
Jews in Klimontow

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Most Jewish families settled in Klimontow at the beginning of the 20th century. They were shop keepers and tradesmen. The best known Jew was Mosze Fiszel Borensztajn who came from Szczekociny and built a house and shop in Klimontow. He was a Hassid and wanted to create "miniam" (ten adult men) in Klimontow in order to build a temple (boznica).

There were 94 Jews (15 families) in Klimontow in 1916. The 1920 Census included:

- Lejzor Rozenwacz (his wife-Rachela, 7 children)
- Szloma Fogiel (wife Chiuda, 7 children, trader)
- Szyma Szpigler (wife Zydla, 7 children, a shoemaker)
- Efroim (Froim) Cwilich (wife Luza, 7 children, a tailor). His granddaughter lives in USA.
- Chaja Rozensztajn (bachelor, a trader)
- Szuylim Borensztajn (wife Jachwela, 3 children, trader)
- Moszek Mocznik (wife Rajzla, 4 children, carter)
- Szmul Fogiel (wife Alta, 3 children, shoemaker)
- Dawid H. Fogiel (wife Estera, 4 children)

Other Jews in Klimontow included Chaim Borensztajn, Icek Birensztajn, Lejzor Pozmantier, Abraham Ratman, Laja Firszenfeld, Dawid Zygielbaum, Dawid H. Zajdler, Mosze and Fiszel Monsztajn, Haim Wolf Zellinger, Szymon Krzesiwo and Mr. Litewski. The number of Jews decreased after the flooding of the Klimontow coal mine in 1933. In 1943 the Jews were sent to the ghettos in Srodula and Dabrowa Gornicza and most of them died in Auschwitz: Efroim (Froim) Cwilich, Szyma Szpigler, Szloma Fogiel (Figiel), Szymon Krzesiwo, Szlomo Borensztajn. Wladyslaw Dudek from Rabka (part of Klimontow) hid a Jew called Baitner from the Germans and he was one of the few Jews in Klimontow to survive the war.

Jewish houses in Klimontow

