third of the early stones were made of earth, 2/3 were carved and were lower. Later ones were over six to eight feet tall. The article describes the type and artistic designs of the stones. Detail about the cemeteries in the Cluj-Napoca area are given. [See Cluj-Napoca]. Source: Ladislau Gymant, str. Tarmta, B1B5 SCIII op.28, 3400 Chj-Nepocie, Moldavia, Transylvania [June 2003]
Catedra si Laboratorul de Sociologie. Traian Rotariu, coordinator; Maria Semeniuc; Cornelia Muresan, information. 1997, UBB Catedra de Sociologie. Editura Staff, 1997. </li>  
BOOK: Mircea-Sergiu Moldovan, PhD. (Professor and architect, str. Parculă, nr. 1, bl. A4, ap. 12, 3400 Cluj-Napoca, Romania, Ph.: 40-64-161261) prepared many of the survey forms. Dates are listed by the individual cemeteries. Documentation used to completed the surveys include: </li>  
BOOK: Ujvari Peter, Magyar-Zsidó Lexikon (Hungarian-Jewish Lexikon), Budapest, 1929 </li>  
For <a target="_blank" href="http://bukowina.info/">Bukovina</a> [October 2000] <br />A photographic essay of a <a target="_blank" href="http://giotto.org/jesse/romania.htm">abandoned Jewish cemeteries in Europe</a> by Ruth Ellen Gruber. <br />Minna Rozen, Department of History, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel researches cemeteries in Romania. Contact her for more information. <p>The <a target="_blank" href="http://www.preservationcommission.org">US Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad</a> began to survey Jewish monuments in Romania. <a target="_blank" href="http://www.preservationcommission.org/">Contact: <a target="_blank" href="mailto:sdgruber@mailbox.syr.edu?subject=Romanian%20Jewish%20cemeteries">Samuel Gruber</a></a>, 123 Clarke St., Syracuse, NY 13210. <a target="_blank" href="mailto:sdgruber@mailbox.syr.edu">All cemetery descriptions that follow with a "RO-CE" and a number are from the Survey of Historic Jewish Sites and Monuments in Romania sponsored by the U.S. Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage</a>
Before WWII, 20,000 Jewish families lived in all of Romania. The survivors were "bought" by Israel from the Communists based onto their intellectuality and university degrees. Today's Romanian Jewish population of about 9,000 persons in the entire country is very elderly. The political and socio-economical situation in Romania continues to erode Jewish contribution to Romanian culture and commerce.

The few remaining Sephardim in Romania were assimilated by Askenazim. Only the Sephardic cemetery in Bucharest remains as proof of their former presence.