

Emil Leon Post

Współtwórca podstaw informatyki



Emil Leon Post
1897-1954




Jewish Records Indexing - Poland

Augustow

The Award-Winning Searchable Database of Indexes to Jewish Records of Poland

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Town Information	Family Tribute
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Augustow</h3> <p>Gubernia: Suwalki Province: Bialystok</p> <p>Click for Google Map or JewishGen Resource Map Latitude: 53°51'00 Longitude: 23°00'00 USBGN: -492,452</p> <p>Click here for surnames from indexing of records in the PSA Suwalki Project</p> <p>Click here for surnames from indexing of records in the PSA Suwalki Project — Books of Residents</p> <p>For Additional Research Resources: JewishGen For Jewish Life and Town History: VIRTUAL SHTETL</p>	 <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">Learn how you can Honor your Ancestors from Augustow</p>

Contacts	
Title	Contact
Augustow Town Leader, Suwalki Archives Project	Lillian Faffer
Archive Coordinator, Suwalki Archive Project	Lillian Faffer

Polish State Archives (Some years may also be in LDS films)				More Info
Location	Years Available	Indexed Years Online	Type	Status
Archive 63 Fond 12	1863 - 1864	1863 / 1864	B	
Archive 63 Fond 12	1867 - 1870	1867 / 1870	M	
Archive 63 Fond 12	1867 - 1870	1867 / 1870	D	
Archive 63 Fond 12	1867 - 1870	1867 / 1870	B	
Archive 63 Fond 12	1903 - 1904	1903 / 1904	B	



Augustów przed II wojną światową



Augustów 1941
Żydzi spędzani do getta

Augustow-Baraki

Ghetto Augustow-Baraki







WIRTUALNY
SZTETL



אדמת קודש
לחיי כל החורגים
שנאבדו כסודין
בשנים תר"ט תש"ה
1915-1939

MIEJSCE POSWĘCONE
NA TYM CMENTARZU
SPOCZYWAJA TYŚIĄCE ŻYDÓW
MIEZKASÓW AUGUSTOWA
I ZIEMI AUGUSTOWSKIEJ

CONSECRATED LAND
IN THIS CEMETERY ARE BURIED
THOUSANDS OF JEWS
FROM THE TOWN
AND COMMUNITY OF AUGUSTOW

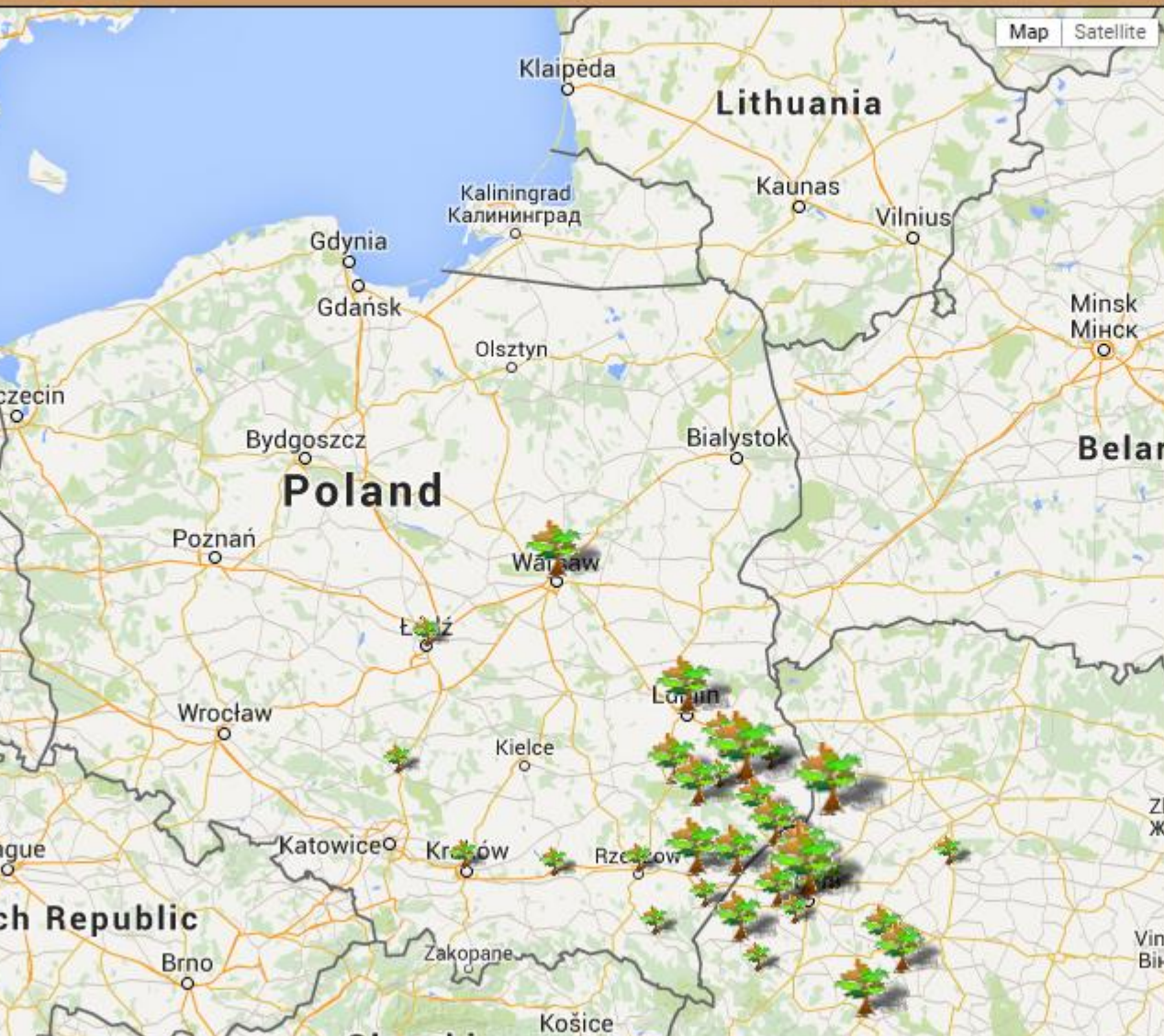
תנצ"ה





Jewish Records Indexing - Poland

Surname Distribution Mapper - POST
433 matches found in 37 towns in All Years



Surname

(search uses [Beider-Morse Phonetic Matching](#))
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Time Period

-  Under 5 hits
-  5 to 9 hits
-  10 to 19 hits
-  20 to 49 hits
-  50 to 99 hits
-  100+ hits













TICKETS TO ALL POINTS
BUREAU. BIGLIETTI FERROVIARI.
BUREAU. BILLET KONTOR.
BUREAU. ZELESNICKI KARTI.



PASSENGERS' LIST.

The State Line Steam-Ship Company, Limited.

DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, PORT OF NEW YORK.

I, *A. G. Boies* Master of the "*State of Nevada*" do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear that the following List or Manifest, subscribed by me, and now delivered by me to the Collector of the Customs of the Collection District of New York, is a full and perfect List of all the Passengers taken on board of the said "*State of Nevada*" at *Clayton, Nebraska* from which port said "*State of Nevada*" has now arrived; and that on said list is truly designated the age, the sex, and the occupation of each of said passengers, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the passage, the country to which each belongs, and also the country of which it is intended by each to become an inhabitant; and that said List or Manifest truly sets forth the number of said passengers who have died on said voyage, and the names and ages of those who died.

Shown to this

2 April 1877

1877

*A. G. Boies**Master**of the**State of Nevada**at**Clayton, Nebraska**from which port**the said**State of Nevada**has now arrived;**and that on said list is truly designated the age, the sex, and the occupation of each of said passengers, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the passage, the country to which each belongs, and also the country of which it is intended by each to become an inhabitant; and that said List or Manifest truly sets forth the number of said passengers who have died on said voyage, and the names and ages of those who died.*

So help me God.

Subscribed

*A. G. Boies**Master**of the**State of Nevada**at**Clayton, Nebraska**from which port**the said**State of Nevada**has now arrived;**and that on said list is truly designated the age, the sex, and the occupation of each of said passengers, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the passage, the country to which each belongs, and also the country of which it is intended by each to become an inhabitant; and that said List or Manifest truly sets forth the number of said passengers who have died on said voyage, and the names and ages of those who died.*

whereof

is

Manifest of all the

Passengers taken on board the

State of Nevada

whereof

is

Master, from

Clayton, Nebraska

burthen

Twenty five hundred

tons

NAME	AGE		SEX	OCCUPATION	The country to which they actually belong	The country to which they intend to become inhabitants	Died on the voyage	Part of the vessel occupied by each passenger during the voyage
	Years	Months						
<i>Carl Olof Kern</i>	<i>52</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>Labr</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>U. States</i>		<i>Stowage</i>
<i>Anders Andersson</i>	<i>34</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>
<i>Ann Catharine "</i>	<i>72</i>		<i>F</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>
<i>Agnes "</i>	<i>16</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>
<i>Carl "</i>	<i>31</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>
<i>Carl Erik Andersson</i>	<i>56</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>Labr</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>
<i>Christina "</i>	<i>34</i>		<i>F</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>
<i>Rita Augusta "</i>	<i>8</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>Child</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>
<i>Carl "</i>	<i>5</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>
<i>August "</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>
<i>Sophia Petterson</i>	<i>20</i>		<i>F</i>	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>6-5</i>		<i>11</i>
<i>Karl Henschel</i>	<i>36</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>Labr</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>
<i>Albert Henschel</i>	<i>36</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Russia</i>	<i>1-8</i>		<i>"</i>



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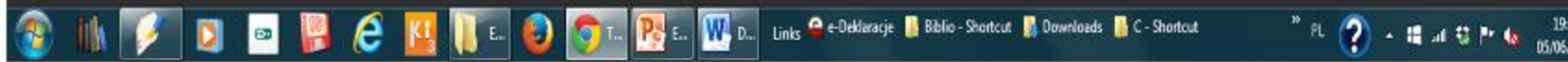
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Dedicated to the Restoration and Preservation of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island



the opportunity to present Post's approach to Gödel's incompleteness theorem, which is not only more general than Gödel's but also simpler. As well as this, Post drew some nontechnical conclusions from the incompleteness theorem—about the interplay between symbolism, meaning, and understanding—that deserve wide circulation in mathematics classrooms.

Post's life and career

Post's life occupied roughly the first half of the 20th century. Here is a brief summary of the main events.

1897 February 11: born Augustów, Poland.

1904 May: emigrated to New York.

1917 B.S. from City College.

1920 Ph.D. from Columbia.

1921 Decidability and completeness of propositional logic in *Amer. J. Math.* Foresaw undecidability and incompleteness of general formal systems.

1936 Independent discovery of Turing machines in *J. Symb. Logic*.

1938 October 28: met with Gödel to outline his discoveries.

1941 Submitted his "Account of an Anticipation" to *Amer. J. Math.*

1944 Paper on recursively enumerable sets in *Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.*

1947 Proved unsolvability of word problem for semigroups in *J. Symb. Logic*.

1954 Died in New York.

I shall elaborate on his discoveries, particularly the unpublished ones, below. But first it is important to appreciate the personal background of his work. Post's life was in some ways a typical immigrant success story: His family brought him to New York as a child, he studied and worked hard and, with the help of a supportive wife and

Born: February 11, [1897](#) in Augustów, then Russian Empire, today Poland

Death: April 21, [1954](#) (Age: 57)

Computer related contributions

- ➔ Mathematician and logician known for Formulation 1, Post correspondence problem, completeness-proof of Principia's propositional calculus as well as his work in the field that eventually became known as computability theory.

Publications

- ➔ Finite Combinatory Processes - Formulation 1, Journal of Symbolic Logic (1936)
- ➔ Polyadic groups, Transactions of the American Mathematical Society (1940)
- ➔ Formal Reductions of the General Combinatorial Decision Problem of Mathematics 65: 197-215 (1943)
- ➔ Recursively enumerable sets of positive integers and their decision of the American Mathematical Society 50: 284-316. (1944)

Solvability, Provability,
Definability;
The Collected Works of
Emil L. Post

Martin Davis
Editor

BIRKHÄUSER
Boston • Basel • Berlin



Emil Leon Post Papers

1927-1991

4.0 Linear feet

Mss.Ms.Coll.45

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On-site Photography Requ

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Abstract

Background note

Scope & content

• Arrangement

Collection information

• Provenance

• Preferred citation

• Processing information

• Separated material

• Bibliography

Indexing Terms

Collection overview

Detailed inventory

• Series I. Correspondence

• Series II. Subject Files

• Series III. Works by Post

• Series IV. Research Notes

• Series V. Materials Gathered by Phyllis Post Goodman

• Series VI. Photographs

Abstract

A Polish-born mathematician who worked in symbolic logic, set theory and computation theory, Emil Leon Post received his doctorate from Columbia in 1920 for a dissertation proving the consistency of the propositional calculus described in Whitehead and Russell's *Principia mathematica*. He joined the faculty at City College of the City University of New York in 1932, where he remained until his death in 1954. Although illness continually interrupted Post's career, he made important contributions to the concepts of completeness and consistency and to recursive functions, foundational to modern computing theory. In 1936, he introduced the concept of a "Post machine," a sort of precursor to the von Neumann's notion of a program. The Post Papers consist of 8 linear feet of professional correspondence, research notes, and papers, to which have been added a small number of items of biographical interest.

Background note

Emil L. Post was born in Poland in 1897. At the age of seven he emigrated with his mother and sisters to New York, where his father worked in the successful family clothing and fur business.

As a child growing up in Harlem, Post was especially interested in astronomy. Tragically, before age thirteen he lost his left arm in an accident. Post wrote to several observatories asking whether his handicap would exclude him from the profession of astronomy. While the response from Harvard College Observatory was encouraging ("there is no reason why you may not become eminent in astronomy"), the superintendent of the U.S. Naval Observatory wrote that "in my opinion the loss of your left arm would be a very serious handicap to your becoming a professional astronomer. In observational work with instruments the use of both hands is necessary in all the work of this observatory." Discouraged, Post turned his intellect away from the heavens and toward mathematics.

After graduating from Townsend Harris High School, Post entered City College of New York. By the time he received a B.S. in mathematics in 1917, Post had already done much of the work for a paper on generalized differentiation that was eventually published in 1930. From 1917-1920 Post was a graduate student at Columbia University. His doctoral dissertation involved the mathematical study of systems of logic, specifically the application of the truth table method to the propositional calculus of Whitehead and Russell's *Principia Mathematica*. Post was able to show that the axioms of propositional calculus were both complete and consistent with respect to the truth table method. This dissertation was to help form the foundation of modern proof theory.

joke.jpg

465.jpg

Post_Valbonne.jpg

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Emil Leon Post

Born: 11 February 1897 in Augustów, Russian Empire (now Poland)

Died: 21 April 1954 in New York, USA



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Emil Post's father was Arnold Post and his mother was Pearl Post. Arnold and Pearl were Polish Jews and their son Emil was born in Russian controlled Poland and spent the first seven years of his life there. The family emigrated to the United States in May 1904 looking for a better life, and set up home in New York.

Emil was an extraordinarily bright child but his life was one of great tragedy. When he was a child he lost an arm in an accident but this handicap was one which he handled well. He had to face mental problems in his adult life which had a devastating effect on him, making the physical problem of having lost an arm seem rather trivial in comparison.

There was free secondary schooling available for specially gifted children in New York. This was at the Townsend Harris High School which was situated on the same site as the College of the City of New York. After graduating from the High School Post remained on the same campus as he continued his studies at the City College.

We now think of Post as a mathematical logician but the first subject which attracted him was astronomy. While studying at the College of the City of New York he studied mathematics but there is little sign that at this stage he was particularly attracted towards logic. While an undergraduate at the College he wrote his first paper which was on generalised differentiation. The question he asked was a fascinating one: what does the differential operator D^n mean when n is not an integer? Although written while he was an undergraduate, Post did not submit the paper to the [American Mathematical Society](#) until 1923 and it was not finally published until 1930. It does contain a really important idea, for in the paper Post proves an important result about inverting the [Laplace](#) transform. This publication appeared long after Post's graduation with his first degree which was his B.S. awarded by the City College in 1917.





